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Honolulu, Hawai‘i

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## CONTENTS

**上巻  VOLUME I**

### Introduction  Patricia G. Steinhoff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>書籍 Books</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>文献目録と事典 Bibliographies and Dictionaries</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>全集と縮刷版 Sets and Reprint Editions</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>戦前戦後日本の歴史と思想 Prewar and Early Postwar History and Thought</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>1960安保前後 1960 Ampo and its Aftermath</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>1960後半1970前半の社会運動 Late 1960s-Early 1970s Movements</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI.</td>
<td>赤軍派関連運動 Sekigunha and Related Movements</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII.</td>
<td>差別: 部落問題や沖縄問題 Discrimination Issues: Burakumin and Okinawa</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X.</td>
<td>思想や世界問題 Social Thought and World Affairs</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI.</td>
<td>韓国、 朝鮮、 在日韓国人 Koreans in Japan, South and North Korea</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII.</td>
<td>中国と東亜 China and Asia</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIII.</td>
<td>女性問題 Women's Issues</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIV.</td>
<td>よど号グループと北朝鮮 Yodogō Group and North Korea</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XV.</td>
<td>1990年代における日本の問題 1990s Issues in Japan</td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVI.</td>
<td>歴史の研究資料 Historical Research</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>定期刊行物 Serials</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**下巻  VOLUME II**

### A. 他の資料 Other Materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>物品 Artifacts</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>AV資料 AV Sets</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>切り抜き集 Clippings</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>裁判資料 Court Documents</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>ファイル Folders</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI.</td>
<td>ハンブル Leaburbs</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII.</td>
<td>書簡集 Letters</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII.</td>
<td>原稿 Manuscripts</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX.</td>
<td>地図 Maps</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X.</td>
<td>パンフレット Pamphlets</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI.</td>
<td>写真集 Photographs</td>
<td>399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII.</td>
<td>ポスター Posters</td>
<td>403</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. Materials from Other Donors

I. Aihara-Furuya Sub-Collection

II. Takeishi Kazumi Sub-Collection

III. Hirai Yoshio Sub-Collection

IV. Nishihira Shūji Sub-Collection

V. Gomi Masahiko Sub-Collection
INTRODUCTION

The Takazawa Collection is an extensive collection of resource materials on postwar Japanese social movements that was donated to the University of Hawaii by Takazawa Kōji in 1993. He donated additional materials between 2000 and 2012. The collection contains 2,236 books and 9,386 issues of 1,228 serial titles, the majority of which are not available in any other library. It also contains 1,020 pamphlets, 358 manuscripts, 59 sets of clipping files, 128 court documents in 8 sets, 1,540 handbills in 44 sets, 389 folders of materials, 5,320 letters in 49 sets, 103 audiovisual materials in 32 sets, 45 maps, 35 posters, 1,353 photographs in 22 sets, and 15 sets of artifacts.

The collection’s greatest strength lies in its primary materials from the many New Left social movements of the 1960s through 1980s. These materials comprise a running record of most of the major political and social conflicts in postwar Japan, both domestic and international. They include: conflicts over the American military presence in Japan; Japanese response to the Vietnam war; student movements; citizens’ movements and environmental movements; women’s movements; minority rights movements involving indigenous groups and groups traditionally discriminated against; movements concerning Korean and Chinese resident in Japan and foreign workers; peace movements; labor movements; anti-emperor movements; movements against airport construction and land appropriations; prison reform and anti-death penalty movements; the reversion of Okinawa and other Okinawan movements; movements related to Japanese policy in North and South Korea; and Japanese involvement in liberation movements in the Middle East, Asia, and Latin America.

The secondary materials include a collection of books that were widely read by Japanese students during the 1960s and influenced New Left thought, a broad range of books published by and about postwar Japanese social movements, a comprehensive collection of literary and dramatic works inspired by or reflecting upon these social movements, and extensive collections of the news coverage and social commentary published about these movements in the Japanese press and large circulation periodicals. The collection constitutes a resource for research in modern Japanese literature and cultural studies as well as history, political science, and sociology.

The materials in the collection were catalogued by Japanese speaking graduate students at the University of Hawaii under my direction with supervision from the professional library staff at the University. Fragile materials were also preserved under the direction of the Preservation and Archival staff at the University. The materials were catalogued into a relational database that I designed, which is organized by the different types of materials to reflect the types of information required by American library standards for each type. Since the collection contains many types of materials that are not ordinarily catalogued by libraries, the standards for archival collections were used as needed. After the initial cataloguing was completed, materials in folders were further examined and individual items were cross-catalogued as handbills, pamphlets, and serials as appropriate. With few exceptions, the materials in the Takazawa Collection
are written in Japanese. English annotations have been developed for all of the
materials, in order to make the collection materials more accessible to users who
are not native speakers of Japanese. Takazawa Kōji and I worked together on
the book annotations, after which the student staff and I wrote the rest of the
annotations. They sometimes are very basic, and in other cases contain valuable
background information on individuals, organizations, and events.

Bibliographies of all the materials in the collection are available on the searchable
collection website, at http://www.takazawa.hawaii.edu/, which was built on
the collection’s relational database by a series of programmers, who are acknowl-
edged individually along with the student cataloguers on the collection website.
Text explanations and annotations to the materials are currently only available
in English, but the bibliographies, browse and search tools, and other research
aids include both Japanese characters and romanization. The website has had
over 5,000 viewers from Japan, the United States, and Europe. This set of printed
volumes is derived from the bibliographies that are posted on the website. Digital
editor Wanda China has provided the technical expertise for the publication.

To prepare the print version we rechecked the bibliographies and corrected
many minor errors. On the website each entry is searchable directly, so explana-
tory text in the annotations is repeated in all relevant entries. For the print bibli-
ography we have eliminated this duplication and have provided additional organi-
zation of the materials. The books were originally sorted by Takazawa Kōji on two
trips to Honolulu and they were catalogued in that order. In 2012 he returned and
sorted the new books that he had recently donated, and they were catalogued in
that order. In preparing for the print bibliography we identified a number of items
that were out of order and have tried to put them in their most logical location. To
save space, we have also combined book sets and provided a single annotation for
the set. Similarly, the print bibliography contains only the serial titles, and the an-
notation contains an indication of the number of issues in the collection. (All serial
issues are searchable directly in the website bibliographies.) The same procedure
is used for other materials that are grouped into sets, such as court documents,
clipping files, folders, and audio-visual materials. Where the individual item re-
cords provide useful information, they have been included separately in the print
bibliographies. Otherwise they have been omitted. Folders, Pamphlets, and Serials
have been sorted by title following the standard Japanese kana sequence in yomi-
gana order, as the title would be read phonetically. Other small sets have gener-
ally been presented in the order they were catalogued. All of the materials in the
sub-collections are also included in the main bibliographies in their appropriate
categories, but we have also produced a separate section in Volume II containing
the materials in each sub-collection, to give them greater visibility. The pdf files of
the print bibliography volumes will also be posted on the website, so that users can
download whole volumes or the bibliographies of each item type or sub-collection.

ABOUT THE DONOR

Takazawa Kōji is the pen name of a Japanese freelance journalist, editor,
and writer who participated in the New Left protest movements of the late 1960s
and early 1970s as a member of Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei (The Communist League,
nicknamed Bund) and its breakaway faction Sekigunha (Red Army Faction). As a young activist he produced social movement publications and also traded them with others doing similar volunteer work for other New Left organizations. This became the start of his collection, which contains extensive holdings of serials and pamphlets put out by New Left organizations during the 1960s and 1970s. He also maintained very extensive clipping files of newspaper and magazine articles on protest activities from the mid-1960s through the 1980s, which are also in the collection.

Takazawa was one of many new Left students of his generation who helped organize young workers into chapters of the anti-war youth organization Hansen Seinen Iinkai. He later participated in trial support groups for a number of New Left cases in the 1970s. He wrote and edited publications concerning two of the most prominent of these, the Rengō Sekigun case and the Tsuchida-Nisseki-Peace Can Bomb case, in which several people were falsely convicted and later retried and found innocent. The collection contains support group publications, organizational materials, court documents, correspondence, manuscripts, and miscellaneous materials related to these activities.

In his career as a professional book editor, Takazawa helped to preserve many New Left primary materials through publication, but amassed a much greater quantity of material than could be published in edited collections. A recognized authority on New Left social movements, he has written and edited many of the basic research resources on the Japanese New Left as well as countless magazine articles and several books of reportage. Many of his publications, and the materials he used to produce them, are in the collection.

As a writer, researcher, and collector of historical documents, Takazawa acquired many rare primary materials and obscure publications from private collections or second-hand book dealers in Japan for his independent writing projects. He also conducted a number of taped interviews with key figures. During the late 1980s and early 1990s he traveled to North Korea, China, and Cambodia as a journalist. The collection contains materials he acquired on these trips as well as his own writings. In 1999 he won the prestigious Kōdansha Non-Fiction Prize for his book *Shukumei: Yodogo Bōmeishatachi no Himitsu Kosaku* (Kōdansha, 1998).

**SUB-COLLECTION DONORS**

In addition to the materials in his personal collection, Takazawa acquired smaller collections of social movement materials from several other people. These have been included in the Takazawa Collection with their permission. In some cases these materials are identified as sub-collections from specific donors, while in other instances the donors preferred to remain anonymous. These sub-collections broaden the scope of the Takazawa collection in time, geographic range, and movement variety.

**Aihara-Furuya Sub-Collection**

Aihara Fumio is the pen name of a participant in the prewar Japanese Left who worked as a professional translator and editor. In the postwar era he and his
wife, journalist Furuya Yoshiko, remained active in social movements and became supporters of the New Left during the 1960s and 1970s. After their deaths, family members gave their books and personal papers to Takazawa Kōji, who subsequently arranged to have them included as a named sub-collection in the Takazawa Collection. The Aihara-Furuya materials contain a number of very early prewar Japanese translations of books by European Marxists that were translated by Aihara. Some correspondence between Aihara and these authors, such as György Lukács, is also in the collection, along with some German and English originals of books and serials that Aihara owned. However, the books are all catalogued together without separate designation of the subcollection. Furuya Yoshiko was active in the Beheiren anti-Vietnam war citizens’ movement in the late 1960s, the women’s movement, and trial support movements related to the New Left and Okinawa. The collection includes her Beheiren materials and clipping files on protest events, as well as copies of articles she wrote on the women’s movement and other subjects. This sub-collection also contains a number of artifacts and photographs from the family.

Takeishi Kazumi Sub-Collection

Takeishi Kazumi was a student activist during the late 1960s and early 1970s who participated in the organization Dai Yon Intānashonaru, Nihon shibu (Fourth International, Japan branch, nicknamed Dai Yon Intā), which engaged in protest activities as part of the Japanese New Left. He later moved to Okinawa, where he became a publisher and was active in local labor and anti-base movements. The Takeishi sub-collection contains publications from Dai Yon Intānashonaru plus extensive primary materials from social movements in Okinawa during the 1970s and 1980s.

Hirai Yoshio Sub-Collection

Hirai Yoshio was a Waseda University student and participant in Kyōsan-shugisha Dōmei during the 1960 Anti-Security Treaty protests. The collection contains his materials from this period.

Nishihira Shūji Sub-Collection

Nishihira Shūji was active in the Okinawan movement in the late 1960s. His father was from Okinawa and owned Kyūdō Shobō, a second-hand bookstore in western Tokyo that specialized in Okinawan materials. He later became the second-generation owner of the bookstore and donated numerous Okinawan newspapers and pamphlet to the collection.

Gomi Masahiko Sub-Collection

Gomi Masahiko was a Waseda University student who participated in various protest movements as a “non-sect” activist from 1967 on. He helped organize the nationwide 1968 Enterprise protests, and subsequently was a major figure in the founding of the New Left bookstore cooperative Mosakusha. The collection
contains his files from the organization of several major protest events of the late 1960s, as well as publications from this period.

The University of Hawaii is grateful to Takazawa Kōji and the other donors of the collection for making these rare and valuable materials available to researchers throughout the world, and to the Center for Japanese Studies at the University of Hawaii, its Japan Endowment, and the National Endowment for the Humanities Preservation and Access Division, which have provided the financial support to catalog the collection and to develop the collection website and these print bibliographies. I extend my deepest personal thanks to my friend and colleague Takazawa Kōji, who has made this wonderful legacy possible.

Patricia G. Steinhoff
Honolulu, Hawaii
March, 2014
書籍  BOOKS
I. 文献目録と事典  Bibliographies and Dictionaries

安保闘争文献目録. 東京: 湖北社, 1979. item_ID: 1

This is a bibliography of the materials available at the Diet Library on the 1960 Anpo Tōsō. This remains the most current bibliography that has been produced on these materials as of 1999, although new materials have been added to the collection since the bibliography’s original publication in 1979.

「安保闘争」関係文献・資料目録: 一九六〇年 五月ー六月. 東京: 国立国会図書館, 1960. item_ID: 2

This bibliography was produced immediately after the 1960 Anpo Tōsō. Since it was published so soon after the event, this collection does not include reflective, historical materials, but instead contains fresh materials from the struggle itself.

安保闘争における学生運動資料集: 1960年4月ー6月, 学生問 題資料集 第1冊, 1. 東京: 学生問題研究所, 1961. item_ID: 3

This bibliography was produced during the 1960 Anpo movement. The editing organization was a research branch of Tokyo University.

戦後における日本の学生運動資料目録. 東京: 学生問題研究所, 1961. item_ID: 4

This bibliography covers postwar student movements prior to the 1960 Anpo Tōsō. The gakusei mondai kenkyusho was a research institute at Tokyo University, but is no longer in existence.

国立国会図書館所蔵発禁図書目録: 1945年以前. 東京: 国立国会図書館, 1980. item_ID: 5

This is a bibliography of the publications that were censored by the Japanese government prior to the end of the war in 1945. Occupation authorities in postwar Japan seized the materials and took them to the United States, but returned them to Japan after the Occupation ended. The bibliography of the items was compiled by the National Diet Library. Most of the items are ideological and many concern the communist movement before and during the war.
Shima Shigeo was the head of the secretariat of Bund during the 1960 Anpo Tōsō. This is a bibliography of the materials he had in his personal collection concerning the 1960 Anpo Tōsō.


Bibliography of materials owned by Momoyama Gakuin Daigaku concerning student movements. It is not limited to movements at the school.


Bibliography of social movements, including labor movements, the communist movement, etc. It includes some prewar materials as well as postwar materials. This is the first of two volumes, covering 1899 to 1956.

Koyama, Hirotake (author).

Bibliography of social movements, including labor movements, the communist movement, etc. It includes some prewar materials as well as postwar materials. This is the second of two volumes, covering 1957 to 1976.

Buraku kaihō, Jinken Tosho Mokuroku Kankōkai (editor).

Bibliography of Buraku Kaihō movement materials. This is a yearbook that did not always appear each year, and the collection only has this one issue.
ME Shoshi Henshū Linkai (editor). 

Bibliography of materials on Marx and Engels and Marxism that have been translated into Japanese. It was published jointly by Kyokutō Shoten, Nauka, and Ōtsuki Shoten.

一条元美 (編). 
新しいメガ: 新マルクス・エンゲルス全集, Marx-Engels-Gesamtausgabe. 東京: 極東書店, 1 9 7 3.

Ichijō, Motomi (editor).

This is a commentary (kaisetsu) volume of the new MEGA edition of the Marx-Engels zenshū that was just coming out during the 1970s. It contains a discussion of changes from the old edition and a bibliography.

天野敬太郎 (編). 

Amano, Keitarō (editor).

This is a bibliography of materials on Max Weber that have been translated into Japanese.

模索舎出版部 (編). 

Mosakusha Shuppanbu (editor).

模索舎出版部 (編). 

Mosakusha Shuppanbu (editor).

This is a two-volume bibliography of all materials sent in to Mosakusha, a cooperative bookstore of left-wing materials, between 1970 and 1980. From this complete list one can get a fairly good idea of the range of materials put out by the movement during this period. Much of the material carried by Mosakusha is “mini-komi” such as newsletters, newspapers, pamphlets, and journals put out by social movement organizations. The term “mini-komi” distinguishes these materials from “masu-komi” or mass communications. They do not circulate through mainstream distribution channels, but are available by subscription or at movement bookstores. Mosakusha
was one of many such cooperative bookstores operated during the peak years of the student movement, and is one of the very few that have survived to the present.

Bibliography of anti-nuclear movement materials. Joinasu is the name of a department store in Yokohama. This bibliography was produced by the Eishodo bookstore in the department store. It was done in conjunction with a book fair at the bookstore, and covers about a thousand items then available in Japan.

Bibliography produced by what was then the National Library of Okinawa (before the 1972 return of Okinawa to Japan). This volume covers all books published in Okinawa after the war through 1970.

Bibliography produced by what was then the National Library of Okinawa (before the 1972 return of Okinawa to Japan). This is a supplemental volume to item #17, covering materials that came to the library from August, 1971 through February, 1972.

Bibliography published by the Okinawa prefectural research materials office, of Okinawa materials published after the return of Okinawa to Japan.
This bibliography of materials about Okinawa was produced by the Okinawan booksellers union in 1983 and covered all the materials then available about Okinawa.

Bibliography of materials concerning Weimar culture from 1900-1933, produced by a bookseller in conjunction with a book fair of these materials.

Bibliography of books concerning Russia and the Soviet Union available in Japan in the early 1970s. It was produced by a bookseller in conjunction with a book fair.

Bibliography of bibliographies, produced by the Tokyo Central Library.
A dictionary of the postwar Japanese student movement as of 1969. It contains short essays on each faction. This is the expanded 1970 edition, but publication date is given as 1969.

高沢皓司, 佐長史朗, 松村良一 (編).
戦後革命運動事典. 東京: 新泉社, 1 9 8 5.

Takazawa, Kōji; Sanaga, Shirō and Matsumura, Ryōichi (editors).

Dictionary of postwar social movements. It contains brief but detailed entries on people, organizations, events, and movements, plus diagrams of factions within various organization lineages.

伊藤道人 (編).
現代人物事典. 東京: 朝日新聞東京本社, 1 9 7 7.

Itō, Michihito (editor).


塩田勝 (著).
流行語・隠語辞典. 東京: 三一書房, 1 9 8 1.

Shiota, Masaru (author).

Dictionary of slang and popular language used during the 1970s in Japan. Covers mostly the language used by students.

脇村義太朗, 堀江薫雄 (編).
経済用語、改訂版: 岩波小辞典. 東京: 岩波書店, 1 9 6 3.

Wakimura, Yoshitarō and Horie, Shigeo (editors).

Dictionary of economic terms.

大塚金之助 (編).
社会思想: 岩波小事典. 東京: 岩波書店, 1 9 5 6.

Ōtsuka, Kinnosuke (editor).

Dictionary of social thought and ideological terms.

河出書房編集部 (編).
社会科学辞典. 東京: 河出書房, 1 9 4 9.

Kawade Shobō Editorial Section (editor).
粟田賢三, 古在由重（編）.

Awata, Kenzō and Kozai, Yoshishige (editors).

Dictionary of philosophical terms.

Asahi Shinbunsha (editor).

Asahi Shinbunsha (editor).

Asahi Shinbunsha (editor).

Dictionary of contemporary special and new words. This dictionary is published annually, and the collection contains several issues from the peak period of social movements.

Okinawa Taimususha (editor).

Okinawa Taimususha (editor).

Okinawa Taimususha (editor).

Okinawa Taimususha (editor).

Annual volume produced by a local newspaper company in Okinawa concerning events of the year, etc. The collection contains several volumes from the 1960s.
This is an annual set of reference resources produced by the Yomiuri newspaper company for all of Japan. The set includes a nenkan or annual volume, a biographical dictionary and a data file.
Index of articles in Asahi Journal, which was produced by the Asahi Newspaper company and widely read by intellectuals and students. The collection contains volumes 2-5.

「べ平連ニュース縮刷版」刊行委員会（編）, Item ID: 47

"Beheiren Nyūsu Shukusatsuban" Kankō linkai (editor).

Beheiren was an anti-Vietnam war citizens’ movement. This contains their newsletter, which has been republished as a bound volume, plus some other materials.

鈴木正, 稲葉誠也 (編), Item ID: 48

Bibliography and Index of Shiso no Kagaku, a journal representing postwar Japanese thought produced by a group of liberal intellectuals including Tsurumi Shunsuke, Tsurumi Kazuko, and Fujita Shozo.

小沢信男 (編), Item ID: 49

Index and bibliography of Shin Nihon Bungaku, a journal published by some individuals associated with the Japan communist movement, who formed their own Shin Nihon Bungaku ha and published the journal as part of their literary movement.

根本正久 (編), Item ID: 50

Nemoto, Masahisa (editor).

Chisei is the name of a journal put out by the publisher Kawade Shobo, under the name of Chisei Communications. It falls in the category of sōgō zasshi, or general interest magazines. This is an index and bibliography of the journal for the period 1957-1978.

Index and bibliography of a magazine called Nippon Kosho Tsūshin, published by and for old book dealers. The index was published annually at a short supplement to the magazine, and the collection contains them from 1969-1973.

Eiga Hihyō was a journal about films with a New Left perspective that saw new films as a kind of social movement. People like Adachi Masao and Matsuda Masao wrote in it, and there were a lot of articles related to Nihon Sekigun as a result. This item is a massive table of contents of all the issues. The whole journal is not in the collection, but specific issues are, particularly if they relate to Nihon Sekigun.

Bibliography and index of Hanashi no Tokushū, a magazine with a high proportion of left-wing articles. It contained a lot of Beheiren materials in the 1960s and later a lot of Nihon Sekigun materials. (The magazine folded in 1995). It was edited by Yazaki Taikyū (Yasuhisa), a Beheiren activist, so it also has a lot of citizens movement materials.
Takagi, Tamotsu (editor).

Bibliography and index of Bungei, a literary and cultural journal published by Kawade Shobo Shinsha.

Chūgoku no Kai (editor).

Bibliography and index of the journal Chūgoku. This magazine was produced by the China group of postwar intellectuals, such as Takeuchi Yoshimi, etc.


This is the index (actually an overall table of contents) to a journal called Shina Gaku (China Studies).


Index and bibliography of a magazine called UP put out by Tokyo University Press and containing many articles by Todai faculty.

Sekai bunka fukkoku: zen san kan. Tōkyō: Shōgakukan, pp. 43.

Index and bibliography of a prewar magazine called Sekai Bunka, produced on the occasion of the reprinting of the full edition of the magazine. This volume is just the index to the reprinted edition. The collection does not contain the three volumes of reprinted issues.

Torotsuki chosakushū: zen 11 kan 22 bunsatsu mokuroku 1. Tōkyō: Tsuge Shobō.

Bibliography of materials written by Trotsky, translated into Japanese, and published in Japan.
Saikō Saibansho, Jimu Sōkyoku (author).
Shiryōshitsu no shimei to un’ei: Tokyo Kōtō Saibansho shiryōshitsu un’ei no genkyō ni tsuite. Tōkyō: Saikō Sabansho, 1955, pp. 46.

Description of materials held by the library of the Tokyo Higher Court, and how they are managed.

Teikoku Shoin Henshūbu (author).

City map of Tokyo.
Items #68–#75 are a series of volumes containing important materials from the student movement of the postwar period. Virtually all materials from the early period are included. The eight-volume series goes up to mid-1967.
Takazawa, Kōji (editor).

Draft catalogue of documents concerning the Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei (Bunto; Bund) owned by Shima Shigeo. Created by Takazawa Kōji and his assistants. The catalogue consists of zeroxed cards the team created in indexing the handbills (leaflets), pamphlets, and newsletters. The catalogue excludes private memos, letters, and notes of Shima Shigeo. Documents archived at the School of Education at the University of Tokyo are also not included. Parts 4&5 list commercially published magazine and newspaper articles concerning Bund and the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty. Part 6 is a catalogue of documents concerning Karōji Kentarō.
This is a series of volumes published in the 1990s that contain the basic publications and other documents of the original Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei (First Bund). See Items #76–#80 for volumes 1 and 3–6 and #1783 for volume 2.

Reprint of the serial Kyōsanshugi, which was put out by Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei (first Bund) during the 1960 Anpo period. It covers the same issues but it is an earlier republication than the one in item #76.

Reprint of the serial Kyōsanshugi that was put out by the Second Bund during the mid-1960s.

Reprint of the second Bund Shagakudō serial Riron Sensen. Shagakudō was the mass student organization of Bund, as opposed to the central Party organization.

Akahata Honkyoku (editor).

Akahata Honkyoku (editor).

This is a four-volume set (items #84–#87) of reprinted bound volumes of Akahata, the Japan Communist Party newspaper, from the period before the war when the JCP was an illegal organization and the newspaper was also illegal.

日本出版協会 (編).

Nihon Shuppan Kyōkai (editor).

This is a republished collection of Nihon Dokusho Shinbun from the 60 Anpo period. At the time this was a strongly New Left medium and there are a lot of articles about 60 Anpo in it.

全共闘機関紙合同縮刷版編集委員会 (編).

Zenkyōtō Kikanshi Gōdō Shukusatsuban Henshū Iinkai (editor).

Bound volume containing the newspapers (kikanshi) of many different Zenkyōto organizations at various universities around 1970.

ベ平連・ベトナムに平和を!市民連合 (編).

Beheiren, Betonamu ni Heiwa o! Shimin Rengō (editor).

Bound volume of various Beheiren publications, including Dassohei Tsūshin, Jatekku Tsūshin, etc. The Jatekku movement was directed against the Yokosuka Base and the protests against the arrival of the Intrepid. Dassohei Tsūshin concerned the
movement to protect and conceal members of the U.S. military who went AWOL in Japan during the Vietnam War as a form of anti-war protest.

週刊アンポ社 (編).

Shūkan Anposha (editor).

This is a bound edition of the whole collection of the Beheiren magazine called Shūkan Anpo.

日本革命的共産主義者同盟党史編纂委員会 (編).

Nihon Kakumeiteki Kyōsan Shugisha Dōmei Tōshi Hensan Iinkai (editor).


秋山健二郎, 森秀人 (編).

Akiyama, Kenjirō and Mori, Hideto (editors).

秋山健二郎, 森秀人 (編).

Akiyama, Kenjirō and Mori, Hideto (editors).

秋山健二郎, 森秀人 (編).

Akiyama, Kenjirō and Mori, Hideto (editors).

秋山健二郎, 森秀人 (編).

Akiyama, Kenjirō and Mori, Hideto (editors).

Series documenting proletarian daily life in four volumes (items #93–#96).

羽仁五郎 (著).

Hani, Gorō (author).
This four volume series contains Hani Gorō’s writings on history. Hani Gorō had considerable influence on the Japanese student movement, particularly on Bund.

A three-volume collection of Hani Gorō’s postwar’s essays and other writings. Hani Gorō’s writings had a major influence on the student movement, particularly on Bund.


神野璋一郎（編）. 日本資本主義講座、戦後日本の政治と経済: 戦後経済構造の変貌 1, 4. 東京: 岩波書店, 1953, pp. 408.


Ogura, Hirokatsu (editor).

This is a famous twelve volume series produced by the Kōza ha as a Marxist analysis of capitalism. This is one of the series (kōza) from which the Kōza ha got its name. This set comprises Items #104–#115.

Takazawa, Kōji (editor).

Takazawa, Kōji (editor).

Takazawa, Kōji (editor).

Takazawa, Kōji (editor).

Takazawa, Kōji (editor).

Clipping file of mass media articles on the Rengo Sekigun jiken. There are five volumes to the set, items #116–#120.

Kakezawa, Kei (著).

This is a famous twelve volume series produced by the Kōza ha as a Marxist analysis of capitalism. This is one of the series (kōza) from which the Kōza ha got its name. This set comprises Items #104–#115.

Takazawa, Kōji (editor).

Takazawa, Kōji (editor).

Takazawa, Kōji (editor).

Takazawa, Kōji (editor).

Takazawa, Kōji (editor).

Clipping file of mass media articles on the Rengo Sekigun jiken. There are five volumes to the set, items #116–#120.

Kakezawa, Kei (著).
Takahashi, Kazumi (author).

高橋和巳 (著).

item_ID: 122

Takahashi, Kazumi (author).

高橋和巳 (著).

item_ID: 123

Takahashi, Kazumi (author).

高橋和巳 (著).

item_ID: 124

Takahashi, Kazumi (author).

高橋和巳 (著).

item_ID: 125

Takahashi, Kazumi (author).

高橋和巳 (著).

item_ID: 126

Takahashi, Kazumi (author).

高橋和巳 (著).

item_ID: 127

Takahashi, Kazumi (author).

高橋和巳 (著).

item_ID: 128

Takahashi, Kazumi (author).

高橋和巳 (著).
24  ❖ 書籍  Books

Takahashi, Kazumi (author).

Collected works of Takahashi Kazumi. Takahashi Kazumi was a novelist and Kyo-dai professor whose work was influential in the student movement. There are ten volumes in the set.

Oda, Makoto (author).

Oda, Makoto (author).

Oda, Makoto (author).

Oda, Makoto (author).

Oda, Makoto (author).

Oda, Makoto (author).
Collected works of Oda Makoto, the leader of Beheiren and a very influential figure in the anti-war and citizens’ movements of the late 1960s and early 1970s. There are ten volumes in the collection.

吉本隆明 (著).

Yoshimoto, Taka’aki (author).

吉本隆明 (著).

Yoshimoto, Taka’aki (author).

吉本隆明 (著).

Yoshimoto, Taka’aki (author).

吉本隆明 (著).
Yoshimoto, Taka’aki (author).

Yoshimoto, Taka’aki (author).

Yoshimoto, Taka’aki (author).

Collected works of Yoshimoto Taka’aki (Ryūmei). This is a selected collection of his prewar writings. Yoshimoto is a philosopher who had a major influence on the ideas of Bund. There are supposed to be seven volumes in the set, but the collection seems to be missing volume 2.

Yoshimoto, Taka’aki (author).

Yoshimoto, Taka’aki (author).

Yoshimoto, Taka’aki (author).

Yoshimoto, Taka’aki (author).

Yoshimoto, Taka’aki (author).

Yoshimoto, Taka’aki (author).
Complete collected works of Yoshimoto Taka’aki (Ryūmei), including even very small items. Yoshimoto’s thought was a major influence on the New Left. There are fifteen volumes in the set.
This is a supplemental collection of Yoshimoto’s collected works. It was supposed to be a 10 volume supplement but the only ones that actually came out were 6, 8, and 10. Yoshimoto Taka’aki (Ryūmei) is a philosopher whose ideas were very influential in the New Left, especially Bund.
Nakano, Shigeharu (author).

中野重治(著).

item_ID: 172

Nakano, Shigeharu (author).

中野重治(著).

item_ID: 173

Nakano, Shigeharu (author).

中野重治(著).

item_ID: 174

Nakano, Shigeharu (author).

中野重治(著).

item_ID: 175

Nakano, Shigeharu (author).

中野重治(著).
中野重治全集, 10. 東京: 筑摩書房, 1962.

item_ID: 176

Nakano, Shigeharu (author).

中野重治(著).

item_ID: 177

Nakano, Shigeharu (author).

中野重治(著).

item_ID: 178

Nakano, Shigeharu (author).

中野重治(著).

item_ID: 179

Nakano, Shigeharu (author).

中野重治(著).

item_ID: 180

Nakano, Shigeharu (author).
Collected works of Nakano Shigeharu. He was a member of the prewar Japan Communist Party and of the Kokusai ha of the postwar JCP and had considerable influence on the anti-structure movement (han taisei undō). There are 20 volumes in the zenshū, including one which contains works by others on Nakano Shigeharu.
Kamiyama, Shigeo (author). Kurihara, Yukio (editor).

Collected works of Kamiyama Shigeo, a Japan Communist Party Kokusai-ha member who had influence on the New Left movement. There are four volumes in the set.

伊藤野枝 (著).栗原幸夫 (編).
伊藤野枝全集, 上. 東京: 学芸書林, 1 9 7 0.

Itō, Noe (author). Kurihara, Yukio (editor).

Collected works of Ito Noe, an anarchist of the Taisho period and the wife of Osugi Sakae. There are two volumes published, but the Takazawa Collection only has the first volume.

チェ・ゲバラ (著).ゲバラ選集刊行会 (編).
ゲバラ選集: 1 9 5 6ー1 9 6 1・4, 1. 東京: 青木書店, 1 9 6 8.

Guevara, Ernesto (Che) (author). Gebara Senshū Kankōkai (editor).

チェ・ゲバラ (著).ゲバラ選集刊行会 (編).
ゲバラ選集: 1 9 6 1・4ー1 9 6 2・1 0, 2. 東京: 青木書店, 1 9 6 9.

Guevara, Ernesto (Che) (author). Gebara Senshū Kankōkai (editor).

チェ・ゲバラ (著).ゲバラ選集刊行会 (編).
ゲバラ選集: 1 9 6 2・1 2ー1 9 6 4・3, 3. 東京: 青木書店, 1 9 6 9.

Guevara, Ernesto (Che) (author). Gebara Senshū Kankōkai (editor).

チェ・ゲバラ (著).ゲバラ選集刊行会 (編).
ゲバラ選集: 1 9 6 4・3ー1 9 6 7・1 0, 4. 東京: 青木書店, 1 9 6 9.

Guevara, Ernesto (Che) (author). Gebara Senshū Kankōkai (editor).

This set is the collected works of Che Guevara, translated into Japanese. He had a major influence on the thinking of the Japanese New Left. There are four volumes in the set.

V. I. レーニン (著).マルクス・レーニン主義研究会 (訳).
レーニン全集: 1 8 9 3ー1 8 9 4, 1. 東京: 大月書店, 1 9 5 3.


V. I. レーニン (著).マルクス・レーニン主義研究会 (訳).
レーニン全集: 1 8 9 5ー1 8 9 7, 2. 東京: 大月書店, 1 9 5 4.

V. I. レーニン (著). マルクス・レーニン主義研究会 (訳). item_ID: 197


V. I. レーニン (著). マルクス・レーニン主義研究会 (訳). item_ID: 198


V. I. レーニン (著). マルクス・レーニン主義研究会 (訳). item_ID: 199


V. I. レーニン (著). マルクス・レーニン主義研究会 (訳). item_ID: 200


V. I. レーニン (著). マルクス・レーニン主義研究会 (訳). item_ID: 201


V. I. レーニン (著). マルクス・レーニン主義研究会 (訳). item_ID: 202


V. I. レーニン (著). マルクス・レーニン主義研究会 (訳). item_ID: 203


V. I. レーニン (著). マルクス・レーニン主義研究会 (訳). item_ID: 204


V. I. レーニン (著). マルクス・レーニン主義研究会 (訳). item_ID: 205


V. I. レーニン (著). マルクス・レーニン主義研究会 (訳). item_ID: 206

V. I. レーニン（著）. マルクス・レーニン主義研究会（訳）.


V. I. レーニン（著）. マルクス・レーニン主義研究会（訳）.


V. I. レーニン（著）. マルクス・レーニン主義研究会（訳）.


V. I. レーニン（著）. マルクス・レーニン主義研究会（訳）.


V. I. レーニン（著）. マルクス・レーニン主義研究会（訳）.


V. I. レーニン（著）. マルクス・レーニン主義研究会（訳）.


V. I. レーニン（著）. マルクス・レーニン主義研究会（訳）.


V. I. レーニン（著）. マルクス・レーニン主義研究会（訳）.


V. I. レーニン（著）. マルクス・レーニン主義研究会（訳）.

V. I. レーニン (著). マルクス・レーニン主義研究会 (訳). item_ID: 216


V. I. レーニン (著). マルクス・レーニン主義研究会 (訳). item_ID: 217


V. I. レーニン (著). マルクス・レーニン主義研究会 (訳). item_ID: 218


V. I. レーニン (著). マルクス・レーニン主義研究会 (訳). item_ID: 219


V. I. レーニン (著). マルクス・レーニン主義研究会 (訳). item_ID: 220


V. I. レーニン (著). マルクス・レーニン主義研究会 (訳). item_ID: 221


V. I. レーニン (著). マルクス・レーニン主義研究会 (訳). item_ID: 222


V. I. レーニン (著). マルクス・レーニン主義研究会 (訳). item_ID: 223


V. I. レーニン (著). マルクス・レーニン主義研究会 (訳). item_ID: 224


V. I. レーニン (著). マルクス・レーニン主義研究会 (訳). item_ID: 225

V. I. レーニン（著）.マルクス・レーニン主義研究会（訳）. item_ID: 226


V. I. レーニン（著）.マルクス・レーニン主義研究会（訳）. item_ID: 227


V. I. レーニン（著）.マルクス・レーニン主義研究会（訳）. item_ID: 228


V. I. レーニン（著）.マルクス・レーニン主義研究会（訳）. item_ID: 229


V. I. レーニン（著）.マルクス・レーニン主義研究会（訳）. item_ID: 230


V. I. レーニン（著）.マルクス・レーニン主義研究会（訳）. item_ID: 231


V. I. レーニン（著）.マルクス・レーニン主義研究会（訳）. item_ID: 232


V. I. レーニン（著）.マルクス・レーニン主義研究会（訳）. item_ID: 233


V. I. レーニン（著）.マルクス・レーニン主義研究会（訳）. item_ID: 234
レーニン全集, 41. 東京: 大月書店, 1967, pp. 34, 748.
This set is the collected works of Lenin, translated into Japanese and published in Japan. A two-volume index of the first 35 volumes was published in 1959 and 1960, but additional volumes of material continued to be published in the same series through 1968. There are 45 volumes in the series, but volume 27 is missing from the Takazawa Collection’s set.
Collected works of Mao Tse-tung, translated into Japanese and published in Beijing. There are four volumes in the series.

This is the fifth volume of Mao's collected works, which contains the post-Cultural Revolution materials and was published later than the standard Collected Works of Mao, which is normally in four volumes. This fifth volume was translated into Japanese with commentary and published as the fifth volume, but in 3 actual volumes.
The Takazawa collection contains a substantial number of translations of famous books. These books are generally in the collection because they were widely read by Japanese, particularly those in the New Left, during the period covered by the collection. This is the collected works of Mao Tse Tung published in Japan at a very early point, 1955. Contains the same content as the Chinese four volume standard collection, but is in nine volumes because the volumes are very small in the Japanese edition.
貝塚茂樹, 伊藤道治 (著).  
Kaizuka, Shigeki and Itō, Michiharu (authors).  

西嶋定生 (著).  
Nishijima, Sadao (author).  

川勝義雄 (著).  
Kawakatsu, Yoshio (author).  

布目潮浄, 栗原益男 (著).  
Nunome, Chōfū and Kurihara, Masuo (authors).  

周藤吉之, 中嶋敏 (著).  
Sudō, Yoshiyuki and Nakajima, Satoshi (authors).  

愛宕松男, 寺田隆信 (著).  
Otagi, Matsuo and Terada, Takanobu (authors).  

増井経夫 (著).  
Masui, Tsuneo (author).  

佐伯有一 (著).  
Saeki, Yūichi (author).  

野村浩一 (著).  
Nomura, Kōichi (author).  

日比野丈夫 (著).  
Hibino, Takeo (author). 

This is a 10 volume series on the history of China. The last volume is a collection of visual materials on China.

大内兵衛, 向坂逸郎 ( 編 ) .
鈴木茂三郎選集 第1巻. 東京: 労働大学, 1 9 7 1 .

Ōuchi, Hyōe and Sakisaka, Itsurō (editors).

大内兵衛, 向坂逸郎 ( 編 ) .
鈴木茂三郎選集 第二巻. 東京: 労働大学, 1 9 7 1 .

Ōuchi, Hyōe and Sakisaka, Itsurō (editors).

大内兵衛, 向坂逸郎 ( 編 ) .
鈴木茂三郎選集 第四巻. 東京: 労働大学, 1 9 7 1 .

Ōuchi, Hyōe and Sakisaka, Itsurō (editors).

This is a four volume collection of essays by Japanese socialist Mosaburō Suzuki. The collection has volumes 1, 2, and 4. The latter has essays on Suzuki written by others.
III. 戦前戦後日本の歴史と思想  Prewar and Early Postwar History and Thought

杉山謙治 (著).
日本学生思想運動史. 東京: 日本基督教青年会同盟, 1930.
Sugiyama, Kenji (author).
This was the first study of the student movement in Japan, covering the Taisho and early Shōwa period.

平野義太郎 (著).
Hirano, Yoshitaro (author).
Analysis of Japanese socialism during the Showa 10 decade. Hirano was a prewar JCP member and this is a Japanese Communist Party analysis.

マキシム・ゴーリキ (著).
ゴリキィ文学論. 東京: 言叢社, 1937.
Gorky, Maksim (author).
This is the Japanese translation of Gorky’s literary theory, reflecting the bungaku-ron of the Soviet Union from the early 1920s introduced to Japan. May be the first Gorky in Japan, but not clear.

フアヂエーエフ (著). 杉三郎, 外村史郎 (訳).
Fadeev, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich (author). Sugi, Saburō and Sotomura, Shirō (translators).
This is a collection of Soviet literature translated into Japanese as an introduction to Japanese readers. The author, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Fadeev, was a prominent Soviet writer from the 1930s to 1950s.

小林良正 (著).
日本産業の構成. 東京: 白揚社, 1935.
Kobayashi, Yoshimasa (author).
Nihon sangyō no kōsei. Tōkyō: Hakuyōsha, 1935, pp. 4, 8, 301.
This prewar book presents an imperialism theory of Japanese industrial structure.
書籍  Books

風早八十二 (著).
日本社会政策史. 東京: 日本評論社, 1937.
Kazehaya, Yasoji (author).

野坂参三 (著).
亡命十六年. 東京: 時事通信社, 1946.
Nosaka, Sanzō (author).

平沢三郎 (著).
Hirasawa, Saburō (author).

徳田球一 (著).
党生活の刷新のために. 東京: 日本共産党.
Tokuda, Kyūichi (author).
Tō seikatsu no sasshin no tame ni. Tōkyō: Nihon Kyōsantō, pp. 34.

市民諸君に訴ふ: 自由への道. 東京: 人民社, 1946.
Nihon Kyōsantō (editor).

大井広介 (著).
左翼天皇制. 東京: 拓文館, 1956.
Ōi, Hirosuke (author).

History of Japanese social policy in the Taisho and early Showa eras.

Nosaka Sanzo’s notes from his period of exile.

Very early postwar presentation of Japan Communist Party position.

Tokuda Kyūichi’s political pamphlet, produced as an illegal pamphlet in the prewar period.

Book produced in the very early period right after the war when the Japan Communist Party had just been liberated by the U.S. and was publishing things legally.

Book critical of the Japan Communist Party, saying the postwar JCP was the same as the Emperor system. This was just at the time of 6th Party Congress, just before the Party split into Shokan ha and Kokusai ha.
This JCP publication is an introduction to dialectical materialism as a philosophy.

Shiga Yoshio’s theory of the state. Shiga was a hi-tenkōsha and a leader in the post-war JCP until he broke with the party in the 1960s and formed Nihon no Koe.

Shiga Yoshio’s writing about international conditions and Japan. Shiga was a hi-tenkō member of the JCP with considerable influence in the early postwar period.

Kawakami was a Marxist economist at Kyoto University in the 1920s who was arrested for his Marxist writings. While he did not abandon his ideas, he did agree to give up political activity. This book was banned in the prewar period. It was published immediately after the war.

These two volumes were published in 1930 and 1931 as the first two volumes of a three volume work, but the collection does not have the third volume. The author was a well-known Marxist economist.
Funayama, Shinichi (author). 

A prewar book on Marxist philosophy.

Sekai Jōsei Kenkyūkai (translator). 

This is a prewar book on imperialism theory.

Tosaka, Jun (author). 

Tosaka Jun was an important figure in prewar Japanese Marxist philosophy. This is his introduction to dialectical materialism.

Nagata was important figure in prewar Japanese Marxist philosophy, although this book was first published in the early postwar era as his history of dialectical materialism. This was supposed to be the beginning of a zenshū, but the rest probably never was published.

Nagata, Hiroshi (author). 

An early Showa analysis of Japanese economics, not particularly from the left. The work is in two volumes.
This was a precursor of the Koza ha school of Marxist thought, expounding imperialism theory.

Another version of imperialism theory, with early Kōza ha perspective.

A Marxist (historical materialist) analysis of Japan from the mid-1930s.

Kawakami Hajime’s famous Bimbō monogatari, his Marxist analysis of poverty written in the 1920s. This edition came out right after the war ended.

This is a continuation of Kawakami Hajime”s Bimbō monogatari, published after the war.

Takizawa Katsumi’s analysis of Nishida Kitaro’s philosophy. Takizawa was a philosopher and later a Christian, and this may have been his first book. Takizawa later had a major influence on the Zenkyōto movement, his Christianity encouraging the idea of self-criticism.
Komuakademia Tetsugaku Kenkyūjo (author). Hiroshima, Sadakichi and Naoi, Takeo (translators).
Shiteki yuibutsuron. Tōkyō: Naukasha, 1934, pp. 11, 822.

This is a translation of a Russian original on historical materialism, published in the prewar period. The original was produced by the Soviet Academy of Sciences Philosophy Research Institute.

Leonov, Leonid Maksimovich (author). Yonekawa, Masao (translator).

This is a Japanese translation of Leonov’s novel Skutarevsky, about an aging physicist who comes to understand that scientific objectivity is inapplicable and even harmful in political matters. It is the sixth volume of a World Literature Collection. Leonov was a prominent Soviet novelist and dramatist.

Tosaka, Jun (author).

This is Tosaka Jun’s famous prewar book on Japanese ideology. This book had a major impact on the prewar left and the han-taisei movement. This is one of his most significant works.

Aikawa, Haruki (author).
Rekishi kagaku no hōhōron. Tōkyō: Hakuyōsha, 1935, pp. 6, 6, 352, 10.

A prewar Marxist work on the method of historical science.

Nishizawa, Tomio (translator).

A book on world trade theory published during the war.
Nagata, Hiroshi (author).

A book on dialectical materialism by a major figure in the prewar intellectual left.

木村禧八郎 (著). item_ID: 295
インフレーション. 東京: 岩波書店, 1939.
Kimura, Kihachirō (author).
Infurēshon. Tōkyō: Iwanami Shoten, 1939, pp. 133.

A wartime book on inflation.

永田広志 (著). item_ID: 296
日本封建制イデオロギー. 東京: 白揚社, 1938.
Nagata, Hiroshi (author).

A major work on Japanese feudalist ideology by a major figure in the prewar intellectual left.

森口多里 (著). item_ID: 297
近代美術. 東京: 東京堂, 1937.
Moriguchi, Tari (author).

A wartime book on modern art.

コムアカデミア経済研究所 (著). 米村正一 (訳). item_ID: 298
Komuakademia Keizai Kenkyūjo (author). Yonemura, Shōichi (translator).

This is a Japanese translation of a book on currency and trust produced by the Soviet Academy of Sciences Institute of Economics.

西尾治郎平, 矢沢保 (著). item_ID: 299
Nishio, Jirohei and Yazawa, Tamotsu (authors).

A study of revolutionary songs sung in Japan, with the music and words included. Japan Communist Party songs, labor movement songs, etc. are all in here.

色川大吉 (編). item_ID: 300
Irokawa, Daikichi (editor).

This volume on living in war and peace is volume 12 of the Nihon rekishi tenbō series, but it is the only volume in the Takazawa Collection.

佐藤悠 (著). 草柳大蔵 (編).
社会・事件: 20世紀フォトドキュメント2. 2. 東京: ぎょうせい, 1992, pp. 159.

A photo-documentary of society and events in the 20th century. This is supposed to be the second volume of a set, but is the only volume in the Takazawa Collection.

宮沢俊義 (著).

A work on the postwar Japanese constitution.

長谷川正安 (著).
日本の憲法. 東京: 岩波書店, 1957.

A work on the postwar Japanese constitution.

末川博 (著).

A basic work on law.

久野収, 鶴見俊輔 (著).

An early postwar zadankai that offered a really clear analysis of the condition of Japanese ideology and thought at the time. The book is still read today and is regarded as one of two landmarks in postwar Japanese thought, along with Maruyama’s Nihon no Shisō. Item #312 is a related symposium that was intended as a continuation of the discussion.
丸山真男 (著).

Maruyama, Masao (author).

Maruyama’s famous postwar analysis of Japanese thought. This and the previous item (Gendai Nihon no shisō) are the two key landmarks of the study of postwar Japanese thought.

荒垣秀雄 (編).

Aragaki, Hideo (editor).

History of Japanese incidents of resistance prior to the 1960 Anpo Tōsō.

朝日ジャーナル編集部 (編).

Asahi Jānaru Henshūbu (editor).

朝日新聞社 (編).

Asahi Shinbunsha (editor).

A popular two-volume collection of accounts of the major incidents of Showa history.

松本清張 (編).
明治百年100大事件, 上. 東京: 三一書房, 1968.

Matsumoto Seichō (editor).

松本清張 (編).
明治百年100大事件, 下. 東京: 三一書房, 1968.

Matsumoto Seichō (editor).

This two volume work is similar to the Asahi series Showa shi no shunkan, only it covers the entire period from Meiji onward, documenting all the major incidents of the 100 year period. It was edited by Matsumoto Seichō.

伊東光晴, 城塚登, 判沢弘, 山田宗睦 (編).

Itō, Mitsuharu; Shirotsuka, Noboru; Hanzawa, Hiroshi and Yamada, Munemutsu (editors).
This was intended as a continuation of item #305 (Gendai Nihon no Shisō), and represents a later analysis of Japanese thought through the mid 1970s. It was done as a symposium.

Yamada, Munemutsu (author).

Yamada’s version of the line of postwar analysis of Japanese thought that runs through Maruyama, Tsurumi, etc. This one is very theoretical.

Yamada, Munemutsu (author).

Yamada’s analysis of the 1960 Anpo Tōsō.

Togawa, Isamu (author).

Analysis of postwar customs.

Ebisaka, Takeshi (author).

Ebisaka was a member of Beheiren and this book goes back over postwar Japanese thought from his point of view at that time, focusing mostly on the work of Mori Arimasa and Katō Shūichi.

Ebisaka, Takeshi (author).

Ebisaka’s analysis of postwar Japanese thought. The term Zasshū bunka comes from Katō Shūichi, but most of the book analyzes Tsurumi Shunsuke and Hayashi Tatsuo. Zasshū bunka refers to the peculiarities of Japanese thought and culture.
A book about post-war life in Japan.

Oe’s analysis of postwar thought based on the works of postwar literary figures.

The name of this book refers to the famous Seijika no Bunshō by Takeda Taijun.

Hidaka’s analysis of postwar Japanese thought.

A big study done as a history of postwar literature.

Takeda Taijun’s famous Seijika no bunshō.

Iida’s book about postwar history.

Iida Momo is the ideologue of the Kōzō Kaikaku ha of Kyōrōtō (Kyōsanshugi Rōdōsha Tō). This is a two-volume documentary collection of postwar historical materials he has edited.


Critical analysis of the conservative school (Hoshūha) of postwar democratic theory. This is a famous book that was a bestseller. Criticizes Mishima and others.


Critical history of the Japan Communist Party from the perspective of the New Left. Tagawa was a Kakkyōdō member.


A series of personal accounts of the early postwar Japan Communist Party prior to the formation of Bund and the 1960 Anpo movement. It consists of conversations and interviews with key individuals from the party. There is an interesting interview with Shima Shigeo in here, and other tidbits about the JCP in this period. Shima’s interview is of historical significance because he explains the “6.1 incident (6.1 jiken),” or the context of Bund (Bunto)’s separation from the JCP.


This is a two volume work of materials concerning the Japan Communist Party platforms, but the collection only has the first volume.
Sawamura, Yoshio and Oda, Susumu (authors).

A fairly late collection of criticisms of the Japan Communist Party. One of the editors, Sawamura Yoshio, was a member of the Tokyo regional committee just before the Bund split and he was a key figure. He wrote a personal position paper (ikensho) that was instrumental in the split of the Tokyo regional committee, after which he was on the New Left side of the split.

Hakamada, Satomi (author).

A work on the JCP and the working class.

Yamanaka, Akira (author).

First history of Japanese Student movement published after the 1960 Anpo Tōsō. It covers the period up to and including the 1960 Anpo Tōsō. This is the most widely read book on the postwar Japanese student movement.

Gakusei Undō Kenkyūkai (author).

Another early post-1960 Anpo Tōsō book about the student movement, this one put together by a group of journalists.

Yamanaka, Akira (author).

This is a later edition of Yamanaka’s study of the student movement, which also contains material on everything up to 1970 Anpo.
History of the postwar New Left from 1960 Anpo Tōsō to Rengō Sekigun. Kurata was an original Bund member who was also close to people in the second Bund and in Sekigunha.


A popular but fairly detailed and reliable account that covers the period from 1960 Anpo Tōsō through Rengō Sekigun to the crumbling of the New Left in the 1970s. Takagi Masayuki is an Asahi Shimbun journalist who covered the student protests of the 1970 Anpo period, and Kurata was an original member of Bund who remained close to the second Bund and Sekigunha.


This covers the theoretical debates and issues of the radical left from the early post-war JCP based movement through the 1960 Anpo Tōsō. A basic source for understanding what the various debates were about.

Ishida Takeshi is a prominent political theorist and Tokyo University professor who was a protégé of Maruyama Masao.


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It is a book on the concept of thought.

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Ishida Takeshi is a prominent political theorist and Tokyo University professor who was a protégé of Maruyama Masao.


An introduction to political science.
Expansion of item #336 to cover up to the end of the 1970s. This one covers more time but is less detailed.

Debates on Japanese capitalism.


Two volume edited work covering various theories of imperialism and capitalism.

A Japan Communist Party perspective on democracy and socialism, published in early postwar.

Analysis of Japanese capitalism and agricultural development.
Toda, Shintarō (author).  
Study of the economic basis of the emperor system published right after the war.

中西功 (著).  
社会民主主義と新民主主義. 東京: 伊藤書店, 1948.  
Nakanishi, Tsutomu (author).  
An early postwar work on democracy from the Japan Communist Party perspective.

社會経済労働研究所 (編).  
Shakai Keizai Rōdō Kenkyūjo (editor).  
History of Japanese theories of democratic revolution, published right after the war.

全聯邦共産党中央委員会付属委員会 (編). 田岡信太郎 (訳).  
全聯邦共産党小史. 東京: 大雅堂, 1946.  
Zen Renpō Kyōsantō Chūō linkai Fuzoku linkai (editor). Taoka, Shintarō (translator).  
This is a short history of the Soviet Communist Party, published right after the war.

社会経済労働研究所 (編).  
Shakai Keizai Rōdō Kenkyūjo (editor).  
History of theories of Japanese capitalism published in early postwar period.

社会経済調査所 (編).  
世界情勢の新しい段階と各国共産党当面の任務. 上.  
Shakai Keizai Chōsajo (editor).  
Sekai jōsei no atarashii dankai to kakkoku Kyōsantō tōmen no ninmu, jō. pp. 246.  
Edited collection of perspectives of the Communist Parties of various countries on current world conditions. This is a two volume work but collection only has the first volume.
Nihon Kyōsantō Tokyo-to Iinkai (editor).
Teikoku shugi sensō ni taisuru tōsō to kyōsan shugisha no ninmu: kokusai kyōsantō dai-rokkai sekai taikai no tēze. Tōkyō: Nikkyō Tōkyō-to Iinkai, 1950, pp. 86.

Pamphlet put out in 1950 by the Tokyo To committee of the JCP with the Comintern theses for the period.

ヨセフ・スターリン（著）。 item_ID: 354
全同盟共産党（ボルシェヴィキ）第十七回大会への中央委員会の活動報告: 党内研究資料. 日共関東地方委員会, 1934.

Stalin, Josef Vissarionovich (author).
Zendōmei Kyōsantō (Borushevikī) dai-jūnanakai taikai e no chūō iinkai no katsudō hōkoku: Tōnai kenkyū shiryō. Nikkyō Kantō Chihō Iinkai, 1934, pp. 108.

This is a report by Stalin from the Central Committee to the 17th Bolshevik Party Congress, translated and published in Japan by the Japan Communist Party Kantō regional committee in 1934.


An early postwar work on Stalinist Marxism and race problems (minzoku)

ヨセフ・スターリン（著）。 item_ID: 356
全同盟共産党（ボルシェヴィキ）第十六回大会への中央委員会の活動報告: 研究資料. 1930.

Stalin, Josef Vissarionovich (author).
Zendōmei Kyōsantō (Borushevikī) dai-jūrokukai taikai e no chūō iinkai no katsudō hōkoku: Kenkyū shiryō. 1930, pp. 166.

This is Stalin’s report from the Central Committee to the 16th Bolshevik Party Congress, translated into Japanese and published in 1930.

野坂参三（著）。 item_ID: 357
民主戦線のために. 東京: 伊藤書店, 1946.
Nosaka, Sanzō (author).
Minshū sensen no tame ni. Tōkyō: Itō Shoten, 1946, pp. 16.

Pamphlet by Nosaka published in the immediate postwar period.

德田球一（著）。 item_ID: 358
日本共産党の新綱領の基礎. 国民通信社, 1952.
Tokuda, Kyūichi (author).
This was an explanation of the new policies of the newly legal Japan Communist Party right after the war. It was written by Tokuda Kyūichi, who was a hero at the time who had just gotten out of jail.

V. I. レーニン (著). 野坂参三 (訳).
平和革命論. 東京: 三和書房, 1946.


This is an early postwar publication of a short work by Lenin, translated by Nosaka Sanzō.

E・ヴァルガ, M・ムイズニコフ (著).

Varga, Eugen and Myznikov, M. (authors).

This and the next item (#361) are very early postwar publications on Varga and his theory.

ヴァルガ理論をめぐる討論: ヴァルガ著「第二次世界大戦の結果としての資本主義経済の諸変化」をめぐる討論.

Varuga riron o meguru tōron: Varuga cho “Dainiji sekai taisen no kekka to shi no shihon-shugi keizai no shohenka” o meguru tōron. Tōkyō: Sekai Keizai Kenkyūjo, 1947, pp. 139.

This is a very early postwar publication on Varga’s theory.

岩崎書店 (編).

Iwasaki Shoten (editor).

Famous Japan Communist Party statement representing the Party’s position at the end of the 6th Party Congress, after which the party split, the Party rejected the policy of violence, and the New Left was born out of those who left the party.

片山さとし, 豊田四郎, 他 (著).

Katayama, Satoshi; Toyota, Shirō; and et al. (authors).

Put out by the JCP as an explanation of the Party’s new line after the 6th Congress rejected the violent line and the party split.
豊田四郎（編）。
西ドイツにおける帝国主義の復活 東京: 新興出版社，1957.

Toyota, Shirō (editor).

Edited work on revival of imperialism in postwar West Germany.

労働調査協議会，関西労働調査会議（編）。
賃金理論と賃金闘争: 労働組合ノート1 東京: 社会書房，1953.

Rōdō Chōsa Kyōgikai and Kansai Rōdō Chōsa Kaigi (editors).

A work on wage theory and labor union wage struggles.

豊田四郎（著）。
社会経済史学の根本問題。

Toyota, Shirō (author).
Shakai keizaishigaku no konpon mondai. pp. 225.

Work on economic history.

三一書房編集部（編）。
各国共産党新綱領集 東京: 三一書房，1954.

San’ichi Shobō Henshūbu (editor).

A collection of the party platforms of various national communist parties.

日本共産党中央委員会宣伝教育部（訳）。
ソ連邦共産党史，1 東京: 日本共産党，1959.

Nihon Kyōsantō Chūō Linkai Senden Kyōikubu (translator).
Sorenpō Kyōsantō shi, 1. Tōkyō: Nihon Kyōsantō, 1959, pp. 9, 381.

日本共産党中央委員会宣伝教育部（訳）。
ソ連邦共産党史，2 東京: 日本共産党，1959.

Nihon Kyōsantō Chūō Linkai Senden Kyōikubu (translator).

日本共産党中央委員会宣伝教育部（訳）。

Nihon Kyōsantō Chūō Linkai Senden Kyōikubu (translator).

This is a three-volume history of the Soviet Communist Party, put out by the Japan Communist Party in 1959.
This is a translation of Khrushchev's famous report and Mikoyan's speech at the 20th Party Congress of the Soviet Communist Party in 1956 at which Stalin was denounced.

A history of the prewar student movement put out very shortly after the end of the war.

Early postwar work on the pathology of tuberculosis.

A book about modern science and Marxism. Each chapter is written by different authors.

A short history of the Japan Communist Party written by Ichikawa Shōichi. This is a postwar publication of Ichikawa's history of the prewar Japan Communist Party, originally given as his testimony at the JCP Peace Preservation Law trial in 1931.
Ishidō, Kiyotomo (editor).

A collection of articles written by various authors on modern revolution.

無着成恭（編）.
Muchaku, Seikyō (editor).

This book came out of a Seikatsu Tsuzurikata Movement of the late 1950s and early 1960s that ran schools for ordinary people in the countryside and encouraged them to write their own stories. The book became a best seller.

國分一太郎（著）.
生活記録・児童文学. 東京: 未来社, 1957.
Kokubun, Ichitarō (author).

This is similar to item #377, but this one covers how to run the schools of the Seikatsu Tsuzurikata movement.


An edited lecture series about the flow of capital and reproduction. The collection has the first three volumes of a seven-volume series on capitalism.

神山茂夫（著）.
Kamiyama, Shigeo (author).
A book about capitalism in Japanese agriculture written by Kamiyama Shigeo, a member of the prewar JCP and the postwar JCP Kokusai-ha who had considerable influence on the New Left. This one and the next seven were published right after the war.

神山茂夫 (著). item_ID: 382
民族・階級・独立. 東京: 岩崎書店, 1948.

Kamiyama, Shigeo (author).

Another book written by Kamiyama Shigeo, a member of the prewar JCP and the postwar JCP Kokusai-ha who had considerable influence on the New Left. This was published shortly after the war ended.

神山茂夫 (著). item_ID: 383

Kamiyama, Shigeo (author).

Another early postwar book by Kamiyama Shigeo, a member of the prewar JCP and the postwar JCP Kokusai-ha who had considerable influence on the New Left.

神山茂夫 (著). item_ID: 384

Kamiyama, Shigeo (author).

Another book written by Kamiyama Shigeo, a member of the prewar JCP and the postwar JCP Kokusai-ha who had considerable influence on the New Left.

神山茂夫 (著). item_ID: 385

Kamiyama, Shigeo (author).

Written by Kamiyama Shigeo, a member of the prewar JCP and the postwar JCP Kokusai-ha who had considerable influence on the New Left.

神山茂夫 (著). item_ID: 386

Kamiyama, Shigeo (author).

Written by a member of the prewar JCP and the postwar JCP Kokusai-ha who had considerable influence on the New Left.
Kamiyama, Shigeo (author).

Written by a member of the prewar JCP and the postwar JCP Kokusai-ha who had considerable influence on the New Left.

Kamiyama, Shigeo (author).

Written by a member of the prewar JCP and the postwar JCP Kokusai-ha who had considerable influence on the New Left.

Written by a member of the prewar JCP and the postwar JCP Kokusai-ha who had considerable influence on the New Left.

Written by a member of the prewar JCP and the postwar JCP Kokusai-ha who had considerable influence on the New Left.

Written by a member of the prewar JCP and the postwar JCP Kokusai-ha who had considerable influence on the New Left.
Written by a member of the prewar JCP and the postwar JCP Kokusai-ha who had considerable influence on the New Left. This is a later work on the anti-nuclear issue.

神山茂夫 (著)。
統一戦線戦術の諸問題. 東京: 新科学社, 1953.

Kamiyama, Shigeo (author).

Written by a member of the prewar JCP and the postwar JCP Kokusai-ha who had considerable influence on the New Left.


Kamiyama, Shigeo (author).

Written by a member of the prewar JCP and the postwar JCP Kokusai-ha who had considerable influence on the New Left. This one is a criticism of Miyamoto Kenji, the leader of the postwar JCP.


Kamiyama, Shigeo (author).
Nihon Kyōsantō to wa nande aruka. Tōkyō: Jiyū Kokuminsha, 1972, pp. 318.

Written by a member of the prewar JCP and the postwar JCP Kokusai-ha who had considerable influence on the New Left. This is a general critique of the postwar JCP.

This is a famous book in which Kamiyama Shigeo and Nakano Shigeharu put together their various critiques of the Japan Communist Party, and it came out at a time when the two men had tremendous influence.

埴谷雄高 (著)。

Haniya, Yutaka (author).
Bomei to kage’e. Tōkyō: Miraisha, 1961, pp. 284.

埴谷雄高 (著)。

Haniya, Yutaka (author).
埴谷雄高（著）。

Haniya, Yutaka (author).

埴谷雄高（著）。

Haniya, Yutaka (author).

埴谷雄高（著）。

Haniya, Yutaka (author).

埴谷雄高（著）。

Haniya, Yutaka (author).

埴谷雄高（著）。

Haniya, Yutaka (author).
Kame to kagerō. Tōkyō: Miraisha, 1964, pp. 323.

埴谷雄高（著）。

Haniya, Yutaka (author).

埴谷雄高（著）。

Haniya, Yutaka (author).

埴谷雄高（著）。

Haniya, Yutaka (author).

埴谷雄高（著）。

Haniya, Yutaka (author).

埴谷雄高（著）。
Haniya, Yutaka (author).

埴谷雄高 (著).
兜と冥府. 東京: 未来社, 1 9 7 0.

Haniya, Yutaka (author).

埴谷雄高 (著).
黙示と発端: 場谷雄高対話集. 東京: 未来社, 1 9 7 4.

Haniya, Yutaka (author).

埴谷雄高 (著).
鐘と遊星. 東京: 未来社, 1 9 7 5.

Haniya, Yutaka (author).
Kane to yūsei. Tōkyō: Miraisha, 1975, pp. 308.

埴谷雄高 (著).
石棺と年輪: 影絵の世界. 東京: 未来社, 1 9 7 6.

Haniya, Yutaka (author).

埴谷雄高 (著).

Haniya, Yutaka (author).

埴谷雄高 (著).
蓮と海嘯. 東京: 未来社, 1 9 7 7.

Haniya, Yutaka (author).

埴谷雄高 (著).
天頂と潮汐. 東京: 未来社, 1 9 8 0.

Haniya, Yutaka (author).

埴谷雄高 (著).
微塵と出現: 場谷雄高対話集. 東京: 未来社, 1 9 8 2.

Haniya, Yutaka (author).

埴谷雄高 (著).
暈と極冠. 東京: 未来社, 1 9 8 4.

Haniya, Yutaka (author).
Haniya Yutaka is a representative figure of postwar Japanese literature. This is a series of 21 volumes, but they were not numbered. The contents are all his literary and critical essays and each volume title sets up a specific pair of concepts.

小田実（著）。
Oda, Makoto (author).

This is a collection of Oda Makoto’s postwar criticism. Oda was later the founder of Beheiren and a prominent anti-war activist. Kodansha seems to have published a whole series of books by leading intellectuals in the mid-1960s on XX no shisō, but they were not published as numbered volumes. There are nine of them in the Takanawa Collection.

花田清輝（著）。
Hanada, Kiyoteru (author).

An essay on ideas about one’s private parts.

開高健（著）。
Kaikō, Takeshi (author).

An essay on ideas about talkativeness. Kaikō was also a Beheiren activist.

杉浦明平（著）。
Sugiura, Minpei (author).

An essay on ideas about loud laughter.

阿部公房（著）。
Abe, Kōbō (author).

An essay on ideas about deserts.
Komatsu, Sakyō (author).
An essay on ideas about maps.

小松左京 (著).
Komatsu, Sakyō (author).
An essay on ideas about exploration.

いいだもも (著).
Iida, Momo (author).
An essay on ideas about creating nuclear energy.

松原新一 (著).
Matsubara, Shin’ichi (author).
An essay on ideas about silence.

堀田善衛 (著).
Hotta, Yoshie (author).
A travel record and account of revolutionary Cuba from a postwar literary figure.

森正蔵 (著).
風雪の碑. 東京: 鱒書房, 1946.
Mori, Shōzō (author).
A document of incidents and life in the illegal Japan Communist Party by a party member writing right after the war. It is written in a non-fiction but novelistic style.

東京大学学生自治会戦没学生手記編集委員会 (編).
This is a collection of writings by Todai students who during the latter part of the war were sent to fight, and sent home letters, etc. These writings were collected and published just a few years after the war in this volume, which became the first publication of the postwar Japanese anti-war movement. This book was the predecessor of Kike Wadatsumi no Koe.

東京大学学生自治会戦没学生手記編集委員会 (編). item_ID: 430

This is a collection of writings by Todai students who during the latter part of the war were sent to fight, and sent home letters, etc. These writings were collected and published just a few years after the war. This is a different book from item #429 with a different publisher, but with similar content.

日本戦没学生手記編集委員会 (編). item_ID: 431
きけわだつみのこえ. 東京: 東京大学出版会, 1952.

This is a very famous book that broadened the content of items #429 and #430 by including letters written by students from all over Japan who had been sent to war. It was not limited as the two previous volumes were to Todai students. The group that assembled the publication subsequently took its name from the book title and formed Wadatsumi kai, which became the nucleus of the postwar anti-war movement. Many other books of this type were subsequently published by many different publishers, but the three volumes in the collection are the original ones.

峠三吉 (著). item_ID: 432
原爆詩集. 東京: 青木書店, 1952.

Collection of poems about the atomic bombing. The poet Tōge Sankichi was a survivor of the Hiroshima atomic bombing and this is a famous book.

栗原貞子 (著). item_ID: 433

This is a collection of poetry by a woman poet and survivor of the Hiroshima bombing.
Wadatsumikai (editor).

This book, the first actually published under the name of Wadatsumikai, was intended to present the anti-war sentiments of the new group, based on the writings of students who had been sent to war. It was thus the real beginning of the postwar antiwar movement, presenting the theme of “hansen to heiwa” [peace and opposition to war].

Akahata (editor).

A collection of documentary photographs of the Bloody May Day demonstration of 1952 put out by the Japan Communist Party.


Court record from the Bloody May Day demonstration trial. The participants’ statements are included.

東大十六学生救援会 (編).
わが友に告げん. 東京: 筑摩書房, 1952. item_ID: 437

This book was put out by the support group for 16 Todai students who were arrested and subjected to a military trial by the Occupation for protesting against Eells’ Red Purge of college professors. The book contains messages and letters from the 16 students.

Kanda, Masao and Kubota, Hotarō (authors).

This book was the first representation of an anti-base movement. It was produced as a protest against the construction of a firing range at Uchinada in Ichikawa-ken for the use of the predecessors of the Self-Defense Forces, in cooperation with the Occupation. The anti-Uchinada protest movement over the range constituted the first protest movement against the construction and operation of a particular military base in postwar Japan.
Ishida, Ikuo (author).

A documentary report on the protest against the construction of a military base at Niijima, an island near Izu. This protest was more or less contemporary with the Uchinada protests, but the book was published some years later.

全学連書記局（編）.

Zengakuren Shokikyoku (editor).

The first book about the student movement that came out in the name of Zengakuren. It was a general call from Zengakuren including theory, strategy, policy, etc.

東京大学協同組合出版部（編）.

This volume represents a very early attempt to think through the role that students could play in history. It presents a lot of examples of the role students had played in various societies in historical situations.

東京大学新聞社編集部（編）.

A brief history of the student movement prior to Zengakuren, intended to arouse interest in participation in Zengakuren and the Japanese student movement.

日本学生生活手記編纂委員会（編）.

A collection of students’ accounts of their poor economic conditions and parttime work, etc.

加藤周一（著）・東京大学新聞社出版部（編）.
抵抗の文学. 東京: 岩波書店, 1951.

Katō, Shūichi (author). Tōkyō Daigaku Shinbunsha Shuppanbu (editor).
Well known literary critic Katō Shūichi presents an analysis of European resistance literature and argues that Japanese literature should take a similar posture of resistance.

伊藤牧夫, 内田恵造, 中島昭 (著).

Itō, Makio; Uchida, Keizō; and Nakajima, Akira (authors).

A document of the first Sunagawa protest movement against the construction of a military base in the village of Sunagawa (near Tachikawa).

大池文雄 (著). 小島亮 (編).

Ōike, Fumio (author). Kojima, Ryō (editor).

Collected works of Ōike Fumio, a JCP member who played an important role in the internal JCP debates about the Hungary incident.

前野良 (編).

Maeno, Ryō (editor).

A collection of articles written by various authors on modern revolution and democracy.

長洲一二 (編).

Nagasu, Kazuji (editor).

A collection of articles written by various authors on modern capitalism and Marxist economics.

前野良 (編).

Maeno, Ryō (editor).

The Soviet suppression of the Hungarian uprising in 1956 was a major issue for Japanese social movements of the time, raising questions about the Soviet Union’s policies that reverberated through the left. This was a book presenting a position on the Hungary problem.

小島亮 (著).
This volume is a scholar’s research study of the significance that the Hungarian uprising had on Japanese social movements of the time.

A documentary of the Hungarian uprising. This book introduced the details of the Hungarian uprising to the Japanese reading public (in more depth than newspaper reports) and therefore played a role in the important debate within Japan about the event.

Takei Teruo was the first Central Committee Chair of Zengakuren. The book covers literary theory and student movement theory, and is important as Takei’s theory. This theory includes the theory of the students as a separate sō or subclass unit rather than simply a group that assists the working class in its revolutionary struggle. This position became important in zengakuren and later New Left thought. The theory is from earlier, but the book was not published until 1963.

A novel about the internal factional dispute in the Japan Communist Party that resulted in the split between Kokusai ha and Shokan ha.

This is the most basic theoretical statement by Kuroda Kan’ichi, and was the basis of Kakkýôdô thought and thus subsequently became the theoretical basis for Kaku-maru-ha. The book is a philosophical statement by Kuroda, who is a philosopher.
Ôi, Tadashi (author).
A treatise on materialism theory.

Gotō, Hiroyuki (author).
IV. 1960安保前後. 1960 Ampo and its Aftermath

阿部行蔵, 細野武男 ( 編 ).
Abe, Kōzō and Hosono, Takeo (editors).

The first book about zengakuren written by a third party rather than movement participants. It came out immediately after the 1960 Anpo Tōsō. It contains a variety of documents written by different people.

松島栄一 ( 著 ).
Matsushima, Eiichi (author).

This is a documentary collection of materials from the 6.15 incident that happened in 1960 but was a separate incident from the famous 6.15 incident of 60 Anpo. This one concerned the Icho Namiki shukai jiken. The big meeting of that name was prohibited by the Tokyo University authorities, which thus turned it into a jiken. The purpose of the prohibited meeting was related to 1960 Anpo, but these documents are about the incident of the prohibited meeting itself.

海野晋吉 ( 著 ).
Umino, Shinkichi (author).

This 6.15 incident is about the big demonstration at the Diet building in which Kanba Michiko was killed. This is thus a document concerning the 1960 Anpo Tōsō and not to be confused with the previous item.

日高六郎 ( 編 ).
Hidaka, Rokurō (editor).

A documentary collection of what happened incident by incident in 1960 Anpo Tōsō leading up to May 19. This is a broad collection with observations from all kinds of groups all over the country, not just the Bund activities. It documents the dynamic activity of the 1960 Anpo Tōsō.
Ide, Busaburō (author).

An account of the 1960 Anpo Tōsō.

Takei, Taketo (author).

An account of the 1960 Anpo Tōsō that constitutes Kakkyōdō’s interpretation (sōkatsu) of the events.

Takei, Taketo (author).

A reprinting of item #462 published just prior to 1970 Anpo. It is an account of the 1960 Anpo Tōsō that constitutes Kakkyōdō’s interpretation (sōkatsu) of the events.

現代思潮社編集部 (編) . item_ID: 464

A collection of the personal accounts of students who participated in the 1960 Anpo Tōsō events. This is the 1968 edition.

Tanigawa, Gan; Yoshimoto, Taka’aki; Haniya, Yutaka; Morimoto, Kazuo; Umemoto, Katsumi; and Kuroda, Kan’ichi (authors).

This contains interpretations of the 1960 Anpo Tōsō by four thinkers who were influential with students of the period. It was a bestseller at the time. Tanigawa Gan was also the leader of the Taisho Mine struggle.

Kuroda, Kan’ichi (author).
Shakaikan no tankyū. Tōkyō: Gendai Shichōsha, 1961, pp. 239.

A central philosophical piece by Kuroda Kan’ichi, the philosopher whose ideas are the theoretical basis for Kakkyōdō Kakumaru-ha.
今井規義 (著).
Imai, Noriyoshi (author).
A treatise on state monopoly capitalism in Japan.

岸本健一 (著).
Kishimoto, Ken'ichi (author).
This volume presents Kakkyōdō Chukaku-ha social democratic theory.

トニー・クリフ (著). 対馬忠行, 姫岡玲治 (訳).
Cliff, Tony (author). Tsushima, Tadayuki and Himeoka, Reiji (translators).
This is a critical Marxist account analyzing Russia (the Soviet Union) as bureaucratic state capitalism. The translator, Himeoka Reiji, (penname of Aoki Masahiko), was a member of the Bund political committee (politburo) during the 1960 Anpo Tōsō.

斎藤一郎 (著).
Saitō, Ichirō (author).
A history written after the 1960 Anpo Tōsō.

斎藤一郎 (著).
Saitō, Ichirō (author).
This is a reprint of item #470, a history of the 1960 Anpo Tōsō. This edition was published at the time of the 1970 Anpo Tōsō.

信夫清三郎 (著).
Shinobu, Seizaburō (author).
A history of the 1960 Anpo Tōsō. This one is based on a thorough knowledge of the materials. The author is a historian and this is an account with a historian’s perspective. The book first came out in 1961 but this is a new edition published in 1967.
中津研二 (著). 

Nakatsu, Kenji (author).

This came out at the time of 1960 Anpo Tōsō and is a view of the New Left from the perspective of someone in the Kōzō Kaikaku-ha.

思想運動研究所 (編). 

Shisō Undō Kenkyūjo (editor).

This is an account and document collection of the 1960 Anpo Tōsō from a right-wing, opposition standpoint reflecting the Hoshu-ha (conservative faction) of the right wing.

日刊労働通信社 (編). 

Nikkan Rōdō Tsūshinsha (editor).

This book documents the conditions of zengakuren factions and who is behind each factional dispute at various universities just before the 1960 Anpo Tōsō from the perspective of the public security agencies.

臼井吉見 (編). 

Usui, Yoshimi (editor).

A collection of critiques, essays, reports, new accounts, etc. of the 1960 Anpo Tōsō edited at a later point. A valuable and very broad collection of materials.

日本共産党 (著). 

Nihon Kyōsantō (author).

This is the Japan Communist Party’s interpretation (sōkatsu) of the 1960 Anpo Tōsō.
This is a very large book which collects the newspaper accounts of the 1960 Anpo Tōsō and comments on every clipping. It was done by a journalist who knew the backstage debates over what should be reported and what should not be reported, so the book also stands as an important contribution to journalism theory and mass communications theory.

久保田達郎, 藤田若雄, 高梨昌, 神林章夫, 竹川慎吾 (編). item_ID: 479

Kubota, Tatsurō; Fujita, Wakao; Takanashi, Masaru; Kanbayashi, Akio and Takekawa, Shingo (editors).

久保田達郎, 藤田若雄, 高梨昌, 神林章夫, 竹川慎吾 (編). item_ID: 480

Kubota, Tatsurō; Fujita, Wakao; Takanashi, Masaru; Kanbayashi, Akio and Takekawa, Shingo (editors).

This group was a socialism research group within the union of the Mitsubishi Nagasaki Shipbuilding company in Nagasaki. At the time of 1960 Anpo Tōsō this union joined up with Bund and became the model of a New Left activist union. The book (in two volumes) is a collection of various documents from the group’s activities from 1960 to 1970.

岸上大作 (著).

Kishigami, Daisaku (author).

A tanka collection by Kishigami Daisaku, who committed suicide in despair about what was happening to Japan during the Anpo Tōsō. This book consequently became a kind of “Bible” for students of the 1960 Anpo Tōsō generation. The collection includes many tanka written specifically about 1960 Anpo Tōsō.

寺山修司 (著).

Terayama, Shūji (author).

Terayama’s poetry was widely read by students during the 1960s. This edition is a tankobon edition of work that was available earlier.

福田善之 (著).

Fukuda, Yoshiyuki (author).
This is a jidai-geki play taking 1960 Anpo Tōsō as its theme. Fukuda wrote the play based on his own experiences in the 1960 anpo Tōsō.

菅孝行 (著). item_ID: 484

Kan Takayuki’s interpretation of 1960 Anpo (sōkatsu) using as its vehicle a literary critique of Shingeki.

児島褒 (著). item_ID: 485

A non-fiction but dramatized account of the June 15, 1960 penetration of the Diet Building during the 1960 Anpo Tōsō.

樺美智子 (著).樺光子 (編). item_ID: 486

Kanba Michiko is the Todai woman student who was killed during the 6.15 penetration of the Diet in the 1960 Anpo Tōsō This book is a posthumous collection of her writings.

樺俊雄 (著). item_ID: 488

A memorial to Kanba Michiko written by her father.
Zen Kyoto Shuppan linkai (editor).

A collection of poetry written by people all over the country to commemorate the death of Kanba Michiko.

Kanba, Toshio and Kanba, Mitsuko (authors).

A book written several years later by the father and mother of Kanba Michiko about how they overcame the death of their daughter during the 1960 Anpo Tōsō.

Kanba, Mitsuko (editor).

A collection of letters written by Kanba Michiko to her friends. The letters were collected by her mother and published several years later.

Ōshima, Nagisa (author).

This is a collection of movie scripts by Oshima, among which is the title movie script “Night and Fog in Japan,” whose theme is 1960 Anpo Tōsō.

Fukuchi, Yasuyuki (author).

A literary and philosophical interpretation of 1960 Anpo Tōsō.

Sakuma, Gen (author).

A history of the international communist movement from a Bund perspective, written by a person who was a Seijikyokuin of Bund at the time he wrote it. He had been a JCP member but left and went with Bund. The publisher, Riberashionsha, was the
name of Bund’s publishing unit. Sakuma Gen is the pen name of Katayama Yoshio. This one is marked as the first of two volumes. We do not have the second volume of this edition in the collection and it is not clear if it ever was published, but the next item (#495) is a subsequent publication of a revised version that is much longer.

佐久間元 (著). item_ID: 495
革命の挫折: スターリン主義の歴史. 東京: 論争社, 1 9 6 1.

Sakuma, Gen (author).

A history of the international communist movement from a Bund perspective, written by a person who was a Seijikyokuin of Bund at the time he wrote it. He had been a JCP member but left and went with Bund. The publisher, Riberashionsha, was the name of Bund's publishing unit. Sakuma Gen is the pen name of Katayama Yoshio. This is a subsequent publication of a revised version that is much longer than the original (item #494).

中岡哲郎 (著). item_ID: 496
現代における思想と行動: 挫折にみる個人・運動・歴史. 東京: 三一書房, 1 9 6 0.

Nakaoka, Tetsurō (author).

An interpretation of 1960 Anpo Tōsō. The term “zasetsu” became a key term expressing the failure of the movement.

森田実 (著). item_ID: 497
戦後左翼の秘密: 60年安保世代からの証言. 東京: 潮文社, 1 9 8 0.

Morita, Minoru (author).

This is a much later reflection on his 1960 Anpo experiences by Morita Minoru, who was at the time a Bund seijikyokuin.

向坂逸郎 (編). item_ID: 499
三池日記: たたかいの理論と総括. 東京: 至誠堂, 1 9 6 1.

Sakisaka, Itsurō (editor).
Collection of accounts of the Miike mine labor struggle, which came right after the failure of 1960 Anpo tōsō and attracted a lot of Bund activists.

Sakisaka, Itsurō (author).
Sakisaka's personal reflections on the Miike mine labor struggle.

Kamata, Satoshi (author).
An account of what has happened to the miners in the 20 years since the Miike Mine struggle by a well-known investigative journalist.

Tōyama, Shigeki and Watanabe, Yōzō (editors).
A documentary collection of the Todai Popolo jiken. Popolo Players was the Italian name of a student theatre group at Tokyo University. The original incident in 1952 involved students beating up four policemen who were discovered on campus observing a performance of the group's play about the Matsukawa Incident, but when the students were subsequently arrested it mushroomed into a major conflict over whether police could enter university campuses without permission. The case dragged on through the 1960s and went to the Supreme Court twice.

Nakamura, Takumi (author).
Nakamura was a labor activist at the time of 1960 Anpo. This is a collection of his essays.

Osada, Hiroshi (author).
Poetry collection from a poet of the 1960 Anpo generation. The next two items are other collections of poetry by the same poet.
Osada, Hiroshi (author).
Another collection of poetry by Osada.

Osada, Hiroshi (author).
Another poetry collection by 1960 Anpo generation poet Osada Hiroshi.

Aida, Chieko (author).
A collection of poems.

Ishidō, Kiyotomo and Satō, Noboru (editors).
An introduction to the Kōzō Kaikaku ideology, edited by two members of the Kōzō Kaikaku-ha faction who left the Japan Communist Party with Kasuga Shojiro. The position derives from the Euro-communist ideas of the Italian theorist Togliatti.

Satō, Noboru (editor).
Nihon ni okeru kōzō kaikaku, 1. Tōkyō: Sanichi Shobō, 1961, pp. 239.
A two-volume collection of writings on the Kōzō Kaikaku perspective, edited by one of the founders of the Kōzō Kaikaku-ha.

Tsuda, Michio (author).
Shisō undō no ronri: Konnichi no jōkyō sōsho 1. Tōkyō: Haga Shoten, 1964, pp. 244.
A collection of Tsuda Michio's critical essays. This is part of a five-volume collection of essays on current conditions, but the Takazawa Collection has only volumes 1, 4, and 5. This is volume 1.

栗原幸夫(著).

Kurihara, Yukio (author).
Critical essays by Kurihara Yukio. This is part of a five-volume collection of essays on current conditions, but the Takazawa Collection has only volumes 1, 4, and 5. This is volume 4.

小山弘健(著).

Koyama, Hirotake (author).
Critical essays by Koyama Hirotake. This is part of a five-volume collection of essays on current conditions, but the Takazawa Collection has only volumes 1, 4, and 5. This is volume 5.

山本満(著).

Yamamoto, Mitsuru (author).
A book on international issues and Japan’s position in the world.

社会主義政治経済研究所(編).

Shakai Shugi Seiji Keizai Kenkyūjo (editor).
Statements on contemporary revolution from 81 countries and their respective communist parties.

国際評論編集部(編).

Kokusai Hyōron Henshūbu (editor).
A report on Stalinism and the Albania problem.
A theory of contemporary change, by a leading member of the Kōzō Kaikaku-ha.

A collection of writings reflecting the Kōzo Kaikaku-ha perspective on contemporary revolution in capitalist countries, edited by one of the group's founders.

A book about the logic of people's movements. Topics include Hiroshima, Tsushima, Zengakuren etc.

A collection of critical perspectives on the Japan Communist Party edited by the leader of the Kōzo Kaikaku-ha (Kasuga Shōjiro) who was thrown out of the JCP in 1961 for his views, which reflected the Euro-Communism of Togliatti.

A two-volume work on Marxism and contemporary ideology by two JCP members who followed the Kōzō Kaikaku position for a short while in the early 1960s, Fuwa Tetsuzō and Ueda Kōichirō, but later returned to the fold. Fuwa was later the head of the JCP secretariat. This was written during their Kōzō Kaikaku period.
Satō, Noboru; Maruyama, Masao; and Umemoto, Katsumi (authors).

A famous symposium (zadankai) that was widely read by students of the late 1960s.
Satō Noboru was leader of the Kōzō Kaikaku-ha, Maruyama was a leading political theorist at Tokyo University, and Umemoto Katsumi was a member of the JCP Kokusai-ha and later an independent theorist.

Tanigawa, Gan (author).

Collection of critical essays by Tanigawa Gan, the theoretical leader of the Taisho Mine labor struggle.

Tanigawa, Gan (author).

A collection of critical essays by Tanigawa Gan, the theoretical leader of the Taisho Mine struggle.

Tanigawa, Gan (author).

A collection of critical essays by Tanigawa Gan, the theoretical leader of the Taisho Mine struggle.

Shibata, Shingo (author).

A book on modern mental labor. Topics include theories on science labor, organization labor, and education labor.
An analysis of the two theoretical positions in the Chinese-Soviet debate by a leader of the Kōzō Kaikaku-ha, Ishidō Kiyotomo. The conflict between the two communist parties was at its peak at the time this was published.

社會主義政治経済研究所 ( 編 ). item_ID: 529
Shakai Shugi Seiji Keizai Kenkyūjo (editor).
An edited collection on the Chinese-Soviet debate, published at the height of the conflict.

社会主義政治経済研究所 ( 編 ). item_ID: 530
Shakai Shugi Seiji Keizai Kenkyūjo (editor).
An edited collection on the Chinese-Soviet debate, published at the height of the conflict. This is a continuation of item #529 published by the same research institute.

佐藤昇 ( 著 ). item_ID: 531
Satō, Noboru (author).
An analysis of Japanese Marxism and the international communist movement by a leader of the Kōzō Kaikaku-ha.

岩田弘 ( 著 ). item_ID: 532
Iwata, Hiroshi (author).
Marxist economics. This book was the theoretical starting point for the Marusen Ha of Bund. Iwata Hiroshi was not involved in Marusen-ha, but the faction used his economic ideas.

平岡正明 ( 著 ). item_ID: 533
Hiraoka, Masa’aki (author).
A collection of essays by Bund member Hiraoka Masaaki, who was subsequently involved in Hanzai-sha Dōmei and Sect #6, a group involved in trying to revive Bund.
Nishi, Kyōji (author).

Nishi Kyōji was a Kyoto-fu Iinkai member of the JCP who was thrown out of the Party and was subsequently very critical of the Party. He later became a theorist in Dai Yon Inta. These are essays he wrote around the time of 1960 Anpo that were collected and published much later.

Otoshi, Shigeyuki (author).

An account of what happened afterwards to 1000 people who participated in the penetration into the Diet in 6.15 Incident of 1960 Anpo.

Hosaka, Masayasu (author).


Nishimaki, Toshio (author).

Nishibe Susumu's personal reflections on 1960 Anpo and his comments on individuals who participated in the movement.

Kisetsu Henshū Iinkai (editor).

A collection of basic documents from Bund of the 1960 Anpo tōsō period.

Kisetsu Henshū Iinkai (editor).

A collection of basic documents from Bund of the 1960 Anpo tōsō period.

Reflections on the 1960 Anpo Tōsō.

A collection of the political theory writings from the 1960 Anpo Bund, published as issues of the Kisetsu series. Kisetsu was a book series produced by people from the 1970 Anpo generation with the aim of achieving a sōkatsu of the 1960 Anpo and the Anpo Bund. The collection is missing #4.

A collection of people’s recollections of Karōji Kentarō after his death. Karōji was the head of the Central Committee of zengakuren at the time of 1960 Anpo tōsō. There is also a companion volume of photographs (item #546).
Fujimori, Hideo (author).

An album of photos put out as part of the commemoration of the death of Karōji Kentarō. It was published in conjunction with item #545.

生田夫妻追悼記念文集刊行会 (編).

Ikuta Fusai Tsuitō Kinen Bunshū Kankōkai (editor).

A collection of recollections in memory of the death of Ikuta Kōji and his wife. After 1960 Anpo Ikuta and his wife went to the University of Pennsylvania, and were killed in a dormitory fire. He was a central founding member of Bund.

高橋良彦遺稿・追悼集編集委員会 (編).

A collection of recollections after the death of Takahashi Yoshihiko. Takahashi played an important role in the revival of Bund and subsequently participated in the Jōkyō-ha of Bund in the Sanrizuka struggle. The name he used during the second Bund was Matsumoto Reiji, which is a penname for Takahashi Yoshihiko.

逆流に抗して. 日本革命的共産主義者同盟全国委員会教宣部, 1960. item_ID: 11793

An edited book with essays about anti-Stalinist revolutionary communist movements, put out by one of the original New Left organizations, Kakkyōdō.
平和問題に関する資料: 全学連第十一回中央委員会資料. 東京: 全日
本学生自治会総連合書記局, 1957.

A collection of essays and research materials about peace issues put out by Zengakuren.

全学連第十五回中央委員会報告・決定集. 東京: 全日本学生自治会総
連合書記局, 1958.

A collection of reports and decisions of the 15th Zengakuren central committee (chūō iinkai). This was produced just before the split in Zengakuren that led to the creation of Bund and the New Left.

全学連第十七回中央委員会報告・決定集. 東京: 全日本学生自治会総
連合書記局, 1958.

A collection of reports and decisions of the 17th Zengakuren central committee (chūō iinkai). This was produced just at the time of the split in Zengakuren that led to the creation of Bund and the beginning of the New Left.

勤評斗争の前進のために: 和歌山 高知 全学連オルグ団報告書. 全学
連情宣部, 1958.

A book about fighting against evaluation of workers (kinmu hyōtei), put out by a regional branch of Zengakuren.

全学連第十二回臨時全国大会報告・決定集. 東京: 全日本学生自治会
総連合書記局, 1958.
V. 1960後半1970前半の社会運動 Late 1960s-Early 1970s Movements

A book about the logic of revolution struggles.

An account of Zengakuren by a person who was formerly a Chairman of the zengakuren Central Committee.

A perspective on 1970 Anpo published at the peak of the struggle, by a former Central Committee Chairman of zengakuren.

This is a collection of translated essays on the student movements in other countries, by leading academics and theorists.

A good collection of things written by students who were participating in the Haneda tōsō and other incidents. Includes a contribution by Yamazaki Hiroaki, who was killed in the 10.8 1967 Haneda incident.
Tanaka, Tetsuya (author).
An account by a journalist of the Sasebo tōsō, a January, 1968 campaign which was about trying to keep the nuclear Enterprise from making port calls in Japan. Sasebo is the name of the U.S. base in Kyūshū where the struggle took place. This was part of the anti-base movement and also connected to the anti-Vietnam War movement.

松田修 (編).
Matsuda, Osamu (editor).
Collection of tanka written about the Sasebo struggle. There is a kaisetsu written by Takahashi Kazumi.

吉岡忍, 田守順子, 松浦英政 (編).
Yoshioka, Shinobu; Tamori, Junko and Matsuura, Hidemasa (editors).
Collection of newspaper clippings concerning the Sasebo tōsō.

佐世保19日市民の会 (編).
Sasebo 19-nichi Shimin no Kai (editor).
Sasebo tōsō collection of materials and comments from the perspective of a citizens’ movement.

武藤一羊 (編).
Mutō, Ichiyō (editor).
Part of the Chikuma Shobō collection, this volume contains the major theoretical essays of the student movement.

猪野健治 (著).
Ino, Kenji (author).
A general account of zengakuren.
1960s-Early 1970s Movements

Ôno, Tsutomu (author).
Reportage about the student movement of the late 1960s.

Akiyama, Katsuyuki and Aoki, Tadashi (authors).
1970 Anpo Tōsō theory of Kakkyōdō Chūkaku-ha.

Nakajima, Makoto (author).
1970 Anpo tōsō student movement theory.

Nakajima, Makoto (author).
1970 Anpo tōsō student movement theory. The title doesn’t quite match the content. It says Zengakuren, but includes the Zenkyoto movement.

Takami, Keiji (author).
Hansen Seinen linkai was an organization for working youth sponsored by the Socialist Party and organized by their student organization Shaseido. As its name suggests, it was involved in the anti-Vietnam war movement. The author is from Shaseido Kaiho ha.

This is an anthology about the early part of the New Left with contributions from many different people.

This is a history of the postwar student movement from the end of WWII to after the Zenkyōōto movement and Rengō Sekigun jiken.


History and theory of the student movement.


This is the most basic and central documentary collection from the Todai Tōsō, containing all the handbills, etc. It goes from the very beginning of the movement.


This is a volume of theory written by a number of Zenkyōōto activists after the fall of Yasuda Kōdō, and represents their views on the movement after that seminal event.


This is a collection of letters written by Todai students who were in prison following the Tōdai Tōsō.
A two volume collection of letters sent out from jail by students who were arrested when they were removed from Yasuda Kōdō.

山本義隆 (著).
Yamamoto, Yoshitaka (author).

Yamamoto Yoshitaka was a leader of the Todai Tōsō and this volume contains his writings and his theory. He was a physics student and the person who first advanced the theory of jiko hitei (self rejection or self-denial) to explain what the movement was about. Some of the writings were published elsewhere, then revised and gathered together in this publication. The publisher Zen'eisha was created to publish Todai tōsō materials.

After Yasuda Kōdō fell there was an arrest warrant out for Yamamoto Yoshitaka as the central leader of the Todai Tōsō and he went underground. This is an account of his underground period written by someone else.

Saishu, Satoru (author).

This is a collection of essays written by the wife of Yamamoto Yoshitaka. She was a designer, and wrote this set of essays some years later.

東大全共闘経済大学院闘争委員会 (編).
Tōdai Zenkyōtō Keizai Daigakuin Tōsō Iinkai (editor).

This collection presents the Todai tōsō theory of graduate students in economics who participated in the movement.

所美都子 (著).
Tokoro, Mitsuko (author).
This is a posthumous collection of the writings of Tokoro Mitsuko, who was a biology and sociology student who was an activist during the Todai Tōsō but died during the movement (of illness, not of anything related to the movement itself.)

柏崎千枝子（著）。item_ID: 578
Kashiwazaki, Chieko (author).
This volume contains the writings of a woman from ML ha who was an activist in Todai Tōso and was nicknamed Gewalt Roza.

岡本雅美（編）。item_ID: 579
Okamoto, Masami (editor).
This is a collection of parodies, slogans, etc., produced behind the barricades during the Todai Tōsō.

野次馬旅団（編）。item_ID: 580
戯歌番外地: 替歌にみる学生運動. 東京: 三一書房, 1 9 7 0.
Yajiumaryodan (editor).
A collection of popular songs, parodies, etc. generated during the Zenkyōto movement period. This editors were Tokyo Tōritsu Dai Zenkyōto members.

三島由紀夫, 東大全学共闘会議駒場共闘焚祭委員会（著）。item_ID: 581
Mishima, Yukio and Tōdai Zengaku Kyōtō Kaigi Komaba Kyōtō Funsai Iinkai (authors).
During the Todai Tōsō at Komaba, Mishima Yukio was invited to a tōron with students, which is published in this volume. During this tōron he told the students that if they would just include the Emperor in one of their slogans, he would join them in their struggle. They of course declined the offer.

東京大学新聞研究所東大紛争文書研究会（編）。item_ID: 582
東大紛争の記録. 東京: 日本評論社, 1 9 6 9.
Tōkyō Daigaku Shinbun Kenkyūjo Tōdai Funsō Bunsho Kenkyūkai (editor).
This is a documentary collection of materials from the Todai Tōsō, from the beginning, collected by people at Todai Shinbun ken. Note that the Shinbunken people
called it the Todai funsō, not tōsō, for which they were berated by the students for not having any “historical consciousness”.

井上清 (著). item_ID: 583

Inoue, Kiyoshi (author).

This is a theory of the Tōdai tōsō from the perspective of a member of the old Left who was also a professor at Kyoto Daigaku at the time.

全学連中央執行委員会 (編). item_ID: 584

Zengakuren Chūō Shikkō linkai (editor).

This is a Minsei collection of documents from the Todai Tōsō. Minsei, the student organization of the Japan Communist Party, was opposed to the Todai tōsō and fought on many occasions with Zenkyōtō and New Left students.

東大闘争弁護団 (編). item_ID: 585

Tōdai Tōsō Bengodan (editor).

A documentary collection from the trial of the people who were arrested for being in Yasuda Kōdō. It includes testimony about the use of chemicals by the riot police in their attack on the tower to get the students out.

日本評論社 (編). item_ID: 586

Nihon Hyōronsha (editor).

東大闘争討論資料刊行会 (編). item_ID: 587

Tōdai Tōsō Tōron Shiryō Kankōkai (editor).

日本評論社編集部 (編). item_ID: 588

Nihon Hyōronsha Henshūbu (editor).
Collection of documents about Zenkyōto movements at various universities. There are at least six volumes in the published collection, but the Takazawa Collection is missing volumes 1 and 3.

A French literature professor named Ando Tsuguo actively supported the Zenkyōto movement at Tokyo Gaidai, and was fired. This volume is the students’ protest against his being purged. He is a well-known literary figure.

Another documentary collection of materials from the Kyōdai Tōsō, but the students criticized this collection for not having a particular revolutionary perspective.

Kohari, Akihiro was a assistant professor (jokyōju) in mathematics theory at Kyōto University. He was very sympathetic to the Zenkyōto movement and tried to organize professors who were sympathetic to the movement. The format is a conversation about mathematics between Kohari the math professor and the zenkyōto students, but about half of it is about the student movement, educational theory, etc. There’s some mathematical theory in there also.
Kohari Akihiro, a math professor who was very sympathetic to the Kyōdai tōsō, died of overwork (karōshi) during the movement and this is a posthumous collection of his writings.

Ikeda Hiroshi was another young professor (of German literature, specializing in Lukacs) at Kyōdai who was sympathetic to the movement. This is written as a parody.

The most central documentary collection of materials from the Nichidai Tōsō. The collection was later put out by a proper publisher, but this first edition was published by the students themselves. In this collection the phrase “We don’t know anything about Marx” first appears as an expression of the Zenkyōto movement, as distinct from the Marxist sects that dominated the student movement up to that time.

Akita Akehiro (Meidai) was the Gicho of the Nichidai Zenkyōto and this was his account of his time in jail. Zenkyōsha is a publisher created to publish Nichidai Zenkyōto materials.
Tamura, Masatoshi (author).

Tamura was the vice chair of Nichidai Zenkyōto from the Bunri gakubu, and this is his book of reflections written after the movement.

This is a collection of essays by participants in Nichidai Zenkyōto.

This volume contains the recollections and experiences of Tamura Masatoshi, the vice chair of Nichidai Zenkyōto, who after the movement ended went to Hokkaido, where he became a sheep rancher and also founded a movement called Katte-ren, to support Yokomichi, the governor of Hokkaido, without being asked to do so.

During the Zenkyōto period when students were behind barricades and there were no classes being held, students organized “free universities” by inviting professors they liked to come and lecture to them. This is a collection of notes from the lectures given in this fashion at Tokyo Kyoiku Dai.
Late 1960s-Early 1970s Movements

Takada, Motomu (editor).

A critique of Zenkyōto from the Minsei (JCP student movement) perspective.

Nakagawa, Yūkichi (author).

An account of the student movement by a journalist.

Hiraguri, Seiji (editor).

The student movement at its peak influenced high school students to create their own student movement, and this is a collection of documents and an account of this high school student movement.

Takeuchi, Shizuko (author).

An account of the high school student movement Hansen Kōkyō. Hansen Kōkyō was the high school movement associated with Kakkyōdo Chūkaku-ha.

Suzuki, Hirō (author).

This is a general account of the high school student movement, without any particular movement coloration to it.

Nakazawa, Michiaki (editor).

This is a general documentary collection of the high school student movement. The fact that the word “funsō” is used is a clue that it takes a neutral perspective and not that of the movement participants.
This is a symposium discussion by New Left leaders from various sects on where the movement was going in the 1970s. Participants include leaders from Kyōrōtō, Bund, Chūkaku, and ML ha.

This is the theory of international violent revolution propounded by Saragi Tokuji, the leader of the second Bund.

An anthology of writings representing Kyōrōtō's theory of the 1970 Anpo, edited by the organization's theoretical leader.

Kakkyōdo Chūkaku-ha's antiwar labor movement theory. Suyama Ken'ichi was a member of the Chūkaku-ha politburo or seijikyoku.

An anthology of various theories of the 1970 Anpo Tōsō.
The 1968 International Anti-War Day (October 21) was a very large, violent demonstration in Shinjuku Station and other places. This is a photo collection of what happened on that day.

佐藤元洋 (著).

Satō, Motohiro (author).

A collection of photographs from the 1970 Anpo tōsō.

北小路敏 (著).
歴史選択としての70年闘争. 東京: 自由国民社, 1969.

Kitakōji, Satoshi (author).
Rekishi sentaku to shite no 70-nen tōsō. Tōkyō: Jiyū Kokuminsha, 1969, pp. 313.

1970 Anpo Tōsō theory by a leader of Kakkyōdo Chūkaku-ha.

本田延嘉 (編).

Honda, Nobuyoshi (editor).

A central collection of theoretical articles by Kakkyōdo Chūkakuha on 1970 Anpo. The editor, Honda Nobuyoshi, was a leader of Chūkakuha.

廣松渉 (著).

Hiromatsu, Wataru (author).

A Todai Marxist philosopher’s perspective on contemporary revolutionary theory.

廣松渉 (著). 小林敏明 (編).
新左翼運動の射程. 名古屋: ユニテ, 1981.

Hiromatsu, Wataru (author). Kobayashi, Toshiaki (editor).

An evaluation of the New Left movement in a larger revolutionary movement context, by a Todai Marxist philosopher.
Kyōsandō Bund Hanki-ha’s revolutionary theory. Kōzu Akira was a leader of Hanki-ha.

神津陽 (著)。

Another volume of revolutionary theory by the leader of Kyōsandō Bund Hanki-ha, Kōzu Akira.

神津陽 (著)

Another volume of revolutionary theory by the leader of Kyōsandō Bund Hanki-ha, Kōzu Akira.

長崎浩 (著)

Nagasaki Hiroshi (author).

Nagasaki Hiroshi was a 1960 Bund member and this is his theory of the student movement as a mass movement.

長崎浩 (著)
結社と技術. 1971, pp. 256.

Nagasaki Hiroshi (author).
Kessha to gijutsu. 1971, pp. 256.

This is 1960 Anpo Bund member Nagasaki Hiroshi’s theory of organization.

滝田修 (著)

Takita Osamu (author).

Takita Osamu (Ryū) was the leader of a Kyoto Daigaku Zenkyōto group called Partisan Gundan. This is his theory of the student struggle. (Takita Osamu is a pen name of Takemoto Nobuhiro.)

滝田修 (著)
Takita, Osamu (author).

An arrest warrant was issued for Takita Osamu on suspicion of his involvement in an incident involving the murder of a Jieitai soldier at the Asaka base in Saitama. This is called the Sekiei Jiken because a helmet with that name on it was left at the scene. Takita went underground, and this is a collection of his writings from the period when he was underground.

滝田修(著).

An arrest warrant was issued for Takita Osamu on suspicion of his involvement in an incident involving the murder of a Jieitai soldier at the Asaka base in Saitama. This is called the Sekiei Jiken because a helmet with that name on it was left at the scene. Takita went underground, and this is a collection of his writings from the period when he was underground. This is a continuation of Takita Osamu’s writings from when he was underground.

滝田修(著).

After Takita Osamu was arrested, he reorganized and republished his writings from the Kyōdai Zenkyōto Partisan Gundan period. The title of the collection came from a popular enka song of the time. The collection contains materials from the time when he was using the penname Takita Osamu, which is also part of the meaning of the title.

滝田修, 酒井角三郎, 清水多吉, 向山景一, 川田洋, 浜田泰三, 南茂四(著).

Takita Osamu’s real name is Takemoto Nobuhiro. He was a joshū (graduate assistant) in the economics faculty at Kyoto University, specializing in Rosa Luxembourg. This is an academic study, but he published it under his movement name as part of his movement activity at that time.

三上治(著).
Mikami Osamu was the penname of Ajioka Osamu, a leader of Kyosando Hanki-ha. This volume is his “katoki sekai” theory. Hanki-ha in the 1970s was a group following Yoshimoto Taka’aki’s theories.


Mikami Osamu was the penname of Ajioka Osamu, a leader of Kyosando Hanki-ha. Hanki-ha in the 1970s was a group following Yoshimoto Taka’aki’s theories. This is another volume of Mikami Osamu’s theoretical writings on katoki sekai.


This volume contains Mikami Osamu’s criticism and essays. Mikami Osamu was the penname of Ajioka Osamu, a leader of Kyosando Hanki-ha. Hanki-ha in the 1970s was a group following Yoshimoto Taka’aki’s theories.

Tsumura Takashi is the penname of the son of Takano Minoru, the iincho of Sōhyō. At the end of the 1960s the New Left became concerned about the Japanese immigration laws as they affected Koreans living in Japan. This book is Tsumura’s analysis linking the immigration law to discrimination.


At the time this book was written Tsumura was influenced by Maoism, and this is reflected in the nuance of the title, as well as the book’s content. Rain Shuppan was a publishing company set up as part of the Zenkyoto movement.

This volume is a collection of critical essays by Tsumura Takashi that he had published in various journals.

Tsumura, Takashi (author).

This is another volume collecting critical essays that Tsumura had previously published in various journals.

Tsumura, Takashi (author).

This is Tsumura’s theory of media and politics.

Tsumura, Takashi (author).

This is Tsumura’s theory of media and social movements.

Tanaka, Kichiroku; Nagasaki, Hiroshi; Tsumura, Takashi; Közu, Akira; Kuroki, Ryūshi; Onoda, Jōji; Hanasaki, Kōhei; and Ikeda, Hiroshi (authors).

This is a collection of reflective analyses of Zenkyōtō written several years later.

Fujimoto, Shinji; Takita, Osamu; and Takimura, Ichirō (authors).

After the period of free university lectures during the period when universities were barricaded, the next stage was an anti-university period. This volume is an anti-daigaku argument.

Fujimoto, Shinji; Takita, Osamu; and Takimura, Ichirō (authors).
Takao, Toshikazu (author).

Takao Toshikazu was a professor at Kantō Gakuin Daigaku. There were an unusual number of radical Christians in the Zenkyōtō movement, and his analysis reflects a radical Christian view of Zenkyōtō.

衛藤瀋吉, 内田忠夫 (著).

Etō, Shinkichi and Uchida, Tadao (authors).

This is a rather conservative (hoshūteki) analysis of how the ideal university might be reconstructed, written by professors influenced to some extent by the questioning of the Zenkyōtō movement.

高橋義孝, 他 (著).

Takahashi, Yoshitaka et al. (authors).

This is a collection of short essays by people with a range of perspectives on how to change the university.

井上正治 (著).

Inoue, Masaharu (author).

At the time of the events in this book Inoue was either Gakucho or Gakucho Dairi of Kyūshū Daigaku, and a constitutional law and criminal law specialist. During the Zenkyōtō movement at Kyūshū Daigaku when the police stormed the students' barricades, Inoue is famous for having shouted “Keisatsu was teki da” which outraged the Monbushō and led to his ouster, after which he became a practicing lawyer. This is his analysis of the university and education, from a position of academic freedom. Inoue later served as a special lawyer in the Rengo Sekigun trial.

滝沢克己 (著).

Takizawa, Katsumi (author).

Takizawa Katsumi was a professor at Kyūshū Daigaku and a Christian, and this book written during the Zenkyōtō period concerns the reform of the university. A part of the book is a tōron with Yamamoto Yoshitaka of Todai Zenkyōtō.

滝沢克己 (著).
Takizawa, Katsumi (author).

This is his essay on the Kyūshū Dai tōsō.

Takizawa, Katsumi (author).

Takizawa’s analysis of Zenkyōto and a philosophical analysis of human nature from his Christian perspective. His ideas had considerable influence in the Zenkyōto movement.

Takizawa, Katsumi (author).

This is a collection of his critical essays on philosophy, literature, and education that first appeared in magazines, etc.

Nakahara, Hajime (author).

This is Nakahara’s class theory and theory of revolution. Shortly after this book was published he was killed in an uchigeba.

Sano, Shigeki (author).
Teikoku shugi o kōi seyo: gokuchō ronbunsen. pp. 234.

The author, Sanō Shigeki, was a Bund leader in the 1960 Ampo. This is something he wrote in the latter part of the 1970s from prison, and it includes a criticism of the Rengō Sekigun Incident.

Murakami, Yasushi (author).

This is historical account of the ideas of the student movement.
志賀義雄（著）


Shiga Yoshio is a prewar hi-tenkōsha and member of the Nihon no Koe faction that broke with the Japan Communist Party in the mid-1960s. This is his analysis of Japanese imperialism.

芝田進午 (著). 芝田進午 (編).


Shibata’s analysis of Marxist philosophy and contemporary revolution. This book is marked as the first of two volumes, but the collection does not have the second volume.

芝田進午 (著).
人間性と人格の理論. 東京: 青木書店, 1964, pp. 22.


Shibata’s analysis of human nature and personality. Shibata is a Marxist philosopher.

芝田進午 (著).


This book contains an analysis of Zenkyōto.

大久保そりや (著).


Ōkubo is a Marxist philosopher writing a theory of sex as communication.

荒岱介 (著).


Ara Taisuke was a leader of the second Bund Senki-ha. This was his revolutionary theory of “katoki sekai” (world in transition). Ara Taisuke is his real name, but he also wrote under the penname of Hyūga Shō. Senki-ha is sometimes called Hyūga-ha.
or Ara-ha after him, in part to avoid confusing the second Bund’s Senki-ha with the Senki-ha faction of the original Bund.

Ebara, Kin (author).

Ebara Kin was a leader of the second Bund’s RG ha. This book is his research on Capital following but critiqueing Uno Kōzō economic theory.

Ebara, Kin (author).

This is a highly philosophical, academic Marxist analysis.

Takimura, Ryūichi (author).

Marxist theory of the state.

Itsuki, Hiroyuki; Matsuda, Michio; and Kuno, Osamu (authors).

Analysis of contemporary conditions by these three authors, including comments about the Rengo Sekigun jiken.

Kuno, Osamu (author).

Kuno Osamu’s collected critical essays.
Kuno Osamu, a philosopher and participant in citizen’s movements. He wrote a high school textbook which was rejected by the Monbusho. This book is the same book that was rejected as a textbook by Monbusho, published by San’ichi Shobo as a way of protesting the Monbusho decision.

湯浅赳男 (著). item_ID: 667
Yuasa, Takeo (author).
An analysis of the original Soviet Red Army.

栗原登一 (著). item_ID: 668
世界革命. 東京: 三一書房, 1967
Kurihara, Toichi (author).
Kurihara Toichi is the penname of Ota Ryū. This is his Trotskyist theory of world revolution.

太田竜 (著). item_ID: 669
日本革命の根本問題. 東京: 十月社, 1968
Ōta, Ryū (author).
Nihon kakumei no konpon mondai. Tōkyō: Jūgatsusha, 1968, pp. 44.
Ota Ryū’s Trotskyist theory of Japanese revolution.

中村智子 (著). item_ID: 670
「風流夢譚」事件以後: 編集者の自分史. 東京: 田畑書店, 1976
Nakamura, Tomoko (author).
In the early 1960s the writer Fukazawa Shichiro wrote a novel called Fūryū Mudan that had anti-emperor content (it was about his dream of seeing the emperor and crown prince with their heads cut off) that was published in Chūō Kōron and prompted a major protest from the right, which became known as the Fūryū Mudan jiken. Nakamura Tomoko was the editor responsible for putting the novel in Chūō Kōron and was disciplined for publishing it. This is her later account of the incident.

菅孝行 (著). item_ID: 671
解体する演劇. 東京: アディン書房, 1974
Kan, Takayuki (author).
This is Kan Takayuki”s analysis of contemporary conditions in the early 1970s, which includes analysis of Rengo Sekigun.
Shirakami, Ken'ichi is a biologist and this is his “dokushoron” or discourse on reading.

Ishihara Shintarō is a writer and later became a Diet member and still later, in 1999, governor of Tokyo. This was his first complete collection of essays. At the time of this publication he had a fairly radical “destroy the structure” perspective, but later became more conservative.

Inoue Matsuharu is a writer of “sengo bungaku.” He was an activist in the Yawata steel labor union and later became a novelist. This volume collects his criticism, reportage, literary essays, etc. from this period.

Shimizu Akira is a poet and a Bund activist. This is a book of his essays and commentaries on poetry, etc.

Matsumoto Ken'ichi is well-known critic and shisōshi writer specializing in Kita Ikki. He was a fairly representative shisōshi researcher of the Zenkyōto generation. This is a biography and presentation of the thought of Deguchi Onisaburō, the spiritual leader of Ōmoto kyō, a new religion that was suppressed during the war under the Peace Preservation Law and Deguchi was imprisoned.
Osada, Hiroshi (author).

Osada Hiroshi’s account of a visit to Auschwitz.

Hani, Gorō (author).

Hani Gorō’s early book on the premises of modern Japanese thought.

Hani, Gorō; Miki, Kiyoshi; Hayashi, Tatsuo; and Honda, Kenzō (authors).

An early work on intellectual history by Hani Gorō.

Hani, Gorō (author).

This is a history of Japan from the perspective of the common people, published early in the postwar period, and it had a major impact on postwar thought.

Nakahara, Hajime (author).

Nakahara Hajime was a leader of Shaseidō Kaihō-ha and later of Kakurōkyō. This is his revolutionary theory.

Hani, Gorō (author).

This is Hani Gorō’s analysis of the role of the city in the development of common people’s concept of citizenship. It is a historical account analyzing both the populism of revolutionary France and the ancient democracy of the Greek polis. Published very early in the postwar era, it was very influential in developing the postwar Japanese concept of popular participation in democracy. The book was very influential in the development of a concept of shimin ishiki, of democracy, among Japanese common people.
Hani Gorō is a famous historian, and this is an important academic work on the Meiji restoration.

This book includes an article against Japanese Fascism and war, a critique of bureaucracy, an article about Fukuzawa Yukichi, and about science and capitalism.

Hani's Gorō's study of Macchiavelli.

This is Hani's research on Arai Hakuseki and Fukuzawa Yukichi.

A collection of articles by Hani Gorō written between 1929 and 1942.

This book, following on Hani Gorō's earlier work on the role of the city in the development of citizen consciousness, expanded the analysis into the notion that the proper role for ordinary citizens was to press their demands for change in the structure, and to participate very actively in social change. The book appeared just as the anti-
structure movement and the late 60s student movement was expanding, and it became the best seller of all time. It was read by all activist students and participants in ordinary citizens’ movements. Virtually every student of that generation has read this book. The collection has both the hardback and the paper back edition of the book (see item #688).

Hani, Gorō (author).

This book, following on Hani Gorō’s earlier work on the role of the city in the development of citizen consciousness, expanded the analysis into the notion that the proper role for ordinary citizens was to press their demands for change in the structure, and to participate very actively in social change. The book appeared just as the anti-structure movement and the late 60s student movement was expanding, and it became the best seller of all time. It was read by all activist students and participants in ordinary citizens’ movements. Virtually every student of that generation has read this book. The collection has both the hardback and the paperback edition.

Hani, Gorō (author).
Zoku toshi no ronri. Tōkyō: Gijutsu to Ningen, 1979, pp. 316.

This is a continuation of the bestseller of 1968, Toshi no Ronri, which did not sell as well.

Hani, Gorō (author).

In this book Hani warns that Japanese militarism in reappearing.

Hani, Gorō and Inoue, Kiyoshi (authors).

A tōron between Hani Gorō and Inoue Kiyoshi.

Hani, Gorō and Takenaka, Tsutomu (authors).

A tōron between Hani Gorō and the journalist Takenaka Tsutomu (Rō) on Asia.

Hani, Gorō (author).

Hani Gorō on the philosophy of Croce.


Hani, Gorō (author).
Gendai no kakumei no ronri. Tōkyō: Jiyū Kokuminsha, 1972, pp. 293.

Hani on contemporary revolution.


Hani, Gorō (author).

A book about Hani Gorō's view on how to survive in the 21st century.


Hani, Gorō (author).
Hani Gorō taidan gendai to wa nanika. Tōkyō: Nihon Hyōronsha, 1969, pp. 9, 466.

This is a collection of various discussions between Hani Gorō and other people.


Hani, Gorō; Ishihara, Shintarō; Iida, Momo; Itsuki, Hiroyuki; Ōmori, Minoru; Nakasone, Yasuhiro; Uemura, Takachiyo; Shimizu, Hayao; Tomura, Issaku; and Mito, Iwao (authors).

Another collection of discussions between Hani Gorō and other people.
Hani, Gorō (author).

A book about Hani Gorō’s view towards life.

Hani, Gorō (author).

A book about Hani Gorō’s view towards life and death.

Hani, Gorō and Nosaka, Akiyuki (authors).

Nosaka Akiyuki is a writer with whom Hani Gorō had a discussion and analysis of contemporary events.

Hani, Gorō (author).

A book about ways of developing one’s own self-conception.

Hani, Gorō (author).

A collection of articles previously published in various magazines. Topics include Hani Gorō’s opinion about a first class thinker, a message to today’s college students, about reading kikanshi, etc.

Hani, Gorō (author).

A collection of Hani Gorō’s lectures and previously published articles.
Hani, Gorō (author).

Hani Gorō’s anti-Monbusheo thoughts on education.

羽仁五郎 (著).

This is Hani Gorō’s postwar autobiography.

Orihara, Hiroshi (author).

Orihara Hiroshi was a Tokyo University professor who was sympathetic toward the zenkyōto movement and this book represented his sentiments of the time. It is a view of the Todai Tōsō from within the faculty group. He was a Weber scholar.

折原浩 (著).
デュルケームとウェーバー, 上. 東京: 三一書房, 1981.

This is Orihara’s study of Durkheim and Weber.

鶴見俊輔 (著).

This is an analysis of the state of the journalistic world of 1974-75.
Takeda Taijun is a famous postwar Japanese writer. This volume is a collection of all of his writings related to China and Chinese literature.

松尾尊兌 (著). item_ID: 712

Matsuo, Takayoshi (author).

Matsuo Takayoshi is a Kyoto University professor specializing in the history of social movements. This is a collection of his books, essays, and book reviews concerning social movements in Japan.

赤瀬川原平 (著). item_ID: 713

Akasegawa, Genpei (author).

Akasegawa Genpei is an artist and writer, who used the name Otsuji Katuzhiko for his writings. This book is a complete collection of “Sakura gahō,” a political cartoon manga of the late sixties that commented on contemporary events and was widely read by students. The cartoon was carried in the Asahi Journal, published by the Asahi Shinbun.

小田実 (著). item_ID: 714

Oda, Makoto (author).

This is an account of Oda Makoto’s international travels in connection with a year he spent as a student at Harvard. Later he became the leader of Beheiren.

開高健, 小田実, 鶴見俊輔 (編). item_ID: 715

Kaikō, Takeshi; Oda, Makoto and Tsurumi, Shunsuke (editors).

This is the transcript of an anti-Vietnam war symposium with an international cast of participants, issued in the name of its three editors.

小田実 (編). item_ID: 716

Oda, Makoto (editor).

A book edited by Oda Makoto during the period when he was leading Beheiren.
Late 1960s-Early 1970s Movements

An edited volume of essays about Asia by Oda Makoto.

This is Oda’s account of a second world trip he took in connection with Beheiren and the anti-war citizen’s movement.

This is a collection of essays by various people on Beheiren, edited by its leader Oda Makoto.

This is a calendar or nenpyō format account of events in the history of citizens’ movements. (On this day in xxyear, such and such an incident happened, etc.)

The title suggests that this is contemporary history, but it is a novel in two volumes by Oda Makoto.

The title suggests that this is contemporary history, but it is a novel in two volumes by Oda Makoto.
This is an account of Oda’s trip to the Middle East and other places, including interviews with various people.

A collection of 16 short stories by Oda Makoto on the Pacific War.

A collection of essays by Oda.

A novel taking the perspective of the Japanese experience of the Hiroshima bombing.

A collection of Oda’s critical essays.

This book uses “sengo” in the double sense of after World War II and after the Vietnam war.
Oda, Makoto (author).

A book about Oda’s random thoughts about the ethics and logic of rebuilding the world. This book was written when Oda was in the hospital.

Oda, Makoto (author).

A non-fiction work by Oda contrasting the people’s logic with military logic.

Oda, Makoto (author).

A book of Oda’s thoughts about being at the turning point in history.

Oda, Makoto (author).

A book about Vietnam after the War.

Oda, Makoto (author).

A book about a philosophy for the people.

Irokawa, Daikichi; Oda, Makoto and Nishida, Masaru (editors).

This is a collection of essays by various people on what citizen’s movements ought to be about, edited by Irokawa Daikichi, Oda Makoto, and Nishida Masaru.

Irokawa, Daikichi; Oda, Makoto and Nishida, Masaru (editors).
Nihon wa Kore de Inoka Shimin Rengō (editor).
This is the record of a symposium on 1970 Anpo organized by a citizens’ movement group called Nihon Wa Kore de Ii no Ka? which was formed after the end of the Vietnam war (post Beheiren).


This is a symposium by the same group as item #736, on the subject of the last day of World War II, dealing with how the war should be understood and presented, from an anti-war perspective.


A collection of previously published articles related to anti-war issues. Topics include the Japanese and Koreans, the Emperor, Okinawa, etc.


The translator is an art historian who was a close friend of Takahashi Kazumi from his student days and participated in the same literary group. This book is in the collection because it is an autographed copy given by Sugimoto to Takazawa.


Takahashi Kazumi had a major influence on the Zenkyōto movement. As a scholar of Chinese literature and a writer himself, he strongly supported the students, and fought on their behalf. This is his novel about the activities of the Japan Communist Party in its underground radical period in the 1950s and also about the Hiroshima bombing. This novel was also read very eagerly by students in the movement of the late 1960s.


Another novel by Takahashi, on the theme of Manchukuo and the war responsibility of Japanese in Manchuria.

高橋和巳 (著).

Takahashi, Kazumi (author).

An essay collection by Takahashi Kazumi.

高橋和巳 (著).

Takahashi, Kazumi (author).

Another novel by Takahashi Kazumi. The novel’s theme is tenkō, and the sense of “stone” here is a rolling stone that goes all over the place. It is this sense of stone that is being rejected, (hence a statement that the person will not change his views all over the place), not the sense of a “cold-hearted” stone.

高橋和巳 (著).

Takahashi, Kazumi (author).

This is Takahashi’s analysis of the Chinese Cultural Revolution.

高橋和巳 (著).

Takahashi, Kazumi (author).

A collection of Takahashi Kazumi’s conversations with various people.

高橋和巳 (著).

Takahashi, Kazumi (author).

This is a complete collection of Takahashi Kazumi’s essays and criticism.

高橋和巳 (著).
Takahashi, Kazumi (author).

A novel by Takahashi Kazumi that takes its theme from the 1967 Haneda incident in which a student named Yamazaki was killed. A lot of students jumped off the bridge during the conflict with the riot police and the novel takes off from there with an anti-Vietnam war theme.

川辺為三 (著).

This book is aimed at high school students and includes works by the four authors and also tell students how to read the four authors. One of the four authors is Takahashi Kazumi, a China scholar and novelist who was very supportive of the Zenkyōto movement and widely read by students of the zenkyōto generation.

末川博, 山田無文, 坂田昌一 (編).

This is a collection of essays on peace written by various people. Takahashi Kazumi is among those included in the collection.

Takahashi, Kazumi (author).

A collection of essays by Takahashi Kazumi, aimed at young people.

Sore de koto wa hajimaru. Tōkyō: Gōdō Shuppan, 1972, pp. 158.

This is an anthology of very short writings on the citizens’ antiwar movement edited by Takahashi and Oda.

Oda, Makoto; Matsugi, Nobuhiko and Takahashi, Kazumi (editors).
This volume is the transcript of a discussion between these three authors and students from the Tokyo and Kyoto university struggles, produced during the student struggle.

Takahashi, Kazumi (editor).

A book edited by Takahashi of writings about the various people who lost their lives during the movement.

Takahashi, Kazumi (author).

A collection of his criticism and essays. This was the period of the Kyōdai Tōsō, when Takahashi was gradually isolated as the only faculty member left who was fully supporting the students. The book reflects his personal experience during the period. The title reflects his gradual isolation and melancholy as he was left alone defending the students.

Takahashi, Kazumi (author).

A collection of essays by Takahashi Kazumi describing how his own identity and philosophical position was completely destroyed by his personal experience of interactions with students during the movement and he had to completely rethink his own identity and position. During this process he became more and more depressed and his health was ruined. This was his last book, written just before he died.

Takahashi, Kazumi (author).

This book is a collection of Takahashi’s speeches from the end of the Zenkyōtō period just before Takahashi died, which was collected and published postumously.

Takahashi, Kazumi (author).
This is the Takahashi Kazumi volume from the Bungaku Zenshū published during this period.

Takahashi, Kazumi (author).

This is a collection of all of Takahashi’s short stories republished in 1991 to introduce a new generation to his work.

Haniya, Yutaka (editor).

This is a collection of writings about Takahashi by others, edited by Haniya Yutaka, a major postwar literary figure.

A recollection of Takahashi’s life by Takahashi Kazumi’s wife.

Kōchi, Sō; Nakajima, Midori; Shirakawa, Masayoshi; Okuno, Rosuke; Nakata, Hide; Osawa, Shō; Hayashi, Suechika; and Kishima, Shirō (authors).

An anthology of recollections of Takahashi Kazumi by a variety of people.

Ogawa, Kazusuke (editor).

A collection of literary essays about Takahashi Kazumi.
An analysis of Takahashi Kazumi by Tateishi Haku.

Another analysis of Takahashi Kazumi’s work by Kawanishi Masa’aki.

This is the transcript of a koenkai whose purpose was to explain the spirit of Takahashi Kazumi to another generation and pass it along. Haniya Yutaka edited the transcript.

Another analysis of Takahashi Kazumi.

Another analysis of Takahashi Kazumi.

Reflections on Takahashi Kazumi.
Komatsu Sakyo is a famous science fiction writer and a classmate of Takahashi Kazumi from childhood. This volume is a collection of recollections about Takahashi Kazumi in his youth by people who knew him then.


This is a collection of Takahashi Kazumi’s writings put out by Kawade Shobo.

Murai, Hideo (author).

An analysis of Takahashi Kazumi by Murai Hideo.

Umehara, Takeshi and Komatsu, Sakyō (editors).

An anthology of analyses of Takahashi Kazumi’s writings.

Ōe, Kenzaburō (author).

Ōe’s essays on the Hiroshima bombing experience.

Ōe, Kenzaburō (author).

Ōe’s essays on the Hiroshima bombing experience.
This is a three volume collection of Ōe’s early essays. Each volume has a different title and all three are in the Takazawa Collection.

A collection of Ōe’s commentaries and essays.

This book is an important work in Yoshimoto’s overall philosophical work, as well as having been influential in the student movement. In it Yoshimoto presents his theory of kyōdōtai and the state. This theory became the basis for the formation of the Bund Hanki-ha.

This is Yoshimoto’s analysis of conditions in Japan at the end of the 1960s. In it he criticizes Maruyama Masao.

This is the transcript of a symposium on the history of modern Japanese poetry by the three authors.
Yoshimoto, Taka’aki (author).
Yoshimoto Taka’aki shishū: kakumei geijutsu geijutsuron sōsho 1. pp. 45.

This is a thin book of early poetry by Yoshimoto Taka’aki. The subtitle was the name of a series and this was the first volume in the projected series. It was published by Bund. There may have been one more item in the series, but it never extended as intended. This is a very rare book. Yoshimoto was a famous poet at the time and he in effect donated to Bund the right to publish the book as a means of fundraising.

Yoshimoto, Taka’aki (author).

This is the transcript of a lecture by Yoshimoto on Tanigawa Gan, a postwar literary figure. The content concerns the political involvement of intellectuals.

Higuchi, Yoshisumi (author).

An anthology of works about Yoshimoto Taka’aki, which appeared as a special edition of Gendaishi techō.

Nosaka, Akiyuki (author).

Nosaka, Akiyuki (author).

野坂昭如 (著).

Nosaka, Akiyuki (author).

野坂昭如 (著).

Nosaka, Akiyuki (author).

野坂昭如 (著).

Nosaka, Akiyuki (author).

野坂昭如 (著).

Nosaka, Akiyuki (author).

Nosaka Akiyuki is a postwar writer and this is a collection of his essays. Nosaka Akiyuki represents the “yake-ato, yame—ichi” ha, of people who were children during the war and whose writings and thought are profoundly influenced by those early experiences. This mood permeates the collection. There are seven volumes in the collection.

秋山駿 (著).

Akiyama, Shun (author).

Akiyama Shun is an arts critic, and this is a collection of his essays and criticism, covering arts and contemporary conditions of the late 1960s. There is quite a bit about the Zenkyōto movement and the Todai Tōsō in the collection.

栗田勇 (著).

Kurita, Isamu (author).

Kurita Isamu is an essayist, arts critic, and artist. This is his analysis of the youth of the later 1960s, including Japanese hippies of the era.
Hinuma, Rintarō (author).  

Hinuma Rintaro is an arts critic and essayist, and this is his analysis of young people who committed suicide in the postwar period. Takazawa Kōji collected this and the following group of books on theories of youth, youth suicides and deaths in the movement, etc., with the intention of writing a book on the subject.

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村上也寸志 (著).  

Murakami, Yasushi (author).  

This one analyzes particularly those students who committed suicide or were killed or who died of other causes during the student movement. They are all treated as “giseisha” regardless of the actual cause of death.

真緒伸彦 (著).  

Matsugi, Nobuhiko (author).  

Matsugi is a writer, and this is a collection of his essays during the 1960s, but it includes a number of pieces about the young “giseisha” of the movement.

真緒伸彦 (著).  

Matsugi, Nobuhiko (author).  

This one is an analysis of contemporary Japanese youth based on the posthumous publications of the writings of several young people who died during the student movement of the 1960s. One of the cases concerns a woman named Takano Etsuko who was involved in Zenkyōto at Ritsumeikan and therefore it is also an analysis of the Zenkyōto period.

千野敏子 (著).  

Chino, Toshiko (author).  
This one is the posthumously published writings of a young person who committed suicide as a student in the early postwar period.

佐伯政子 (著).
Saeki, Masako (author).

This one is the posthumously published writings of a young person who committed suicide as a student in the early postwar period.

原口統三 (著).
二十歳のエチュード. 東京: 角川書店, 1952.
Haraguchi, Tôzô (author).

Haraguchi Tôzô committed suicide as a student and this book includes his diary and some other writings. It became a very popular book among students in the early postwar period.

中村光男, 清岡卓行, 橋本一明, 中村稔, 他 (著).
Nakamura, Mitsuo; Kiyo'oka, Takayuki; Hashimoto, Nobuaki; Nakamura, Minoru; and et al. (authors).

Haraguchi Tôzô committed suicide as a student and this book includes his diary and some other writings. It became a very popular book among students in the early postwar period. This book is a collection of reminiscences of Haraguchi by his friends.

長沢延子 (著).
Nagasawa, Nobuko (author).

Nagasawa Nobuko committed suicide as a young woman, leaving behind a collection of very good essays. She died shortly after the war, but the collection of essays came out during the Zenkyôto period and was widely read by students.

This is the posthumous collection of writings of a student who died of illness just prior to 1960 Anpo, but whose death reflected the concerns of students of the period.
Hiruta, Akira (author).

This one contains the posthumous writings of a student who committed suicide.

Yazawa, Ryō (author).

This one contains the posthumous writings of a student who committed suicide in the late 1960s.

Ōya, Ayumu (author).

This one contains the posthumous writings of Ōya Ayumu, the son of Ōya Sokichi.

Ōya, Ayumu (author).

This one contains the posthumous writings of Ōya Ayumu, the son of Ōya Sokichi.

Oku, Kōhei (author).

This was a major best seller during the late 1960s. Oku was a Kakkyōdō Chukaku-ha member and a student at Yokohama Shiritsu Daigaku. This was his diary, letters, writings, etc. posthumously published. His girlfriend was in Kakkyōdō Kakumaru-ha and their romance became the basis for an uchi-geba between the two organizations, and they separated as a result. Oku had his nose smashed by a club-wielding kidōtai and later died, but the relationship between the two events is not completely clear. The book was enormously popular with students of the period because the conflict between Chūkaku-ha and Kakumaru-ha, which was just beginning at that time, was embodied in the romance between Oku and his girlfriend.

有田一寿, 有田倶子 (著).
愛すれど愛は悲し: 死を見つめた父と娘の日記. 東京: 産業経済新聞東京本社, 1972. item_ID: 809

This one is the posthumous publications of the writings of Arita Tomoko. 


Yamamura Masa’aki (Seimei) was a Waseda student during the late 1960s who committed suicide. This is a posthumous collection of his writings that contains a fair amount about the 1970 Anpo tōsō and the student movement in general. 


This is a collection of reminiscences written by friends to commemorate Kawaguchi Daizaburō’s murder in the Kakkyōdō uchigeba between Kakumaru-ha and Chukaku-ha. 


The posthumous writings of a Kansai Daigaku student who participated in the Kyōdai Tōsō who burned to death when he was hit in the back by a Molotov cocktail. There is a famous news photo of Tsumoto running and the back of his coat exploding in flames. 


This is the first of three volumes of the journals of Takano Etsuko, a Ritsumeikan Daigaku student who committed suicide in the turmoil of the zenkyōto movement. The first volume, Hatachi no genten, became a representative posthumous publication that was very widely read by students. In it she writes about her isolation and unhappiness at the point of her 20th birthday. Her phrase “hatachi no genten” became a popular expression, and later was generalized to other generational points of
passage. This book was a model case of the perspective and feelings of an ordinary student who participated in the Zenkyōto movement not as a sect member, but as a regular student who felt she needed to participate to make friends, etc. It was an important book because it so clearly reflected the feelings of the vast number of ordinary students who participated in the Zenkyōto movement.

Takano, Etsuko (author).

This is the second of three volumes of the journals of Takano Etsuko, a Ritsumeikan Daigaku student who committed suicide in the turmoil of the zenkyōto movement. The first volume, Hatachi no genten, became a representative posthumous publication that was very widely read by students. Because of the great success of the publication of her diary of the period just before her death, the second volume containing her high school diary was published.

Takano, Etsuko (author).

This is the third of three volumes of the journals of Takano Etsuko, a Ritsumeikan Daigaku student who committed suicide in the turmoil of the zenkyōto movement. The first volume, Hatachi no genten, became a representative posthumous publication that was very widely read by students. Because of the success of the journal written just before her death, two earlier volumes of her journals from middle school and high school were also published. This volume covers her middle school to early high school period.

Kikuta, Motomu (author).

Kikuta Motomu was a high school student during the Zenkyōto period who later committed suicide. This is the posthumous publication of his diary and other writings.

Hirotsu, Rika (author).

Hirotsu Rika was a Tokyo Geidai student who was an artist and wrote poetry, and died (of illness). There are four volumes of her posthumously published work in the Takazawa collection. This volume is her poetry and writings.
Hirotsu Rika was a Tokyo Geidai student who was an artist and wrote poetry, and died (of illness). There are four volumes of her posthumously published work in the Takazawa collection. This volume is the first of two volumes of Hirotsu Rika’s posthumously published diary.

Hirotsu Rika was a Tokyo Geidai student who was an artist and wrote poetry, and died (of illness). There are four volumes of her posthumously published work in the Takazawa collection. This volume is the second of two volumes of Hirotsu Rika’s posthumously published diary.

Hirotsu Rika was a Tokyo Geidai student who was an artist and wrote poetry, and died (of illness). There are four volumes of her posthumously published work in the Takazawa collection. This volume contains Hirotsu Rika’s posthumously published drawings.

Nakatani participated in Sekigunha in the early period right after the split with Bund, and he died of illness. This is his posthumously published literary essays and poetry, among other things.

Yoshino Naoto was a Dōshisha activist and a leading figure in Kyoto-fu Gakuren. This was a collection of writings about him published as a tsuitōshu after his death.
This is a tsuitō shu for Yoshino Ritsu, a different Yoshino than the Yoshino Naoto whose tsuitōshu is also in the collection.

Sugiyama Toshi was a famous producer of very high quality commercials during the early days of Japanese television. He was not directly a student movement participant, but was influenced by the movement general atmosphere. He was the same age as Mori Tsuneo, and committed suicide shortly after Mori did. He left behind a single phrase “Uso o tsuitemo bareru no desu,” which was widely publicized at the time. This is a posthumous collection of his writings.

Hara was a member of the group that attacked the control tower at Narita Airport in 1978. He later died, and this is a collection of both his own writings and recollections by others about him.

Takase Taiji was a Bund activist who subsequently participated in Sekigunha and was the manager of the Shirakaba coffee house across the street from Kyōto University. He later died of cancer, and this is a posthumously published collection of his essays. There are two volumes of his posthumously published essays in the Takazawa Collection.
sity. He later died of cancer, and this is a posthumously published collection of his essays. There are two volumes of his posthumously published essays in the Takazawa Collection.

Nagai, Hiroyuki (author).

Nagai Hiroyuki was a Chūkaku-ha member who died young. This is a posthumously published collection of his letters from prison. He was a student in the 1970s, so he is from a younger generation of student activists than the Zenkyōto generation.

Funamoto, Shūji (author). Zenkoku Hiyatoi Rōdō Kumiai Kyōgikai (editor).

Funamoto was an activist working in the Kamagasaki and Sanya day labor communities. At the time of the Crown Prince’s visit to Okinawa he committed a protest suicide by burning himself to death in front of the Kadena Air Base. It was simultaneously an anti-American, anti-base, and anti-Emperor protest. This is a posthumously published collection of his writings.

Toda, Tōru (author). Toda Tōru Ikōshū Hensan linkai (editor).

This one is the posthumously published writings of Toda Tōru, a young philosopher who died of illness. He produced an anti-Marxist analysis from a leftist perspective, arguing that Marx was outdated. He was the first to use the phrase “han-Marx” which became popular at the time. He was a contributor to the Sengo Kakumei Undō Jiten which Takazawa produced.

This book is a collection of writings about the key historical events of their lives, by a group of people who were all born in 1947. It is an attempt to represent a new generation's thinking about postwar life experience.

安保を闘う婦人連絡会 (編). item_ID: 833

Anpo o Tatakau Fujin Renrakukai (editor).

This was a later edition of the handbook published by Kyūen Renraku Center as handbooks for students during the height of the student protests of the late 1960s and early 1970s. They provide basic legal advice and practical advice on how to protect oneself during demonstrations and when faced with arrest. Thousands of copies of these handbooks were distributed to students.

救援連絡センター (編). item_ID: 834

Kyūen Renraku Sentā (editor).

This and the next two volumes are the handbooks published by Kyūen Renraku Center as handbooks for students during the height of the student protests of the late 1960s and early 1970s. They provide basic legal advice and practical advice on how to protect oneself during demonstrations and when faced with arrest. Thousands of copies of these handbooks were distributed to students. This one is very similar to item #833, but is a later edition reflecting some change of conditions.

救援連絡センター (編). item_ID: 835

Kyūen Renraku Sentā (editor).

An anti-death penalty handbook put out by Kyūen Renraku Sentā-. At the time this one came out some student activists from the 1970 Anpo era and early 1970s were facing death sentences, and students in prison had begun to support some non-political prisoners with death sentences who were seeking retrials. Kyūen Renraku Center expanded its interest to the anti-death penalty movement.

滝川洋 (著). item_ID: 836

Takigawa, Hiroshi (author).
Reportage by a journalist on the police beat about the relations between police and the radical left during the early 1970s.

Haniya, Yutaka (editor).
A collection edited by Haniya Yutaka of essays written by various well known people on the subject of uchigeba (generally urging students to stop getting into uchigeba).

Takigawa, Hiroshi and Isomura, Atsuo (authors).
A continuation of Takigawa’s journalistic account of uchigeba as a police beat reporter.

Tachibana Takashi is a well-known Japanese journalist and this is a book-length (two volume) reportage of the uchigeba between Chūkaku-ha and Kakumaru-ha of Kakkyōdō.

Mizunami, Hiroshi (author).
Fakkusu shinbun kōza: sono genri kara seihan insatsu kōka made. Tōkyō: Nihon Kikanshi Kyōkai, pp. 32.
This is a manual on how to put out newspaper kikanshi by fax.
Takada, Motomu (author).

Introduction to Marxist philosophy from the Japan Communist Party perspective.

Iwata, Hiroshi (author).

This is a two-volume work on the Marxist economic theory followed by Bund Marusen-ha.

Taniuchi, Yuzuru (author).

A book on modern socialism based on essays previously published in the magazine “Sekai.”

Kai, Fusayoshi (author).
VI. Sekigunha and Related Movements

共産主義者同盟赤軍派 (編).
Kyôsan Shugisha Dômei Sekigunha (editor).

This was the first book published by the new Sekigunha, containing an account of the uchigeba in Bund, their initial political line, etc. The Sekigunha members invited Takahashi Kazumi to participate in a discussion with them, which is also included in this volume.

共産主義者同盟赤軍派, パレスチナ解放人民戦線 (編).
アラブゲリラと世界赤軍. 1971.
Kyôsan Shugisha Dômei Sekigunha and Paresuchina Kaihô Jinmin Sensen (editors).
Arabu gerira to sekai sekigun. 1971, pp. 302.

After Shigenobu Fusako went to the Middle East, she and PFLP co-edited this book to present the Palestinian case in Japan. It came out as the second volume published by Sekigun, and includes translations of the basic public documents of PFLP. This one was edited by Takazawa. The section attributed to “Sekigunha Arabu Chiku Iinkai” was written by Shigenobu. The section attributed to “Kyôsanshugisha Dômei Sekigunha” was written by Mori Tsuneo.

大菩薩冒頭陳述集刊行委員会 (編).
Daibosatsu Bôtô Chinjutsushû Kankô Iinkai (editor).

This came out as number three of the series of Sekigunha books. This one contains the trial materials from the Daibosatsu Incident in which 53 Sekigunha members were arrested for engaging in “guerrilla training” in the mountains at Daibosatsu in preparation for an attack on the Prime Minister’s residence. The phrase “hôki kantetsu sensô shôri” was a Sekigunha slogan of the period.

上野勝輝 (著).
Ueno, Katsuki (author).

Ueno Katsuki was a Sekigunha seijikyokuin who wrote this from jail. It goes from the Bushmen to a theory of the state, complete with incomprehensible diagrams.
Mori Tsuneo was the leader of Rengō Sekigun, who committed suicide in jail on the first anniversary of the first death in the Rengō Sekigun purge. This is a posthumously published collection of his suicide notes plus an account of the investigation of his suicide. It contains his “sōkatsu” or interpretation of the purge in the form of letters to his closest associates.

Nakano Ayako was Ueno Katsuki’s girlfriend (later wife). While he was in prison she went to Cuba and worked in the sugar harvest, and these are the letters she sent him from Cuba.

This is Kakumei Saha’s collection of essays analyzing the Rengō Sekigun jiken as the “sōkatsu” of the organization’s members.

Matsuda Hisashi was a Sekigunha member. This was his “sōkatsu” of the Rengō Sekigun jiken. During the Rengō Sekigun period he participated in the M sakusen series of robberies and was arrested, so he was not present during the Rengō Sekigun purge because he was already in jail at the time. In the August, 1975, Nihon
Sekigun Kuala Lumpur hostage-taking incident he was released from prison by the Japanese government and went to the Middle East with Nihon Sekigun. Takazawa edited this book.

Shiomi, Takaya (author).
Ikkō katoki sekairon no bōei to hatten no tame ni. Tōkyō: Sashō Shuppan, 1975, pp. various.

Shiomi Takaya was the founding theoretical leader of Sekigunha. Previously he was a Bund leader and during that period he wrote a series of theoretical articles about “katoki sekairon” which was the theoretical stance of the Kansai Bund. During this Bund period Shiomi used the penname Ikkō Ken, and so his version of the theory was known as Ikkō katoki sekairon. Takazawa edited this volume.

Sakai Takaki was another Sekigunha member who with Shiomi wrote this theoretical book from prison during the period after Rengō Sekigun when they were associated with Sekigunha Puro Kaku ha.

International Revolution-Front Information Center (IRF Information Center) and Sashō Henshū Iinkai (editors).

This is the first book collecting the appeals and political essays of the Nihon Sekigun group after they went to the Middle East. Takazawa edited this one, too.

Bando Kunio (author).

Bando Kunio was a Sekigunha member and Rengō Sekigun participant who wrote this book while he was in jail following his arrest for the Rengō Sekigun jiken. He was later released by the Japanese government in the Nihon Sekigun Kuala Lumpur hostage taking incident of August, 1975 and joined Nihon Sekigun in the Middle East. For this reason the second volume of the book never came out. Takazawa also edited this book. The original manuscript of this book is also in the Takazawa Collection.
This is a history of Sekigunha's activities produced as a series of lengthy selections and quotations from the various political documents of Sekigunha. This one was also edited by Takazawa Kōji.

This is the two volume account of the Rengō Sekigun jiken from the Kakumei Saha perspective by one of its leaders, Nagata Hiroko. It includes her sōkatsu of the purge as well as her general autobiography, and was written in Tokyo House of Detention. The title, 16 gravestones, refers to the people who were killed in the Rengō Sekigun purge and in an earlier incident in which Kakumei Saha killed two of its members and buried them in Inbanuma, Chiba. Nagata intended to use the royalties from the book to purchase gravestones as a gesture of atonement to the families of the victims. Nagata also describes her work as a labor organizer and Marxist feminist.

This is a continuation of Nagata's account of her life experiences, written from Tokyo House of Detention. This one summarizes the content of Jūroku no Bohyō and then talks about her arrest and the early part of her time in jail. It was edited by Sawa Nagayo for a more popular audience, because many Japanese women were interested in Nagata's feminist views.
While she was in the Tokyo House of Detention appealing a death sentence for her role in the Rengō Sekigun purge, Nagata Hiroko was diagnosed with a brain tumor. After a considerable fight, the prison sent her to an outside hospital for an operation to relieve the pressure from the tumor (the tumor itself could not be operated on). This book is Nagata’s account of her efforts to get medical care while in jail, and her experience of having the surgery in an outside hospital. She was allowed to leave the prison for medical care because although she had been given a death sentence in her first trial, the decision had been appealed and her death sentence had not yet been confirmed. This book, written from Tokyo House of Detention, attracted considerable attention to the issue of medical care for prisoners. She asked the novelist and Buddhist nun Setouchi Jakuchō to write a preface for it, and the two later became friends.

This book contains the correspondence between Nagata Hiroko, who was in Tokyo House of Detention, and the novelist and Buddhist nun Setouchi Jakuchō. Setouchi had written an earlier book about another woman who was imprisoned for her radical activities in prewar Japan, and Nagata initiated the correspondence by asking Setouchi to write a preface to one of her own books. In her letters Nagata describes her life in prison and her reflections about the Rengō Sekigun jiken.

Bandō Kunio was a Sekigunha member who participated in Rengō Sekigun. In addition to being involved in the purge, he was also a participant in the Asama Sansō siege that followed it. He was arrested at the end of the Asama Sansō siege and was initially on trial along with Nagata Hiroko, Sakaguchi Hiroshi, and Uegaki Yasuhiro. However, in 1975 he was released by the Japanese government as a result of a Nihon Sekigun hostage-taking incident in Kuala Lumpur, after which he joined Nihon Sekigun in the Middle East. The content of this book was originally obtained as testimony from Bandō for the appeal trial of his co-defendants, and then was published in book form as a letter from Bandō to Nagata. It was written after he had joined Nihon Sekigun in the Middle East and had participated in their internal discussions of Rengō Sekigun, which were aimed at learning how to avoid sectarianism within the movement. It contains his version of the Rengō Sekigun incident and
can be read as a critical commentary on her account from a Sekigunha and Nihon Sekigun perspective.

Ōtsuki Setsuko was a Kakumei Saha member and participant in Rengō Sekigun who died in the purge. This is a posthumous publication of her notes and writings from prior to her involvement in Rengō Sekigun.

Maruoka Osamu was an early participant in Nihon Sekigun and remained an active member of the organization until he was arrested while trying to enter Japan with false documents in December, 1986. After his arrest Maruoka was held incommunicado for nearly two years (surpassing the 18 month record previously held by Shiomi Takaya) while he was interrogated. Maruoka did not confess, but during his lengthy and fruitless interrogations he occasionally chatted with his interrogators and heard a great deal of their gossip with each other. This book, which was sent out from the jail as briefings to his lawyer about the interrogations, reports very frankly and humorously about what his interrogators said. It caused a sensation because he reported internal police gossip about their superiors, and identified the speakers by name or by sharp description. Maruoka was tried and convicted of involvement in several airplane hijackings and hostage-taking incidents carried out by Nihon Sekigun. Although he did not confess and insisted that he was not involved in any of the incidents for which he was charged, this book also contains his essay on the theory and art of hijacking, in which he discusses a number of hijacking incidents carried out by Nihon Sekigun and groups in the Middle East with which Nihon Sekigun cooperated.

An account of the Yodogo Hijack incident written by a Kakumaru-ha member, hence an outside view of the incident.
The Yodogo hijack participants created the “Nihon o kangaeru Henshū Iinkai” in the early 1980s. They put out a magazine called Nihon o Kangaeru, plus this book, from Pyongyang. Tamiya himself wrote it, but it was published in the name of the Henshū Iinkai and published in Pyongyang.

田宮高麿 ( 著 ).

Tamiya, Takamaro (author).

This is Tamiya’s analysis of his Bund period as part of his process of tenkō to Kim Il Sung’s Juche ideology. Takazawa edited this volume. Starting from recollections on the highjacking and entering the North, he narrates the process of “revolution of ideology,” from summing up the deficiencies of the ideology he brought with him to North Korea, to learning the Chuche ideology.

田宮高麿, 田中義三, 赤木志郎, 安部公博, 小西隆裕, 柴田泰弘, 若林盛亮 ( 著 ).

Tamiya, Takamaro; Tanaka, Yoshimi; Akagi, Shirō; Abe, Kimihiro; Konishi, Takahiro; Shibata, Yasuhiro; and Wakabayashi, Moriaki (authors).

This is a collection of the writings of the Yodogo hijack participants. There were 9 participants originally, but one, Yoshida Kintaro died before this was written, and one other, Okamoto Takeshi, did not participate in this collection and had already left the group at the time it was written. Members of the Yodogō hijacking group give a retrospective glance at the shape of their ideology during the student movement and narrate their lives after arriving in North Korea. Takazawa edited this volume.

田宮高麿 ( 著 ).

Tamiya, Takamaro (author).

This is the leader of the Yodogo group, Tamiya Takamaro’s analysis of North Korean socialism.

朝日新聞社会部 ( 著 ).

Asahi Shinbun Shakaibu (author).

This book was edited by Asahi Shinbusha and includes an interview with Tamiya Takamaro done in Pyongyang.
日本赤軍（著）、日角八十治（編）。
団結をめざして：日本赤軍の総括。大阪：人民新聞社，1977。

Nihon Sekigun (author). Hikado, Yasoji (editor).

This is the second collection of political policies and other documents produced by Nihon Sekigun.

重信房子（著）。
わが愛わが革命。東京：講談社，1974。

Shigenobu, Fusako (author).
Waga ai waga kakumei. Tōkyō: Kōdansha, 1974, pp. 263.

This is the personal writings of Shigenobu Fusako, the leader of Nihon Sekigun and participant in the Palestine Liberation movement. It tells about her early experiences in the Middle East.

奥平剛士（著）、奥平剛士遺稿編集委員会（編）。
天よ、我に仕事を与えよ：奥平剛士遺稿。東京：田畑書店，1978。

Okudaira, Tsuyoshi (author). Okudaira Tsuyoshi Ikō Henshū Iinkai (editor).

Okudaira Tsuyoshi was one of the participants in the Tel Aviv (Lod, Lydda) airport incident of 1972, who died in the attack. He was the legal husband of Shigenobu Fusako. This is a posthumously published collection of his writings from before he went to the Middle East, but it includes the letter he wrote from Rome just before the airport attack.

足立正生（著）。
足立正生シナリオ集。東京：アンダーグラウンド蝎座，1967。

Adachi, Masao (author).

Adachi Masao is a filmmaker and writer of move scripts. He put out a magazine called Eiga Hihyō as part of a group called Hihyō Sensen. He later joined Nihon Sekigun. This book is a collection of his movie scripts from before he went to the Middle East. When he went to the Middle East he produced the movie “Sekigun-PFLP Sekai Sensō Sengen,” a documentary film showing the Palestinian liberation movement and Nihon Sekigun's participation in it. The film was shown on college campuses around Japan.

足立正生（著）。
映画への戦略。東京：晶文社，1974。

Adachi, Masao (author).
Adachi Masao went to the Middle East at the invitation of Shigenobu Fusako, to produce the movie “Sekigun-PFLP Sekai Sensō Sengen,” a documentary film showing the Palestinian liberation movement and Nihon Sekigun’s participation in it. This book documents the movement that developed in Japan to show the film around Japan at college campuses. It also documents Adachi’s changing views on participating in the movement as a filmmaker or as a guerrilla fighter.

Shigenobu Fusako, Nihon Sekigun leader, wrote this account of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and attack on Beirut in the summer of 1982. As a result of the invasion the Nihon Sekigun group had to leave Lebanon along with the PLO.

Shigenobu Fusako, the leader of Nihon Sekigun, wrote this book as a “sōkatsu” and recollection of the ten years she had spent in the Middle East.

This is a book in English put out by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the group with which Shigenobu Fusako and the Nihon Sekigun group were initially affiliated in the Middle East.

Items 878-881 are Kakumei Saha’s theoretical publications. Kaihō no Hata was the name of Kakumei Saha’s newspaper. This particular group of publications is a fairly late collection of the theoretical writings of Kawashima Gō (Tsuyoshi) the original theoretical leader of Kakumei Saha, reflecting the position of Kawashima’s Kakumei Saha AFTER the Rengō Sekigun incident. The group itself derives from the Chinese wing of the Japan Communist Party and thus the writings reflect a Maoist perspective and a particular interest in political developments in China.
Kaihō no Hata Henshū Iinkai (editor).  
Gendai shihon shugi to rōdō undō no riron mondai. Kaihōno Hata Henshū linkai, 1980, pp. 231.

This particular group of publications is a fairly late collection of the theoretical writings of Kawashima Gō (Tsuyoshi) the original theoretical leader of Kakumei Saha, reflecting the position of Kawashima's Kakumei Saha AFTER the Rengō Sekigun incident. The group itself derives from the Chinese wing of the Japan Communist Party and thus the writings reflect a Maoist perspective and a particular interest in political developments in China.

解放の旗編集委員会 (著) . item_ID: 880
国際共産主義運動の原則について. 解放の旗編集委員会. 1978.
Kaihō no Hata Henshū linkai (author).  

This particular group of publications is a fairly late collection of the theoretical writings of Kawashima Gō (Tsuyoshi) the original theoretical leader of Kakumei Saha, reflecting the position of Kawashima's Kakumei Saha AFTER the Rengō Sekigun incident. The group itself derives from the Chinese wing of the Japan Communist Party and thus the writings reflect a Maoist perspective and a particular interest in political developments in China.

解放の旗編集委員会 (編). item_ID: 881
現代修正主義・日和見主義とマルクス・レーニン主義の復権. 解放の旗編集委員会. 1978.
Kaihō no Hata Henshū linkai (editor).  

This particular group of publications is a fairly late collection of the theoretical writings of Kawashima Gō (Tsuyoshi) the original theoretical leader of Kakumei Saha, reflecting the position of Kawashima's Kakumei Saha AFTER the Rengō Sekigun incident. The group itself derives from the Chinese wing of the Japan Communist Party and thus the writings reflect a Maoist perspective and a particular interest in political developments in China.

雪野建作 (著). item_ID: 882
Yukino, Kensaku (author).  

Yukino Kensaku was a Kakumei Saha member who was arrested before the Rengo Sekigun incident for another action involving an electrical device. After his arrest he learned computer database technology while in prison. This book is his theory of computer databases for organizing newspaper clippings.
Kawashima Gō was the theoretical leader of Kakumei Saha and Shiomi Takaya was the theoretical leader of Sekigunha. Both were in jail when the second generation leaders of their respective organizations, Nagata Hiroko and Mori Tsuneo, joined forced as Rengō Sekigun and the new organization plunged into the Rengō Sekigun purge. This taidan was done after both leaders were out of prison, as a final sōkatsu just before Kawashima died of cancer.

This is a reportage of Rengō Sekigun done by Yomiuri journalists. It is the best of the books done about Rengō Sekigun by journalists and contains considerable background on the participants.

This is an account of Rengō Sekigun by a journalist. It is called “shōsetsu” but is actually reportage.

Another journalistic account of Rengō Sekigun with a lot of factual errors.

Tokuoka is a journalist who observed Okamoto Kozo’s trial in Israel after the Tel Aviv airport attack of 1972. This is his account of the trial.
Takagi, Kikurō (author).

Reportage by a journalist on Nihon Sekigun.

Yumeno Kyōtarō is the penname of Takenaka Tsutomu (Rō), and this is a novel he wrote using Nihon Sekigun and Rengō Sekigun as the theme. Unlike the previous journalist accounts, this one is from a perspective quite supportive of Nihon Sekigun.

Ishii, Hajime (author).

Ishii was the Japanese government representative who negotiated with Nihon Sekigun during the Dakka hijacking in 1977. This is his account of it.

Satō, Bunsei (author).

This person was the Japanese government's representative negotiating with Nihon Sekigun during the Dubai hijacking.

Tanaka, Hideho (author).

This was written by a Japanese government official in the Japanese Embassy in Kuala Lumpur who dealt with Nihon Sekigun during the incident there in 1975.
This is a journalistic account of the extra-legal release of prisoners during the Dacca hijacking. It is a fairly documentary account of the negotiations plus an analysis of the problem of supra-legal release.

松田政男 (著). item_ID: 894
Matsuda, Masao (author).

Matsuda Masao was a member of the Rokugatsu Kōdō Iinkai of the 1960 Anpo Tōsō and a movie critic. This is a collection of his essays on political thought.

松田政男 (著). item_ID: 895
Matsuda, Masao (author).

Matsuda Masao was a member of the June Kōdō Iinkai of the 1960 Anpo Tōsō and a movie critic. This is a collection of his essays on political thought from the late 1970s and early 1980s. During this period he formed and participated in Hihyō Sensen with Adachi Masao. He was a sympathizer of Nihon Sekigun and he went to Europe and the Middle East as an activist. In France he was arrested by the French police and this book includes his writings about his activism during this period.

松田政男 (著). item_ID: 896
Matsuda, Masao (author).

Matsuda Masao was a member of the June Kōdō Iinkai of the 1960 Anpo Tōsō and a movie critic and activist. This is a collection of his essays on movies and ideas.

穂坂久仁雄 (著). item_ID: 897
Hosaka, Kunio (author).

This is a journalistic account of Takita Osamu’s experiences from when his arrest warrant was issued for the Sekieigun Incident, covering his life underground.

高沢皓司 (編). item_ID: 898
Takazawa, Kōji (editor).
The Tsuchida Nisseki Peace Can Jiken was a major frame-up incident in which 18 people were accused of participating in a series of bombings that the police had linked together incorrectly. They were tried and later most were released as the frame-up became evident. Sekigunha was marginally implicated in some of the incidents. This is Takazawa Koji’s account of the frame-up, and also includes basic documents on the case.

This is the personal account by one of the people who was framed in the Tsuchida Nisseki Frame-up Incident, declaring his innocence.

This is a documentary collection of materials concerning the period of bombings in Japan in the 1970s, and includes materials from the Tsuchida Nisseki Peace Can Jiken.

This book reports on the condition of prisons (including jails, etc.) at the beginning of the 1960s. It was written by Saitō Ryūhō under the penname of Hara Ryūji. Saito Ryūhō was a member of the June Kōdō Inkan of 1960 Anpo Tōsō and is a movie critic.

This is a report by Kyūen Renraku Center on the state of Japanese prisons from the late 1960s to the mid-1970s.
Masabuchi Toshiyuki was arrested in the Tsuchida-Nisseki Peace Can Frame-up Incident and this book is based on his observations of the Japanese prison system after his arrest.


Hosaka Kunio is a free lance writer. This is a journalistic account centering on the police treatment of participants in the 1970 Anpo Toso but it also includes some prewar examples.


Daidōji Masashi was the leader of Higashi Asia Hannichi Busō Sensen who was arrested for the Mitsubishi Jūko bombing. This is a collection of his letters from prison.


Kurokawa Yoshimasa was a member of Higashi Asia Hannichi Busō Sensen arrested for participation in bombings. This volume contains his poems, written after his arrest and incarceration.


This is a book by Takazawa of interviews with the wives of Yodogō members. He says the book is an accurate reflection of what they told him, but he questioned whether what they told him was completely truthful. This was one of the factors that led him to pursue these discrepancies, which resulted in the publication of Shukumei in 1998.

In 1993 Kim Jong Il issued a war call. This is the Yodogō group’s reportage on the state of affairs in North Korea at that time, but it basically matches the policy announced by Kim Jong II.


The title translates as “Farewell, Yodogō. Up until this book Takazawa had been very close to the Yodogō group and this publication announced his break with the group. The content is simply a collection of various pieces he had written previously about the group. (It was followed in 1998 by Shukumei, in which he exposed the Yodogō group’s activities on behalf of North Korea.)


Takazawa Kōji did this interview and taidan with Tamiya Takamaro on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Yodogō hijacking and the 50th anniversary of the end of the war. The interview and discussion deals in part with this conjunction of events.


This book by Suzuki Kunio, leader of the New Right organization Issui-kai, announces that he is going beyond the Right.


This work of investigative journalism won the 1998 Kodansha Prize for NonFiction and exposed the connection between the Yodogo group of Red Army members living in North Korea after their 1970 hijacking and the abduction of Japanese citizens to North Korea from Europe. This is the original hard-cover edition.
Takazawa, Kōji (author).

This work of investigative journalism won the 1998 Kodansha Prize for NonFiction and exposed the connection between the Yodogō group of Red Army members living in North Korea after their 1970 hijacking and the abduction of Japanese citizens to North Korea from Europe. This is a paperback edition which came out after the original hardback.

Tanaka, Yoshimi (author).

The author of this book was the Japan Airlies employee who was designated as the director of the local emergency task force created to deal with the Yodogō incident. He traces the incident and confesses the existence of an American on board the Yodogō flight who may have been the key to the question of landing of Yodogō at Kimpo airport.

Sassa, Atsuyuki (author).

Memoir of the Asama Sansō Incident. The author was the highest commanding police officer and the government’s crisis manager during the incident. However, he wrote the book from memory without checking his facts. He was subsequently sued successfully by Sakaguchi Hiroshi, one of the participants, because he had incorrectly asserted that Sakaguchi was responsible for some acts done by another person.

Sakaguchi, Hiroshi (author).

Confession on the Asama Sansō Incident by a member of Rengō Sekigun arrested for the incident.

Ōizumi, Yasuo (author).
A book written by a long-time friend of Yoshino Masakuni, a Rengō Sekigun member arrested and imprisoned for life.

見沢知廉 (著).  item_ID: 17329
囚人狂時代. 東京都: ザ・マサダ, 1996.

Misawa, Chiren (author).

A non-fiction report of life inside Chiba Prison and Hachiōji Prison Hospital. Authored by an ex-new left participant turned new right activist who served 12 years in the two institutions. Chiba prison houses first-time felons serving long sentences. He served time with Yoshino Masakuni of the Asama Sansō Incident.

板垣英憲 (著).  item_ID: 17353

Itagaki, Eiken (author).

Gotōda was the Director General of the National Police Agency (Keisatsuchō) at the time of the Rengō Sekigun Incident.

高幣真公 (著).  item_ID: 17354

Takahei, Masahito (author).

Life story of a former Sekigun-ha member. Wakamiya was a laborer when he became involved in Sekigun-ha, and later ran a snack shop in the Kamagasaki day laborer area of Osaka that offered cheap food and left-wing reading matter. He was later accidentally murdered by Shining Path guerrillas in Peru.

坪内祐三 (著).  item_ID: 17355

Tsubouchi, Yūzō (author).

Collection of essays originally published in the serial Shokun from 2000 to 2002. The author reflects on the year 1972 as the end year in the “period of change” that he considered to have peaked in 1968. Discusses Sekigun-ha, Rengō Sekigun, the rock group Zunō Keisatsu, Happī Endo.

加藤倫教 (著).  item_ID: 17356
Former participant in Rengō Sekigun tells a story of the incident from the biography of his life before and after the incident. Shonen A was one of two younger brothers taken to the Rengō Sekigun mountain camp by their older brother, who was later killed in the purge. He and the second brother survived and participated in the Asama Sanso Incident and were arrested there. Because he was a 16 year old high school student at the time, he was referred to in the newspaper coverage as “Shonen A.” Unlike all the other Rengō Sekigun and Asama Sanso participants, he was not put on trial but instead was handled through the juvenile justice system. After his release several years later he wrote this account.

Matsushita Ryūichi (author).


Life story of Sensui Hiroshi. He was released from prison and joined Nihon Sekigun after being released from prison in the Dhaka Incident. This biography was written by Matsushita Ryūichi, who also wrote a biography of Daidoji Masaji, the leader of the East Asia Anti-Japanese Armed Front (Higashi Asia Hannichi Busō Sensen).

Shiomi Kyūenkai and Takazawa, Kōji (editors).


Collection of essays written by Shiomi Takaya while in prison. It includes his analysis of the Rengō Sekigun incident, among others.

Ōtsuka, Eiji (author).


梅本克己 (著).

Umemoto, Katsumi (author).

Umemoto Katsumi is a Marxist philosopher. This book is a simplified explanation of dialectical materialism that was widely read by students.

松村一人 (著).
弁証法の発展. 東京: 岩波書店, 1953.

Matsumura, Kazuto (author).

Matsumura Kazuto was a Marxist philosopher.

西村貞二 (著).

Nishimura, Takuji (author).
Rekishikan to wa nani ka. Tōkyō: Daisan Bunmeisha, 1977, pp. 201.

A book about the changing views towards history.

西野辰吉 (著).
秩父困民党. 東京: 大日本雄弁会講談社, 1956.

Nishino, Tatsukichi (author).

This is a historical analysis of the Chichibu jiken of the Meiji era, an incident in which local ordinary people engaged in an armed confrontation with the authorities. This incident was re-examined and popularized in the postwar period as an example of the militance of the people.

胡繩 (著). 山口一郎 (訳).

Hu, Seng (author). Yamaguchi, Ichirō (translator).

This is a book about ways of thinking, based on philosophy, in order to solve various problems.

内田義彦 (著).
Uchida, Yoshihiko (author).

Uchida Yoshihiko is a sociologist, and the book is a collection of his essays interpreting various works.

Kida, Jun’ichirō (author).

A book about the chaotic conditions (“war”) occurring in the publishing world.

Shimizu, Tetsuo (author).

Shimizu Tetsuo’s mass communications theory, centering on magazines.

Obama, Yoshihisa (author).

This is an analysis of the condition of the publications business in Japan during the 1970s. Obama Yoshihisa was the representative of the publisher Shinsensha and published a lot of New Left books during the late 1960s and early 1970s.

Kida, Jun’ichirō (author).

A book that introduces how people select and read books.

Yamada, Seizaburō (author).

This book presents a reading of the classic works of Japanese literature from a Japan Communist Party perspective.
Hiromatsu, Wataru (author).

Hiromatsu Wataru is a major Japanese philosopher who played a role in the formation of Bund. This book offers a simplified explanation of dialectical materialism and was widely read by students in the early 1970s.

Asahi Jānaru Henshūbu (editor).

This is Asahi journal's reportage on the Sanrizuka tōsō up to 1971.


Tomura Issaku was the leader of the local residents in the Sanrizuka tōsō. This is a collection of his writings.


Tomura Issaku was the leader of the local residents in the Sanrizuka tōsō. This is another collection of his writings.

Maeda Toshihiko is a citizen activist who wrote about the Sanrizuka tōsō from a citizen’s movement perspective.
Tomura, Issaku (author).

Tomura Issaku was the citizen’s movement (residents) leader of the Sanrizuka tōsō and this is an early collection of his writings about the movement.

三里塚を闘う全国青年学生共闘 ( 編 ).

Sanrizuka o Tatakau Zenkoku Seinen Gakusei Kyōtō (editor).

This is a documentary account of the student movement attack on the control tower of Narita Airport on March 26, 1978 as part of the Sanrizuka struggle. The major student groups participating were Kyōsandō Senki-ha and Dai Yon Inta Nihon Shibu.

戸田徹 ( 編 ).

Toda, Tōru (editor).

This is a collection of theoretical articles about the Sanrizuka struggle.


This is the Japanese translation of a book about the Sanrizuka struggle written by American political scientist David Apter and Nagayo Sawa. Sawa is a co-author of the English publication, but in the Japanese version is listed as the translator with Apter listed as the author. She was an active participant in the research.

鎌田慧 ( 著 ).

Kamata, Satoshi (author).

Kamata is a freelance journalist and this is his reportage of the farmers’ movement.

三里塚微生物農法の会, ワンパック・グループ ( 編 ).

Sanrizuka Biseibutsu Nōhō no Kai and One Pack Group (editors).

A group of supporters of the Sanrizuka tōsō organized the sale of produce grown by the Sanrizuka farmers to assist the movement. This is a book about ecology and farming by this group.
三里塚闘争に連帯する会（編）。
Sanrizuka Tōsō ni Rentaisuru Kai (editor).

This is a collection of poetry by the farmers of the Sanrizuka area.

宇沢弘文（著）。
Uzawa, Hirofumi (author).
"Narita" to wa nani ka. Tōkyō: Iwanami Shoten, 1992, pp. 9, 228.

Uzawa Hirofumi (Kōbun) is a Todai economics professor who wrote a book about the construction of Narita Airport from an economic standpoint.

山田多賀市（著）。
Yamada, Takaichi (author).

This is a novel on the theme of the movement opposing the Self Defense Force firing range on the northern side of Mt. Fuji.

安藤登志子（著）。
Andō, Toshiko (author).

Andō Toshiko was a leader of the Kitafuji Enshūjō Hantai undō (opposing a Self-Defense Force base at Kitafuji). A lot of women, mostly mothers, participated in this movement on the grounds that it was not good for children. This is her account of the movement and contains documents as well.

秋山清（著）。
Akiyama, Kiyoshi (author).

Akiyama Kiyoshi is a well-known Japanese anarchist. This is his analysis of violence.

秋山清（著）。
Akiyama, Kiyoshi (author).

Akiyama Kiyoshi is a well-known anarchist, and this book is an analysis of opposition thought in Japan (hantaisei shiso, etc.)
Nagayama Norio was convicted of a series of violent robberies in the Nagayama Renzoku Gōtō Jiken in the late 1960's. He came from an extremely poor, deprived family background and while in prison began reading and educated himself, including a political education in Marxism, after which he wrote several books from prison. This one argues that the Japanese Left, while claiming to be fighting for the proletariat, has actually forgotten the poor.
This is a collection of essays on Japanese security in three volumes. The second volume concerns the joint security program involving Japan, the United States and South Korea. The name Sanya Sakusen come from the old story about a samurai telling his three children that a single arrow can easily be broken, but three arrows held together cannot be broken, and thus they should stick together. The third volume concerns particularly the self defense forces’ programs concerning internal security, aimed at controlling any disruptions by labor movements, student movements, radicals, etc.

A journalistic account of military industries in Japan.

Book on modern nuclear weapons.

Konishi Makoto was originally a member of the Self-Defense Forces who began an anti-war movement inside the Self-Defense Forces and was arrested and tried for his activities. This is his own account of his trial, etc. He later was influenced by Kakkyōdō Chūkaku-ha.
Konishi Makoto was originally a member of the Self-Defense Forces who began an anti-war movement inside the Self-Defense Forces and was arrested and tried for his activities. These are two volumes of the trial documents.

Nagasaki Hiroshi was a Bund member in 1960 Anpo Tōsō who became a shisōka. This book concerns what he thinks will happen to socialism after the fall of the Berlin Wall.

Toda Tōru (author).

This is an “anti-Marx” argument.

Marijuana Now Henshūkai (editor).

This is a sort of encyclopedia of Marijuana (cultivation, paraphernalia, etc.) The publisher was harrassed by the police for having published this, since marijuana is illegal in Japan. This is also a representation of hippie culture in Japan.
This is an account of the famous Teigin jiken, which occurred shortly after the war. A bank near Ikebukuro (Teigin) was robbed and the several bank employees died from some sort of poisoning. One person was arrested and convicted of the attack, but continued to insist on his innocence. He spent the rest of his life in prison and died still protesting his innocence.

Kaji, Daisuke (author).

Kaji Daisuke is a Sanya laborer and labor activist. This book contains his writings about Sanya. The book says ge, but the jo volume is not in the collection.

Hidaka, Rokurō (editor).

A collection of materials from the movement opposing revision of the Constitution.

Kamata, Satoshi (author).

This is an account by a well-known freelance journalist on companies that go bankrupt.

Takenaka, Tsutomu (author).

This is a journalist’s account criticizing the top people in various fields. His anti-establishment stance was unusual.

Tsuda, Michio (author).

A book about a person’s “images” and “will”. The author mentions that this book is related to two other of his books titled “Ninshiki to kyōiku” (Consciousness and Education) and “Jissenteki ninshikiron eno michi” (The Road to a Practical Theory of Consciousness).

上田耕一郎 (著).

Ueda, Kōichirō (author).
This is the Japan Communist Party’s perspective on socialism in Japan.

不破哲三 (著).

Fuwa, Tetsuzō (author).
Kagakuteki shakai shugi to seiji kakushin. Tōkyō: Ōtsuki Shoten, 1972, pp. 6, 296.
Another volume of Japan Communist Party socialist theory.

宮本顕治 (著).
わが党のたたかった道. 日本共産党中央委員会出版部, 1961.

Miyamoto, Kenji (author).

Miyamoto Kenji is the Chair of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party and this is his volume of recollection of the Party’s history.

宮本顕治 (著).

Miyamoto, Kenji (author).

宮本顕治 (著).

Miyamoto, Kenji (author).

Miyamoto Kenji’s theory of the Japanese revolution, written by the Central Committee Chair of the Japan Communist Party. This is the most important of Miyamoto’s works, and is in two volumes.

日本共産党 (著).
日本革命とマルクス・レーニン主義. 日本共産党中央委員会出版局, 1970.

Nihon Kyōsantō (author).

This is a basic Japan Communist Party publication.

日本共産党 (著).
Nihon Kyōsantō (author).

Published by the Japan Communist Party as a basic introduction to the party for the masses.

日本共産党（著）.

Nihon Kyōsantō (author).

Published by the Japan Communist Party as a basic introduction to the party for the masses. This is a new publication of item #964.

三一書房編集部 (編).

San’ichi Shobō Henshūbu (editor).

A collection of materials critical of the Japan Communist Party produced by the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and reflecting their split.

片山さとし (著).

Katayama, Satoshi (author).

A critique of the Japan Communist Party.

片山さとし (著).

Katayama, Satoshi (author).

A critique of the Japan Communist Party.

織田広己, 中田哲, 鈴木肇, 藤倉繁則, 堂野良雄, 山本誠一 (著).

Oda, Hiroki; Nakata, Tetsu; Suzuki, Hajime; Fujikura, Shigenori; Dōno, Yoshio; and Yama- moto, Yoshikazu (authors).

A critique of the Japan Communist Party.

日本共産党中央委員会出版局 (編). item_ID: 970
修正主義のゆくえ. 日本共産党中央委員会出版局, 1968.
Nihon Kyōsantō Chūō linkai Shuppankyoku (editor).
A book published by the Japan Communist Party after it had dropped the revolutionary line.

日本共産党 (著). item_ID: 971
Nihon Kyōsantō (author).
A book by the Japan Communist Party criticizing Nakano Shigeharu, following his split from the Party and his own critique of the party.

辻泰介 (著). item_ID: 972
Tsuji, Taisuke (author).
A journalist’s muckraking account of the Japan Communist Party.

荒畑寒村 (著). item_ID: 973
Arahata, Kanson (author).
Arahata Kanson is a famous old Communist from the prewar period. In the postwar period he was an activist in citizens movements, etc. This is a collection of his essays and writings from the 1970s.

日向康 (著). item_ID: 974
Hinata, Yasushi (author).
Research on Tanaka Shōzō, who was the main activist in the Ashio Copper Mine Pollution struggle in prewar Japan. This conflict is taken as the beginning of the anti-pollution movement in Japan.

田村紀雄 (著). item_ID: 975
Tamura, Norio (author).

A book on pollution of farm from mining waste.

Ishimure, Michiko (author).
Ten no sakana. Tōkyō: Chikuma Shobō, 1974, pp. 419.

This book is a collection of critical essays concerning the Minamata Disease struggle.

Higuchi, Kenji (author).

Concerns pollution related to atomic bombing.

Tamura, Norio (author).

This is an anti-pollution book concerning the Watarase river.

Koike, Yoshitaka (author).

This book is about the Heiminsha undō of the Meiji period.

Shimizu, Yoshihiro (editor).
Shutoken jūmin wa kōgai gyōsei ni nani o motomeru ka: shimin no kōgai ishiki chōsa. Shutoken (Tokyo-wan engan) kara Kōgai o Tsuihōshi Seimei to Kurashi o Mamoru Kai, 1972, pp. 172.

Research on people’s consciousness of pollution problems. The volume contains tables and little else.
Hayashi, Eidai (author).
A book about ocean pollution.

林信彰 (著).
Hayashi, Nobuaki (author).
A book about the management of rice agriculture.

鎌田慧 (著).
Kamata, Satoshi (author).
Another book by investigative journalist Kamata Satoshi, this one on people working in shipyards.

朝日新聞社 (編).
Asahi Shinbunsha (editor).

朝日新聞経済部 (著).
Asahi Shinbun Keizaibu (author).
Analysis of Japan as a “moneybags” nation by the economics bureau of Asahi Shinbun.

横山好夫, 小野木祥之 (著).
Yokoyama, Yoshio and Onogi, Yoshiyuki (authors).
Account of a labor conflict at General Sekiyu over pollution affecting workers.

郡司篤孝 (著).
Gunji, Atsutaka (author).

Reportage about pollution of foods.

Gunji, Atsutaka (author).
A book on food pollution.

Gunji, Atsutaka (author).
A book on dangerous foods with various kinds of contamination, chemicals, etc.

Gunji, Atsutaka (author).
A critique of the Ministry of Health for not controlling food pollution.

Nihon Shōhisha Renmei (author).
A book on unsafe cosmetics.

Kanatani, Yoshio; Koyama, Hitoshi; and Nirebayashi, Tatsuo (authors).
Critical account of medical care.

Gunji, Atsutaka (author).
Another book about food pollution by Gunji Atsutaka.
稲垣真美（著）。

Inagaki, Masami (author).

A book about Japanese sake.

郡司篤孝（著）。

Gunji, Atsutaka (author).

Another book on food pollution and natural foods by Gunji Atsutaka.

横地清（著）。

Yokochi, Kiyoshi (author).

A book for parents on how to raise children. The title says it is a dictionary, but it is actually a regular child-rearing advice book.

平沢正夫（著）。

Hirasawa, Masao (author).

This is also a book about food pollution (chemical pollution, etc.) of whiskey.

神山茂夫, 古屋能子（著）。

Kamiyama, Shigeo and Furuya, Yoshiko (authors).

This is a book about pollution of the ocean, written by Kamiyama Shigeo and Furuya Yoshiko.

日本消費者連盟（著）, 日本消費者連盟（編）。

Nihon Shōhisha Renmei (author). Nihon Shōhisha Renmei (editor).

A book from the consumers’ movement.

谷克彦（著）。

Yamakawa, Katsuhiko (author).
Tani, Katsuhiko (author). 

A book on ocean pollution focusing on the problem of pollution of salt as a foodstuff.

Kamata, Satoshi (author). 

A report by investigative journalist Kamata Satoshi on Itai-Itai byō as a form of industrial pollution.

Maki, Shōhei (author). 

A consumers’ movement book about bad cars, electrical items, and clothing.

Sōhyō Seikatsukyoku (author). 
Keiwanshō o chūshin to shita shokugyōbyō tōsō no tebiki. Tōkyō: Sōhyō Seikatsukyoku, 1973, pp. 82.

A book on the movement against workplace illnesses, put out by the Sōhyō labor federation.

Sōhyō Seikatsukyoku (author). 

A book on pollution in the workplace and the struggle to get it recognized, put out by the Sōhyō union federation.

Seki, Teishirō (editor). 

A book about medical pollution.
Dōniwa, Ichirō (author).
A report on illnesses caused by medical errors.

Mizuno, Hajime (author).
Book on problems with medical system from the perspective of the patient.

Hirasawa, Masao (author).
This is a book about the Thalidomide problem in which pregnant women who took the drug gave birth to children with severely shortened arms and legs. The title “Asarashikko” refers to baby seals that such children were thought to resemble.

Hirasawa, Masao (author).
Another book on need for reforms in medicine by Hirasawa Masao.

Tani, Miyuki (author).
More from the movement to reform medical practice in Japan.
朝日新聞社 (編).
Asahi Shinbunsha (editor).
Another volume on medical reform from Asahi Shinbunsha.

鎌田慧 (著).
Kamata, Satoshi (author).
Kamata’s reportage on the use of robots in the workplace and its effect on workers.

鎌田慧 (著).
Kamata, Satoshi (author).
A book on negative effects of workplace developments on the worker, by investigative reporter Kamata Satoshi.

鎌田慧 (著).
Kamata, Satoshi (author).
A book by investigative journalist Kamata aimed at young people and using his experience to explain social problems to them.

小関智弘 (著).
Koseki, Tomohiro (author).
Haru wa tetsu made ga niotta. Tōkyō: Banseisha, 1979, pp. 268.
A book on problems of workers in small subcontracting companies.

津川敬 (著).
Tsugawa, Kei (author).
A study of the computer revolution and personal independence.
A book from the anti-science movement.


A report on pollution problems in Tokyo.

This book is about a local pollution problem in Kashima where there are a lot of pollution factories.

A study of problems in medical care and their victims.

An anti-pollution book concerning the dangers of chemical pollution from certain kinds of vinyl.
Gunji, Atsutaka (author).  

Another book about food pollution by Gunji Atsutaka.

真壁仁, 野添憲治 (著).  

Makabe, Jin and Nozoe, Kenji (authors).  

This is a book on home made sake as a way of avoiding pollution from commercially made sake. However, it is illegal to make your own sake in Japan, so this book represents also a movement to permit the private brewing of sake as a health issue.

リウス (著). 斎藤純一, 山崎カール (訳).  

Rius (author). Saitō, Jun’ichi and Yamazaki, Kaoru (translators).  

Rius is a Mexican political cartoonist. This volume on ecology is similar to the “... for Beginners” series of cartoon illustrated books that deliver a substantial amount of information in an entertaining style.

瀬戸内海漁民会議, 瀬戸内海汙染総合調査団 (著).  

Setonaikai Gyomin Kaigi and Setonaikai Osen Sōgō Chōsadan (authors).  

This is a research report done by the local fishermen’s association on pollution of the Inland Sea by oil from ships, which hardens into oil balls and damages the fisheries.

宮崎省吾 (著).  

Miyazaki, Shōgo (author).  

This is an anti-pollution book arising from local protests against the extension of a freight rail line in the Yokohama area. It discusses the conflict between public works priorities and the displacement, disruption, and noise pollution experienced by people living in the area of the new project.

日本消費者連盟 (著).  

Nihon Shōhisha Renmei (author).  

A study from the consumer’s movement on defective products by major companies.

A report on smog in a suburban area of Tokyo.


A seminar on workplace accidents and workplace induced illness.


A seminar on agriculture.


A book from the anti-science movement criticizing big science.


A book from the ecology movement.
Edogawaku Kōgai Taisakuka (author).

A report on a year's activities by the anti-pollution policy group in Edogawa-ku, Tokyo.

Items #1037 to #1069 are a series of collections of critical essays by various well known figures—writers, critics, etc. This whole series was read by students of the 1960s as a broad introduction to the ideas of various people.

竹内好 (著). item_ID: 1037
Takeuchi, Yoshimi (author).
Takeuchi Yoshimi is a Chinese literature scholar.

宮本憲一 (著). item_ID: 1038
Miyamoto, Ken'ichi (author).
Miyamoto Ken'ichi is a scholar of urban studies.

佐藤藤三郎 (著). item_ID: 1039
Satō, Tōzaburō (author).
Satō Tōzaburō is a farmer who wrote one of the essays in Yamabiko Gakkō as a youth, and this is a book he wrote as an adult about current conditions in Japan based on his experience of the difficult life of farmers in Tohoku.

山田慶児 (著). item_ID: 1040
Yamada, Keiji (author).
Yamada is a Kyōto Daigaku professor specializing in history of science and technology. This is his book about Chinese cultural development, presenting a thesis on China that arose in late 1960s Japan, with a focus on industrialization and science technology. China was still a sign of hope in 1960s Japan.

安永寿延 (著). item_ID: 1041
Yasunaga, Hisanobu (author).

This volume by Yasunaga Hisanobu is a philosophical interpretation of everyday problems using the dialectic.

井上俊 (著).

Inoue, Shun (author).

Inoue Shun is a sociologist at Kyoto University. This is his theory of youth.

色川大吉 (著).

Irokawa, Daikichi (author).

Irokawa is a famous historian of Meiji Japan. This volume includes his report on the Chichibu Jiken and other things.

鶴見俊輔 (著).

Tsurumi, Shunsuke (author).

Tsurumi Shunsuke is an intellectual historian of modern Japan.

堀田善衛 (著).

Hotta, Yoshie (author).

This one by Hotta Yoshie is an analysis of the Soviet Invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

中岡哲郎 (著).

Nakaoka, Tetsurō (author).

This volume by Nakaoka Tetsurō is a critique of technological logic from a humanistic perspective.

加藤周一 (著).

Katō is a well known literary figure and critic. This is his response to the invasion of Czechoslovakia.


This book is about revolution and popular freedom, centering on contemporary issues in Japan. Matsuda is a pediatrician and also a student of the Russian Revolution.


This is Kikuchi’s theory of the Russian revolution. It also includes comments on contemporary social movements in Japan.


Mita is a sociologist at Tokyo University. This is a sociological and cultural analysis of contemporary young people in Japan.


Takeuchi is a philosopher. Ideology was a popular topic of discussion in the late 1960s in Japan, and this book is a discussion of the meaning of the concept of ideology.


Miyamoto is a psychiatrist. This is a collection of his essays on contemporary social conditions, viewed from a psychiatric perspective.

佐藤忠男 (著).

Satō, Tadao (author).

This book contradicted the general notion of education as something the state required of people, and instead treated education as a right of the people. This concept was popular with the Zenkyōtō generation.

益田勝実 (著).

Masuda, Katsumi (author).

Masuda is a folklore specialist. This book looks at the emperor system in ancient Japan from a folklorist’s perspective.

小田実 (著).

Oda, Makoto (author).

This collection has a lot of Oda Makoto’s writings about the Sasebo Enterprise protests and the anti-Vietnam war protests.

酒井角三郎 (著).

Sakai, Kakusaburō (author).

This volume by Sakai Kakusaburō is a collection of critical essays taking a rather radical perspective on the student movement, so students read it and were influenced by it.

石原吉郎 (著).

Ishihara, Yoshirō (author).

The author is a poet and literati. He was imprisoned in Siberia during the second world war and later returned to Japan and wrote poetry about this experience. This is a collection of his literary essays.

北沢方邦 (著).
Kitazawa, Masakuni (author).
This book analyzes the impact of the information society on Japan.

Mutō, Ichiyō (author).
Mutō was a Beheiren ideologue and theorist of kōzo kaikaku ha. This is a collection of his essays on contemporary society.

Itō, Mitsuharu (author).
Itō Mitsuhara is an economist. This is a collection of essays constituting his theory of Japan.

Maki, Yūsuke (author).
Maki Yūsuke is the penname of sociologist Mita Munesuke, which he used for writing about his personal philosophy about human liberation.

Noma, Hiroshi (author).
Noma Hiroshi is a writer and this is his “jihyōshu” or collection of commentaries about specific timely events.

Sakuda, Keiichi (author).
Sakuda is a sociologist at Kyoto University and this is his analysis of Japanese culture. His perspective is “shōyōjurin bunka ron” deriving characteristics of the Japanese from the natural environment and plants early Japanese lived with.
渡辺広士 (著).

Watanabe, Hiroshi (author).

Watanabe is a literary scholar and translator and this is his analysis of Sartre and existentialism.

安田武 (著).

Yasuda, Takeshi (author).

Yasuda Takeshi is a critic and this is his theory of war responsibility.

鮎川信夫 (著).

Ayukawa, Nobuo (author).

Auykawa Nobuo is a poet and literati. This is his analysis of various literary figures based on their wartime experiences.

長田弘 (著).

Osada, Hiroshi (author).

Osada is a poet and this is a collection of his literary essays. He is popular with young people, and his essays discuss the poet Auden.

作田啓一 (著).

Sakuda, Keiichi (author).

Sakuda Keiichi is a sociologist from Kyoto University and this is his analysis of shame society. The collection includes a famous essay he wrote about the Ishigaki-jima incident during the Battle of Okinawa.

高畠通敏 (著).

Takabatake, Michitoshio (author).

Takabatake was a Beheiren activist and this is a collections of his essays about citizen activism.
Items #1236 to #1250 are part of a series, called Man and Thought. Japan’s representative thinkers are included in it with their major writings.

福田恆存 (著).
Fukuda, Tsuneari (author).

清水幾太郎 (著).
Shimizu, Ikutaro (author).

花田清輝 (著).
Hanada, Kiyoteru (author).

竹内好 (著).
Takeuchi, Yoshimi (author).

江藤淳 (著).
Etō, Jun (author).
Hyōgen to shite no seiji: hito to shisō. Tōkyō: Bungei Shunjū, 1969, pp. 520.

笠信太郎 (著).
Ryū, Shintarō (author).

武田泰淳 (著).
Takeda, Taijun (author).

加藤周一（著）。
Katō, Shūichi (author).

中村光男（著）。
Nakamura, Mitsuo (author).

小田実（著）。
Oda, Makoto (author).

鶴見俊輔（著）。
Tsurumi, Shunsuke (author).

臼井吉見（著）。
Usui, Yoshimi (author).

桑原武夫（著）。
Kuwabara, Takeo (author).

林健太郎（著）。
Hayashi, Kentarō (author).
Rekishi to taiken: hito to shisō. Tōkyō: Bungei Shunjū, 1972, pp. 505.

竹山道雄（著）。
Takeyama, Michio (author).
小田実 (著). 第三書館編集部, 高田康弘 (編).  
小田実の反核読本. 東京: 第三書館, 1983.  
Oda, Makoto (author). Daisan Shokan Editorial Section and Takada, Yasuhiro (editors).  
Collection of essays by Oda Makoto on his anti-nuclear ideology. With footnotes.

石ノ森章太郎 (著).  
Ishinomori, Shōtarō (author).  
A documentary comic book on the Shōwa Kin’yū Kyōkō (Showa financial depression) and the Great Depression. The author is a famed manga writer. Ishinomori was concerned with the economic issues of the late 1980s Japan, concerned about the comparisons that can be drawn between Japan in the late 1920s and the present, possibly drawing the nation into another depression. Data component and editing was done by Takazawa Kōji and his assistants.

森瀧市朗 (著).  
Moritaki, Ichirō (author).  
A book on anti nuclear movements.
VIII. 差別: 部落問題や沖縄問題 Discrimination Issues: Burakumin and Okinawa

This is a book about the Buraku issue, focusing on a shoemaker.

A book on Buraku problems. It is one of three by Kida Minoru that appeared quite early in postwar Japan.

A book on Buraku problems. It is one of three by Kida Minoru that appeared quite early in postwar Japan.

A book on Buraku problems. It is one of three by Kida Minoru that appeared quite early in postwar Japan.

An introduction to the Buraku issue.

A book on Buraku problems. It is one of three by Kida Minoru that appeared quite early in postwar Japan.
Ueda, Takumi (author).
A book taking a proactive stance on the Buraku issue.

A book by Buraku Kainō Dōmei criticizing the Japan Communist Party’s stance.

八木晃介 (著).
A book about the Buraku Liberation Movement’s tactic of denunciation (kyūdan).

全国解放教育研究会 (編).
A book on Burakumin middle school students by a group concerned with Buraku educational discrimination.
The collection contains many materials (Items #1086 to #1095) concerning the Ishikawa Kazuo frame-up incident also known as the Sayama Jiken. Ishikawa is a Burakumin who was falsely charged with the rape of a girl. The trial itself had a lot of discrimination in it, and the Buraku Kaihō Dōmei has taken up this cause. Sayama is the name of the place in Saitama where it happened around the beginning of the 1960s. After many years, Ishikawa was found innocent by the Supreme Court.
Buraku Kaihō Dōmei (editor).

This is the third edition published by Buraku Kaihō Dōmei of the trial documents in
the Ishikawa Kazuo frame-up incident also known as the Sayama Jiken. The collection
has two volumes.

Hijikata, Tetsu (author). Hijikata, Tetsu (editor).
Sabetsu to hyōgen. Ōsaka: Kaihō Shuppansha, 1975, pp. 223.

A work on discriminatory expressions by a person who frequently writes on Buraku
issues.

Terashima, Tamao (author).

A book about the day laborers' community Kamagasaki in Osaka.

Noma is a famous Japanese literary figure who followed the Sayama trial closely and
analyzed it as having all sorts of problems. This is his two-volume study of the case.

Ishikawa, Kazuo (author).

A collection of tanka written in prison by Ishikawa Kazuo, the person who was
wrongly charged in the Sayama jiken.

This is Ishikawa Kazuo's prison diary.


A book about the Sayama jiken charging that the authorities behaved criminally.


Fukumoto Mariko was a Burakumin and nurse who was in love with a non-Burakumin whose family would not accept her. She committed suicide as a result, and this is a posthumous publication of her diary. The book thus is about marriage discrimination, Burakumin discrimination, and also fits with the collection of suicide writings in the collection.
An academic book tracing the history of discrimination against burakumin with various cases. The authors are historians.

菅孝行 (编).

Kan, Takayuki (editor).

A collection of essays about different forms of discrimination in Japan.

イフンケの会 (编).

Ifunke no Kai (editor).

A book about discrimination against Ainu, centered on the story of a young Ainu man named Sakai Mamoru, who went to Sanya to work and was also an activist in Sanya, and was found drowned in the river. The book is a collection of various people’s reflections on the incident and reminiscences of Sakai.

阪大教養1003号による公募人事を考える会 (编).

Handai Kyōyō 1003-gō ni yoru Kōbo Jinji o Kangaeru Kai (editor).

A court record of a suit brought against Osaka University for employment discrimination.

国分一太郎 (著).

Kokubun, Ichitarō (author).

A book about school teachers and education. Kokubu is a Nikkyōsō activist.

柳下村塾経営委員会 (編).

Ryūkasonjuku Keiei Iinkai (editor).
Denshūkan, mumei to kyōyū: Yanagishita mura juku chiiki no otokotachi. Tōkyō: Sanichi Shobō, 1974, pp. 263.

An analysis of education focusing on the juku problem.

小中陽太郎 (著).

Konaka, Yōtarō (author).
Reportage about court cases concerning the use of naishinsho to report on students applying to high schools from junior high schools.

高杉晋吾 (著).

Takasugi, Shingo (author).

Reportage of young children's student suicides as a result of problems in the education system.

比嘉春潮, 霜多正次, 新里恵二 (著).

Higa, Shunchō; Shimota, Seiji; and Shinzato, Keiji (authors).

A general analysis of Okinawa written well before its return to Japan. Higa Shunchō is a famous Okinawan journalist and minzoku gakusha. Shimota is a writer and Shinzato is a lawyer.

中野好夫, 新崎盛暉 (著).

Nakano, Yoshio and Arasaki, Moriteru (authors).

A narrative history of postwar Okinawa.

大江健三郎 (著).

Ōe, Kenzaburō (author).

Ōe Kenzaburō’s literary essays about Okinawa, US bases, discrimination against Okinawa, etc. This volume and ōe’s Hiroshima nōto form a set.

阿波根昌鴻 (著).

Ahagon, Shōkō (author).

Awagon Shōkō is an Okinawan anti-war activist who lives on Iejima, over half of which is an American base. He has been an activist against the US bases there.

石田郁夫 (著).

Ishida, Ikuo (author).  

This book published in 1969 links the three main issues of 1970, the Anpo issue, opposition to the war, and the situation of Okinawa.

Murase, Haruki (author).  

Murase Haruki is a screenwriter, and this is his reportage concerning the return of Okinawa during the period when the issue was a central focus of protest.

Ishida, Ikuo (author).  

A collection of essays previously published in various magazines and newspapers. Topics include Amami, Miike, Chikuhō etc.

Murase, Kamejirō (author).  

Senaga Kamejirō was the head of the Okinawan Jinminto, the independent Communist Party of Okinawa. With the return of Okinawa the party merged with the JCP and disappeared. This is Senaga’s personal account of its 25 year history during the period when Okinawa was under US administration.

Okinawa Jinmintōshi Henshū Kankō Iinkai (editor).  

This is the Okinawa Jinminto’s official history of the Party, written by Party members after the demise of the Party, as an official record, and there are many documents also included in the book. The copy of this history in the collection is signed by Senaga Kamejirō. The kikanshi of the Party, called Jinmin, is also in the collection.

冲縄県教職員組合 ( 編 ).  
これが日本軍だ: 沖縄戦における残虐行為. 那覇: 沖縄県教職員組合, 1 9 7 2.
This book tells about the various atrocities committed by the Japanese military against the Okinawans during the Battle of Okinawa.

This is a history of the Okinawan student movement during the period of American occupation of Okinawa. The movement was anti-US military and thus was fairly heavily suppressed.

An anti-Vietnam war protest by people in Okinawa, focusing on 30,000 political prisoners in South Vietnam.

The title “wanga umaria Okinawa (Uchinaa)” means “Okinawa where I was born” in Okinawan. Tomimura is an Okinawan laborer who went to Tokyo Tower to demand that the emperor apologize for what happened in Okinawa and handed out handbills with his demand. He was arrested and tried, and this is a book of his writings from prison. A large box of Tomimura’s letters from prison are also in the collection.

Reportage on Okinawa prior to its return to Japan.

Okinawa Seinen Iinkai was a New Left group of Okinawan students and laborers who protested the return of Okinawa to Japan. Some of their members came to Tokyo and threw firecrackers at the Diet in protest. This is a book presenting the political position of the group.


Reportage about the various protests against the US and Japan carried out by residents of the town of Yomitan (Yontan) where Kadena Air Base occupies more than half the land. Hata yaku refers to a series of flagburning incidents outside the base. The "folklore" refers not to traditional folklore but to the recounting of these stories by villagers.


Mabuni is the place where people jumped off of cliffs during the final period of the Battle of Okinawa. After the war ended the people of Mabuni to express their desire for peace built a war memorial there that contains various exhibits and artifacts. This is the guidebook of that war memorial.


This is the catalog to an exhibit of artifacts commemmorating the Himeyuri butai, schoolgirls who were pressed into service helping the Japanese army during the Battle of Okinawa and died as a result. The exhibit traveled to many places in Japan.

Shima Shigeo was the shokichō of Bund (head of the secretariat) during 1960 Anpo. After the 1960 Anpo tōsō ended he went back to Todai and became a psychiatrist and then practiced in a remote area of Okinawa that did not have good medical care. This is a collection of his essays about his work as a psychiatrist in Okinawa.

島成郎（著）．
精神医療・沖縄十五年: 持続する地域活動を求めて．東京: 社会評論社, 1988．

Shima, Shigeo (author).

This is another collection of essays by Shima Shigeo concerning his work as a psychiatrist in Okinawa. His theory is that the psychiatric problems he observes cannot be resolved as individual problems, but have to be dealt with as a community issue and a problem of interpersonal communications and relations. This is an example of how the philosophical position of Bund has been translated into activism in many different areas.

宮田国男（著）．高橋忠一（編）．
希望としての精神医療: 宮田国男の記録．釧路: 「希望としての精神医療」刊行会, 1988．

Miyata, Kunio (author). Takahashi, Chūichi (editor).

This is a collection of essays about community psychiatry in Hokkaido.

小野耕世 (編).
60 年代のカタログ: 想い出のテレビ・マンガ・CM・映画・歌謡曲・ポップス・ファッション・大行進.

Ono, Kōsei (editor).

This is a catalog along the lines of the Whole Earth Catalog, which illustrates the culture of the 1960s in Japan.

長崎浩 (著).

Nagasaki, Hiroshi (author).

Nagasaki Hiroshi is a member of 1960 Anpo Bund who later became a critic. This is his analysis of the 1960s as an era.

安保拒否百人委員会 (編).

Anpo Kyohi Hyakunin Iinkai (editor).

Anpo Kyohi Hyakunin Iinkai arose as an anti-Vietnam War protest group during the 1970 Anpo Tōsō. The book is a collection of essays and writings in commemoration of the group’s 10th anniversary.

星野光徳 (著).

Hoshino, Mitsunori (author).

In standard Japanese generational theories, the Senmuha is the generation after the postwar generation. This book is about the anti-war view of the Senmuha generation.

津村喬 (編).

Tsumura, Takashi (editor).

This is a collection of essays done after the end of the Zenkyōtō movement.
A journalist’s narrative history of Zengakuren and Zenkyōto.

Nakayama, Kenji; Takahashi, Banmei; Suzuki, Kunio; Tatematsu, Wahei; Maenosono, Norio; and Tahara, Sōichirō (authors). Gekiron—-Zenkyōto: oretachi no genten. Tōkyō: Kōdansha, 1984, pp. 176.
This is the transcript of a public discussion among a number of fairly famous people about what the Zenkyōto movement had been about. It was part of a spate of materials that came out in the early 1980s in conjunction with an attempt to revive the Zenkyōto movement for the next generation, and also to reflect on it ten years after it ended.

A collection of essays about Zenkyōto that came out of the effort to revive Zenkyōto in the early 1980s. Chikushi Tetsuya is a journalist.

After the Zenkyōto movement ended many people who had participated in it went on to write literary works based on their experiences, which came collectively to be known as Zenkyōto bungaku. This book is a literary analysis of Zenkyōto bungaku.

This is a collection of Amano Yasukazu’s analyses and critical essays about Zenkyōto.

Kawamoto Saburō was involved in various movements in the 1960s and then became a journalist at Asahi Shinbun. This is his personal reflection on his experiences in the 1960s.

Kitano Ryōichi was a student at Tokyo University in the 1980s writing for the student newspaper when he got interested in the Todai Tōsō and did a series of interviews with the participants. His series was highly regarded and was then published as a book while he was still a student. He subsequently became a journalist at Asahi Shinbun.

Makita Yoshiaki was the son of the president of Mitsubishi Jūko (site of the Higashi Asia Hannichi bombing) but the son himself was involved in some smaller bomb incidents as a radical student during the same period. This book is by the son and concerns his own experiences with radical bombings.

This is Nagasaki Hiroshi’s organizational theory starting from the 1960 Anpo period and through the 1970s etc. It is an analysis of student movement sects.
Nozaki is a critic from the Zenkyōto generation, and this one of two volumes that present his theory of Zenkyōto bungaku.


Nozaki is a critic from the Zenkyōto generation, and this one of two volumes that present his theory of Zenkyōto bungaku.


Hyōdō is a writer and critic of the Zenkyōto generation and this book is his analysis of Zenkyōto bungaku.


This volume of pictures and some text covers not only the major campus conflicts of the Zenkyōto movement, but also the broader cultural political and cultural atmosphere. It includes pictures of popular culture products of the period, as well as pictures of students fighting police and occupying buildings. The text summarizes major events in the movement.


This volume of pictures and some text covers not only the major campus conflicts of the Zenkyōto movement, but also the broader cultural political and cultural atmosphere. It includes pictures of popular culture products of the period, as well as pictures of students fighting police and occupying buildings. The text summarizes major events in the movement. This is an expanded edition put out a few years after the book first came out.


This is a collection of essays of Takazawa’s reportage on Sekigunha and the Rengō Sekigun incident. It includes his personal account of waiting out the Asama Sansō siege as the on-site representative of Moppurusha (Sekishoku Kyūenkai).

Takazawa, Kōji (author).

This is an analysis of youth using the lives of Mori Tsuneo, Okudaira Tsuyoshi, Sugiyama Toshi, Takano Etsuko, and Ichinose Taizo (a Japanese journalist who died in Cambodia).

Takazawa, Kōji (author).

Collection of Takazawa’s essays and writings analyzing Bund, the student movement, Tien An Men Incident, Yodogo Incident, and his travels to North Korea.

Takazawa, Kōji; Kihara, Keiji; and Toyoda, Kazuhiko (authors).

This is an “Illusto” or cartoon history of Zenkyōto.


Takazawa, Kōji (editor).

This volume contains documents and analysis of the Tsuchida Nisseki Peace Can jiken frame-up incident. Three unrelated bombing incidents were strung together in a scenario produced by police and prosecutors and a dozen people were arrested and prosecuted for the allege plot. Some confessed under pressure while others insisted on their innocence. After some had been found guilty the case unraveled, resulting in new trials and acquittals.

A collection of the major essays of New Left theory with annotations. This is a major documentary volume for research on the New Left.


This is an account of the major theoretical debates or arguments of the whole Shōwa period, with a contemporary analysis (sōkatsu). It is a useful source for finding out what a particular theoretical or ideological debate was about and what each group’s position was. The major theoretical debates of the New Left are included.


An introduction to Okinawan history, folklore, and the Okinawan problem.


This is an edited version of Mori Tsuneo’s attempt to make sense of the Rengō Sekigun purge during the 10 months between his arrest and his suicide in prison. He wrote it as a series of joshinsho, or documents sent to the court, but they also circulated among the other Rengō Sekigun and Sekigunha members who were in prison jail. The collection also contains copies of the original manuscripts.


Reportage and photos on Cambodia after Pol Pot.


Michiura Motoko was a tanka writer from the Zenkyōto generation from Waseda University. This is a collection of her tanka written about the Zenkyōto movement.
河野裕子, 道浦母都子, 阿木津英, 永井陽子 (編).  
A symposium by four women poets of the zenkyōto generation.

Kawano, Yūko; Michiura, Motoko; Akitsu, Ei and Nagai, Yōko (editors).  
Utau naraba ima: 84 Kyoto haru no shinpojiumu. Tōkyō: Jiritsu Shobō, 1985, pp. 149.  
A symposium by four women poets of the zenkyōto generation.

A collection of essays presenting Kogawa Tetsuo's theory of media and the emperor system.

Kogawa, Tetsuo (author).  
A collection of essays presenting Kogawa Tetsuo's theory of media and the emperor system.

Kasai, Kiyoshi (author).  
Kasai Kiyoshi is a critic and writer who was an activist in Kyōrōtō Purokakudō during the Zenkyoto period. This is his analysis of the Rengō Sekigun jiken.

Nishigaito is a lawyer who was involved in defending some of the Rengo Sekigun cases. This is a collection of his essays.

Nishigaito, Kensuke (author).  
Nishigaito is a lawyer who was involved in defending some of the Rengo Sekigun cases. This is a collection of his essays.

Takeuchi, Yoshirō (author).  
Kadai to shite no "Bunka Kakumei": gendai kakumeiron no sho tenkai. Tōkyō: Chikuma Shobō, 1976, pp. 6, 234.  
A collection of previously published essays related to cultural revolution.

Shinano was responsible for the Nagano support group after the Rengō Sekigun incident and this is a collection of the letters, etc. he got from various participants in prison.
Okadome, Yasunori (author).

Okadome is the editor of a monthly magazine called Uwasa no Shinsō [The truth behind the Rumors] that features investigative reporting and insider coverage of the media. This is a collection of the “editor’s diary” that he writes at the end of every issue.

This is a critique of the New Left from the perspective of the Japan Communist Party.

Suzuki Kunio is the leader of Issui-kai, a New Right group that was heavily influenced by the New Left. This is his analysis of the New Left from the perspective of the New Right.

Suzuki Kunio’s New Right perspective on the Higashi Asia bombing campaign, expressing considerable sympathy for the group.

Suzuki Kunio’s presentation of the history and present conditions of the New Right.
Nakano, Shigeharu (author).

A collection of Nakano Shigeharu’s poetry.

Nakano, Shigeharu (author).

An early postwar collection of Nakano Shigeharu’s poetry.

Nakano, Shigeharu (author).

Another early postwar volume of Nakano Shigeharu’s poetry.

Nakano, Shigeharu (author). Kamata, Satoshi (editor).

This is a collection of articles about Nakano Shigeharu edited and published after his death.

Noma, Hiroshi (author).

This is a novel by Noma Hiroshi on the theme of the Kyoto student movement of the 1950s.

Noma, Hiroshi (author).

Noma, Hiroshi (author).
野間宏 (著).

Noma, Hiroshi (author).

野間宏 (著).

Noma, Hiroshi (author).

野間宏 (著).

Noma, Hiroshi (author).

This is a long novel in five volumes. Before he became a writer Noma worked in the Osaka Shiyakusho where he was deeply involved in the issue of Buraku sabetsu. This is his long novel about those experiences. Because of this experience he also got involved in writing about the Sayama Jiken.

「文藝」編集部 (編).

"Bungei" Henshūbu (editor).

A collection of writings about Noma Hiroshi edited by the editors of Bungei magazine and published after his death. It also includes some of his unpublished early work.

黒井千次 (著).

Kuroi, Senji (author).

A novel about the bloody May Day incident by a participant. Kuroi wrote two novels on this subject (see item #1182).

黒井千次 (著).

Kuroi, Senji (author).

This is another novel about the Bloody May Day incident by the same participant as item #1181.

郷正文 (著).
Gō, Masabumi (author).

A novel about the 1950s Tokyo Daigaku student movement and the 1960 Anpo tōsō.

柴田翔 (著). item_ID: 1184
されどわれらが日々. 東京: 文芸春秋, 1 9 6 4.
Shibata, Shō (author).

Shibata is a novelist who won the Akutagawa prize for this novel, whose theme is the 1960 Anpo tōsō. Shibata is also a specialist in German literature and a Todai professor.

柴田翔 (著). item_ID: 1185
われら戦友たち. 東京: 文芸春秋, 1 9 7 3.
Shibata, Shō (author).

Another novel by Shibata on the 1960 Anpo tōsō. This one takes the standpoint of a conversation among participants meeting ten years after the tōsō.

舟橋聖一 (著). item_ID: 1186
エネルギイ. 東京: 文芸春秋新社, 1 9 6 0.
Funabashi, Seiichi (author).

Funabashi Seiichi is a major writer of samurai novels. However, this particular novel is about the 1960 Anpo tōsō and students who participated in it.

真継伸彦 (著). item_ID: 1187
光る聲. 東京: 河出書房新社, 1 9 6 6.
Matsugi, Nobuhiko (author).

Matsugi was a JCP member in the 1950s and this novel is about the split that occurred at the 6th Communist Party Congress.

五木寛之 (著). item_ID: 1188
デラシネの旗. 東京: 文芸春秋, 1 9 6 9.
Itsuki, Hiroyuki (author).

Itsuki is a novelist who won the Naoki prize. The novel is about the May Revolution in Paris in 1968. This novel raises the possibility that a member of Zengakuren was working behind the scenes in Paris.
Noguchi, Takehiko (author).
This novel is about the 1960 Anpo Tōsō at Waseda University. Noguchi Takehiko was the lincho of Minsei at the time and is now a professor.

Noguchi, Takehiko (author).
Hata wa kurenai ni moete. Tōkyō: Shinchōsha, 1977, pp. 204.
A novel by Noguchi with the theme of the Waseda Daigaku tōsō in the mid-1960s.

Ishihara, Shintarō (author).
This novel by Ishihara Shintarō is about the student movement of 1969 but from a conservative and critical standpoint.

Itō Sei is a famous postwar literary figure. This novel does not have the student movement as its theme, but the movement is the backdrop and he used a lot of materials from the movement. However, the main theme of the novel is not about the movement.

Ukigai, Satoru (author).
This is a Zenkyoto novel.

Taki, Shūzō (author).
This is a Zenkyōto novel, and Taki Shūzō was a Zenkyōto participant. But the setting of the novel is not Zenkyōto.

Highno Shū (author).
item_ID: 1195

This novel is directly about the Todai Zenkyōto movement, by a participant.

Yamada, Minoru (author).
item_ID: 1196
Kyōju no heya. Tōkyō: Kawade Shobō Shinsha, 1972, pp. 244.

Yamada Minoru is a Kyoto University professor. This is a novel from the perspective of a professor during the Kyoto tōsō.

Hoshino, Mitsunori (author).
item_ID: 1197

This is a novel with the theme of the Kyoto area Zenkyōto struggles.

Mita, Masahiro (author).
item_ID: 1198

This novel won the Akutagawa prize. It is a parody of the Zenkyōto movement.

Hahakigi, Hōsei (author).
item_ID: 1199

Hahakigi is a Tokyo psychiatrist and writer. The novel is about the Todai Zenkyōto tōsō, and particularly about Yasuda Kōdō.

Kitakata, Kenzō (author).
item_ID: 1200

A novel about the Zenkyōto movement, centering on the Yasuda Kōdō conflict at Tōdai.
北方謙三（著）.
A Zenkyōtō novel.

兵頭正俊（著）.
A Zenkyōtō novel.

兵頭正俊（著）.
A Zenkyōtō novel.

山崎哲（著）.
A play with the Rengō Sekigun jiken as its theme. This one is not to be confused with the more famous novel Suna no Onna, which is by a different author.

三田誠広（著）.
A novel about Rengō Sekigun.

円地文子（著）.
Enchi, Fumiko (author).

円地文子（著）.
Enchi, Fumiko (author).
Shokutaku no nai ie, ge. Tōkyō: Shinchōsha, 1979, pp. 245.
This is Enchi Fumiko’s two volume novel about the destruction of family life by radical students, based on Rengō Sekigun.

大江健三郎（著）。
Ōe, Kenzaburō (author).

大江健三郎（著）。

This is Ōe’s two volume novel in which Asama Sanso and Rengō Sekigun appear, but are not the main theme.

大江健三郎（著）。

A novel about Rengō Sekigun by Ōe Kenzaburō.

松下竜一（著）。

Matsushita’s “non-fiction novel” about Higashi Asia Hannichi Busō Sensen and its leader Daidoji Masashi. Matsushita is an environmental activist from Kyushu who began corresponding with Daidoji and later wrote this book.

桐山襲（著）。

A novel about Higashi Asia Hannichi Busō Sensen. The novel won a literary prize and was supposed to be published as a result, but because part of its theme involves the depiction of a terrorist attack on the emperor at the end of the war, right-wing pressure was brought to bear on the publisher not to publish it. The original publisher backed out and the novel was subsequently published by another small publisher.
This is a report by Kiriyama about the incident of right-wing pressure that resulted from his novel Paruchizan Densetsu.

A documentary collection related to the Paruchizan Densetsu incident.

This and the next several items are Kiriyama’s novels with the student movement as their theme.

A novel about Rengō Sekigun by Kiriyama.

This is the tankobon version of item #1217, Kiriyama’s novel about Rengō Sekigun.
Kiriyama, Kasane (author).
A novel about Okinawa by Kiriyama Kasane.

桐山襲 (著). item_ID: 1220
Kiriyama, Kasane (author).
A novel about Okinawa tōsō and a person named Jahana Noboru of the Jiyu minken undō.

桐山襲 (編). item_ID: 1221
Kiriyama, Kasane (editor).
This is a collection of cases of people who got fired in the privatization of the JNR. It is a work of non-fiction by a fiction writer.

桐山襲 (著). item_ID: 1222
Kiriyama, Kasane (author).
A novel on the theme of the student movement.

桐山襲 (著). item_ID: 1223
Kiriyama, Kasane (author).
Another novel by Kiriyama on the student movement.

今井公雄 (著). item_ID: 1224
序章. 東京: 講談社, 1981.
Imai, Kimio (author).
A novel about uchigeba by a top ranked writer who came out of Chūkaku-ha.

矢作俊彦 (著). item_ID: 1225
Yahagi, Toshihiko (author).

Zenkyōto bungaku.

矢作俊彦 (著).

Yahagi, Toshihiko (author).

Zenkyōto bungaku.

矢作俊彦 (著).
神様のピンチヒッター. 東京: 光文社, 1981.

Yahagi, Toshihiko (author).

Zenkyōto bungaku.

佐々木譲 (著).

Sasaki, Jō (author).

A suspense drama about a person who participated in the Zenkyōto movement and then returned to Okinawa and got involved in all sorts of events.

李恢成 (著).

Li, Huicheng (author).

A collection of three novels. One of them, “Ruminden” is a story about a Zainichi Korean writer.

塩見鮮一郎 (著).

Shiomi, Sen’ichirō (author).

A novel about buraku.

山田多賀市 (著).
Yamada, Takaichi (author).

A novel about people during the war. The author presents the view that the people were treated like weeds by the Japanese government.

Yamashita, Sōichi (author).

A collection of novels which include stories about farmers.

Villiers, Gerald de (author). Suzuki, Yutaka (translator).

This is a novel by a foreigner (Gerard de Villiers) about the Rengō Sekigun incident. This is the Japanese translation.

Rosenberger, Joseph (author). Itō, Satoshi (translator).

This is a novel about Rengō Sekigun by Joseph Rosenberg, translated into Japanese. This is a terrorist spy novel using Rengō Sekigun as its base.

Kakuma, Takashi (author).

A novel about a secret operation led by Nihon Sekigun.

Takazawa, Kōji (author).

A reflective view of the New Left by Takazawa Kōji.
X. 思想や世界問題  Social Thought and World Affairs

鶴見俊輔 (著).

Tsurumi, Shunsuke (author).

Tsurumi was in America when the second world war began and this is a book about his experiences at that time. It is a type of Amerika-ron.

皆河宗一 (著).

Minagawa, Sōichi (author).

This is also a version of Amerika-ron, looking at America from a lot of little observations.

下村満子 (著).

Shimomura, Mitsuko (author).

An analysis of Americans’ views of the Soviet Union by an Asahi journalist.

長田衛 (著).

Nagata, Ei (author).
Kokujin wa hangyakusuru. Tōkyō: Sanichi Shobō, 1966, pp. 239.

A report on the American black movement—Black Panthers, Malcolm X, etc.

ミッシェル・パブロ (著).国際革命文庫編集委員会 (訳).

Pablo, Michelle (author). Kokusai Kakumei Bunko Henshū linkai (translator).

A book put out by Dai Yon Intā giving their orthodox theory. It is a translation of a book by Michelle Pablo.

宮崎勇 (著).
Miyazaki, Isamu (author).


“Ai nokorida” Kiso ni Kögisurukai (editor).

Oshima Nagisa’s movie Ai no Koriida became the subject of a pornography trial. There was then a movement questioning what was pornography. This book was put out by the group questioning what was pornography.

Murakami, Yoshitaka (author).

Analysis of dialectical theory in art, focusing on Lukacs and Marxism.

Matsunaga, Kensei (author).

This book criticizes the Japanese judicial system from a New Left perspective.

Takeuchi, Yoshirō (author).

Takeuchi is a philosopher and this is a study of Sartre’s existentialism and Marxism.

Akama, Gō (author).

Study of Hitler’s world.
Analysis of Japanese youth culture of the 1960s by a sociologist.

This book is about liberation movements for various minority ethnic groups in Thailand, written by a Japanese journalist.

A book about American Indians, including Central and South American Indians.

This is a Japanese translation of the French original entitled: Portugal, La Revolution en Marche. This work deals with the Portuguese revolutionary movement. The authors are from the Fourth International (Dai Yon Inta is the Japanese branch of this international organization).

A book about Euro-Communism that is primarily about Eastern Europe.

This is the translation of a book by B. L. Ropukhov on Antonio Gramsci’s life and thought.
A history of the Fourth International put out by the Japan section. The title comes from the official name of the organization in Japanese. (It is known popularly as Dai-Yon Inta.)

A Nihon Kyōsantō version of socialist theory. There are supposed to be two volumes, but the collection has only the first (jō) volume.

A Book about the labor movement written for youth to read.

This is a Japanese translation of the 1970 French original entitled: Controle Ouvrier, Conseils Ouvriers, Autogestion, Anthologie. This work is on The Fourth International's theory of the labor movement.

A personal account of Hasegawa’s life as an anarchist and the events of the anarchist movement during that time.
Osawa, Masamichi (editor).

Osawa Masamichi is a Japanese anarchist and this is his anarchist theory.


Hasegawa, Takeshi (author). Satō, Masahisa (editor).

At the time of the 100th anniversary of Meiji there was a lot of Tennō revival activity, and this book criticizes it.

Masuko, Masashi (editor).

During this period there was a lot of political pressure on bookstores such as Mosakusha and Unita, with searches under the guise of the pornography law (searches conducted on the pretext that they might be selling pornography, or waisetsu). This book criticized the practice, raising the question, what is waisetsu?

Kim, Keikyoku (author).

This is an account of the kidnapping of Kim Dae Jung in Japan, by someone who was formerly with the Korean CIA.

Shibō, Mitsukazu (author).

A Middle East report by a journalist.
Nishino, Tatsukichi (author).
A book about a Russian spy named Ryushikov who sought asylum.

Akima, Minoru (author).
The theory of materialism from a Japan Communist Party perspective.

Yamagiwa, Motoo (author).
This is Yamagiwa’s theory of the lumpen proletariat in two volumes.

Shibō, Mitsukazu (editor).
A Japanese journalist’s report on Poland’s Solidarity movement.

Nakabe, Hiroshi (editor).
Bōsōzoku 100-nin no shissō. Tōkyō: Daisan Shokan, 1979, pp. 255.
After the student movement of the 1960s died out, some of the youth energy went into the bōsōzoku movement (motorcycle gangs that ride around very noisily in large groups at night). This is a journalist’s report on interviews with bōsōzoku.
Group “Full Throttle” (editor).


Reportage on Bōsōzoku. (motorcycle gangs)

松尾隆教授記念行事会 (編).


Matsuo Takashi Kyōju Kinen Gyōjikai (editor).


Matsuo Takashi's tsuito bunsho (collection of articles about him by various people, collected and published after his death). It is at the same time a picture of the edges of the student movement at Waseda University.

伊東聖子 (著).


Itō, Seiko (author).


A book about Shinjuku in the 1960s as a center of counter-culture.

前坂俊之 (著).


Maesaka, Toshiyuki (author).


Report on the Japanese death penalty system.

勝部元 (編).


Katsube, Hajime (editor).


One issue of a kōza series on Marxism, this one on state and revolution. This is the only volume of this series in the Takazawa Collection.

石堂清倫, 竪山利忠 (編).


Ishidō, Kiyotomo and Tateyama, Toshitada (editors).


A record of the Shinjinkai with contributions by many people who participated in it. The Shinjinkai was an activist student group at Tokyo University in the early 1920s, described by some commentators as Japan’s first student movement.
Yamamoto Genpō was a Zen priest who had a lot of influence on the Imperial family at the end of the war. This is a collection of pieces about Yamamoto. One is by Tanaka Seigen.

This volume and the next are postwar writings by Tanaka Seigen, who initially was famous as a leader of the prewar Japan Communist Party at its most extreme, violent point. He was captured in 1930 while defending himself with a machine-gun, but made a tenkō while in prison. After the war he became a successful businessman and active anti-communist. In 1960 during the Anti-Security treaty campaign he sought to influence Zengakuren and gave money to Bund. The book was published in Tanaka Seigen's name, but was ghostwritten by a journalist. The collection has two copies of this volume. The second copy was Tanaka Seigen's own copy in which he made many annotations and corrections. Tanaka gave it to Takazawa with the comment that he hoped Takazawa would write the true story of his experiences.

This is a second collection of Tanaka Seigen’s postwar writings.

Ishiyama was a Japanese journalist for Kōdō Tsūshin who wrote about the Vietnam war. This is a collection of pieces written in his honor after his death (tsuito bunsho).
Theory of capitalism by a leading Japanese Marxist economist whose ideas were central to the New Left in the early 1960s and formed the basis of the second Bund’s economic theory until the late 1960s.


A book about the Peace Preservation Law, a 1926 law under which the prewar Japan Communist Party and many other political and religious groups were prosecuted.


A collection of famous short quotations about revolution by people all over the world.

This book came out of the anti-U.S. military movement of the late 1960s.


A critical report on the American military in Japan.


A historian’s analysis of the Tennōsei problem from a historical perspective.
Nishibe was a member of Bund during the 1960 Ampo struggle. This is a much later book.


A guide to the 1970 Osaka World’s Fair.


Ōe Kenzaburō is a Nobel prize-winner in Literature, and Yasue is the editor of Sekai, which was until the 1960s the representative magazine of progressive literary types in Japan. This is a history of the journal Sekai.


This book was put out by the Dai Yon Inta’s anti-Vietnam war organization in Okinawa. It is a Japanese translation of Engels’ work on The Family, Private Property, and the State.


This is a Japanese translation of the 1967 English original entitled: Vietnam: The Logic of Withdrawal.
A book criticizing American actions in Vietnam from the Japan Communist Party perspective.

The organizational sponsor of this publication was a Waseda University anti-Vietnam organization. It was not Beheiren, but a student organization at Waseda. The book is their analysis (sōkatsu) of their own movement.

Motoshima was the Nagasaki mayor who spoke out publicly about the Shōwa Emperor’s war responsibility and was subsequently attacked. This book contains his writings and speeches.

This was produced by Minsei, the Japan Communist Party youth organization, as a response to frequently asked questions.

This book was also put out by Minsei, the Japan Communist Party youth organization as a simple statement of the Party’s aims.

This is a collection of all the various issues of the Asahi Shinbun that came out on the day of the emperor’s death, including extra editions.

C.F.ワイツゼッカー (著).粟田賢三, 富山小太郎 (訳). item_ID: 1319
原子力と原子時代. 東京: 岩波書店, 1 9 5 8.


This is a Japanese translation of the German original entitled: Atomenergie und Atomzeitalter. This work, which deals with the future of the nuclear age, was published in Japan during the Anpo Tôsô of 1960, a time when the anti-nuclear, anti-bomb movement was a major issue for the left.

R.C. オルドリッジ (著).服部学 (訳). item_ID: 1320
核先制攻撃症候群: ミサイル設計技師の告発. 東京: 岩波書店, 1 9 7 8.


This is a 1978 Japanese translation of the English original entitled: The Counter-force Syndrome. It deals with the issues of nuclear brinkmanship and the Cuban missile crisis.

原子力資料情報室 (編). item_ID: 1321
核燃料再処理工場: その危険性のすべて. 東京: 原子力資料情報室, 1 9 7 7.


A report on the problem of nuclear energy plants in Japan.

神山茂夫 (著). item_ID: 1322
安らかには眠れない: 原水禁運動・今と昔と. 東京: 原水禁北区民会議, 1 9 7 2.


An anti-nuclear book by Kamiyama Shigeo. Kamiyama was in the Japan Communist Party Kokusai-ha (International Faction) at the time.

栗原貞子 (著). item_ID: 1323
核時代に生きる: ヒロシマ・死の中の生. 東京: 三一書房, 1 9 8 2.
Kurihara, Sadako (author).  

A book about the atomic bomb victims in Nagasaki and Hiroshima criticizing the fact that people have forgotten about them.

鎌田忠良 (著).  item_ID: 1324  
棄民化の現在. 東京: 大和書房, 1 9 7 5.

Kamata, Tadayoshi (author).  

This is a book about contemporary social problems of workers.

高木仁三郎, 近藤和子, 西尾漠 (編).  item_ID: 1325  
スリーマイル島発事故の衝撃: 1979年3月28日, そして・・・. 東京: 社会思想社, 1 9 8 0.

Takagi, Jinzaburō; Kondō, Kazuko and Nishio, Baku (editors).  

A report on the Three Mile Island nuclear accident in the U.S.

西尾漠 (編).  item_ID: 1326  
反原発マップ. 東京: 五月社, 1 9 8 2.

Nishio, Baku (editor).  

A book about Japan’s nuclear power plants from the anti-nuclear movement.

E・J・スターグラス (著). 反原発科学者連合 (訳).  item_ID: 1327  
赤ん坊をおそう放射能: ヒロシマからスリーマイルまで. 東京: 新泉社, 1 9 8 2.

Sternglass, Ernest J. (author). Hangenpatsu Kagakusha Rengō (translator).  

This is a Japanese translation of the 1981 English original entitled: Secret Fallout: Low Level Radiation from Hiroshima to Three Mile Island. This book, a report of the unknown influence of nuclear power on unborn children, was translated in 1982 by a group of anti-nuclear scientists in Japan.

広島市原爆体験記刊行会 (編).  item_ID: 1328  
原爆体験記. 東京: 朝日新聞東京本社, 1 9 6 5.

Hiroshima-shi Genbaku Taikenki Kankōkai (editor).  

Accounts by survivors of the Hiroshima bombing. A famous book that is a firsthand account of the bomb's effects.
小椋広勝 (著).

Ogura, Hirokatsu (author).
Sengo no sekai keizai. Tōkyō: Sanichi Shobō, 1960, pp. 278.

A book on postwar world economics.

ジョン・G・フラー（著）.田窪雅文（訳）.

Fuller, John G. (author). Takubo, Masafumi (translator).

This is a 1978 Japanese translation of the English original entitled: We Almost Lost Detroit. It deals with accidents at nuclear facilities. The anti-nuclear movement was particularly sensitive in Japan because of the atomic bombings, and these reports of nuclear accidents had a receptive audience and fueled the anti-nuclear movement. Since Japan was late getting into nuclear power, the anti-nuclear movement had a wealth of foreign research with which to fight its cause.

デイヴ・エリオット（著）.デイヴ・エリオット（編）.田窪雅文（訳）.

Elliott, Dave (author). Elliott, Dave (editor). Takubo, Masafumi (translator).

This is a Japanese translation of American Dave Elliot’s original entitled: The Politics of Nuclear Power. The anti-nuclear movement was particularly sensitive in Japan because of the atomic bombings, and these reports of nuclear accidents had a receptive audience and fueled the anti-nuclear movement. Since Japan was late getting into nuclear power, the anti-nuclear movement had a wealth of foreign research with which to fight its cause.

武谷三男（編）.

Taketani, Mitsuo (editor).

Taketani was a dialectical theorist of third-stage theory, a philosopher, and also an anti-nuclear, anti-bomb activist. He was also an internationally known physicist. This book is his critical argument against nuclear power generation.

武谷三男（著）.
原水爆実験. 東京: 岩波書店, 1957.

Taketani, Mitsuo (author).

This is an early book by Taketani published at the time of the American nuclear tests in the Pacific and incidents relating to them (Christmas Island, etc.) This is his critical book about the dangers of nuclear testing.
豊田利幸（著）.
新·核戦略批判. 東京: 岩波書店, 1983.
Toyoda, Toshiyuki (author).
This is a critique of American and Soviet nuclear policies.

豊田利幸（著）.
Toyoda, Toshiyuki (author).
This is a critique of American and Soviet nuclear policies.

長岡弘芳（著）.
Nagaoka, Hiroyoshi (author).
An analysis of the available literature on the atomic bomb that is useful to researchers on the subject.

西田勝（編）.
非核護憲都市宣言運動のすすめ. 東京: オリジン出版センター, 1983.
Nishida, Masaru (editor).
A book presenting the local anti-nuclear protests of communities all over Japan.

吉川勇一，他（著）.
Yoshikawa, Yūichi et al. (authors).
This is an anti-nuclear book from the new anti-nuclear movement of the 1980s, particularly directed as an anti-American movement.

東庄平（著）.
Azuma, Shōhei (author).
Azuma Shōhei runs the Japan-Arab Cultural Society (Nihon Arabu Bunka Kyokai) and this book introduces the Palestinian movement to Japan.
Itagaki Yūzō is a Todai professor and this is an anthology of pieces on the Palestinian liberation movement. It is not Itagaki’s own writings, but rather an anthology of translated items from the Palestinian movement.

This book, an account written by an Arab living in Israel, is a Japanese translation of the original entitled: To Be an Arab in Israel.

A book written by a Jewish woman lawyer in Israel.

This is a pamphlet about the movie Taiyo no Otokotachi, a movie about the Palestinian movement with a story written by Gassan Kanafani, who was killed in a bombing before the movie came out.

A book about Gassan Kanafani, a Palestinian militant and journalist who was assassinated by the Israelis in Lebanon in 1972.

Aung San Suu Kyi (author).
This is a biography of Aung San, the assassinated leader of Burma, written by his daughter, Aung San Suu Kyi. It is a Japanese translation of the 1991 English original entitled: Aung San of Burma: A Biographical Portrait by His Daughter.


This is a translated handbook for urban guerrillas that was very influential with groups like Sekigun that wanted to get into armed conflict. It was a sort of textbook for radical groups and was very famous. [A second book that was used along with this one as a textbook was by Alberto Bayo. It was not published as a separate book, but is in the collection as part of the serial Sekai Kakumei Undō Jōhō.]

Nasser, Gamal Abdul (author). Nishino, Terutarō (translator).

This is a Japanese translation of Nasser’s 1954 English original entitled: The Philosophy of the Revolution.


A history of the international communist movement.

Rōdō undō no gendankai to ware ware no ninmu: hantei tôitsu sensen to kaikyūteki rōdō undō. Tōkyō: Senkisha, 1969, pp. 98.

This book is the Second Bund’s labor movement theory.

Nihon wa kore de ii no ka is a post-Beheiren citizen’s group that had a fair number of Beheiren people like Oda Makoto as key members. They organized a lot of symposia on various issues and published several books based on these activities. These three volumes are in the collection.

This is the record of a Minseï conference. Minseï is the student organization of the Japan Communist Party.

This is an anthology of Marxist theory put out in honor of the 100th anniversary of the death of Marx.

This is the catalog of an Auschwitz exhibit. The Hiroshima connection is the name of the group and reflects their view that Hiroshima and Auschwitz are parallel, but the exhibit itself was just about Auschwitz.

Record of a labor movement conference.

Record of a labor movement conference.
Fukuoka-ken Rōdō Kumiai Hyōgikai (editor).

A report on company bankruptcies and labor put out by a labor union organization in Fukuoka.


An account of the revolutions that overthrew communism in Eastern Europe in the late 1980s, originally published as a special issue of the journal Sekai.

労働戦線統一問題研究会(編). item_ID: 1556

A collection of materials on the unification of the Japanese labor movement.


This volume is from an ongoing debate between the Japan Communist Party and Kōmeitō (the political party founded—and at that time run by—the Sōka Gakkai religious organization). This is the JCP position in the debate.

The Takazawa collection contains a substantial number of translations of famous books. These books are generally in the collection because they were widely read by Japanese, particularly those in the New Left, during the period covered by the collection. The prewar items and some postwar ones were in the personal collection of Aihara Fumio. They also indicate the range of material that was readily available in Japanese translation.

D. ローゼンベルグ(著). 直井武夫(訳). item_ID: 1558
解註マルクス資本論, 1の1. 東京: 希望閣, 1931, pp. 322.


This is Rosenberg’s two-volume exegesis of Marx’s Capital.


This is a prewar translation of Bukharin’s Historical Materialism.


This very early translation of Lenin’s historical materialism was published under his real name, Vladimir Adoratskii.


This is a prewar translation of Alexander Kohn’s original entitled: Lektsii Po Metodologii Ekonomii Politiicheskoi. It deals with the topic of proletarian economics.


This one is a translation of Varga’s War and International Economics, published in Japan during the war.
Yomota, Toshirō (editor).Yomota, Toshirō (translator).

This one is a collection of Marxist essays on taxation and related topics, published in 1929.

Engels, Friedrich and Marx, Karl (authors).

This is an early postwar translation of a work by Marx and Engels on colonialism and race.

Engels, Friedrich and Marx, Karl (authors).Yuibutsuron Kenkyūkai (translator).

This is a prewar Japanese translation of the German original entitled: Die Deutsche Ideologie, which is Marx and Engels’ famous work known in English as The German ideology. For two postwar editions of this work by different translators please see items #1712 and #1713.

Doitsu Tōitsu Shakaitō Chūō Inlkai (editor).Aihara, Fumio (translator).

This is the translation of a collection of essays on problems of materialist history originally put out by the German Social Unity Party.


This is the translation of a work by Otto Grotewohl on German cultural policy and intellectuals.
This is a collection of materials critical of Stalin from various national communist parties, published shortly after the public criticism of Stalin began in the Soviet Union.

This is a Japanese translation of the 1956 German original entitled: Studien über die Existenzphilosophie. It deals with existentialist philosophy.

This is a two volume collection of the work of Marx and Engels, published in 1933.

This work is on the dialectics of socialist revolution.

This is a collection of essays on socialist ethics and morality.

This is the translation of a Russian work on modern revolutionary theory and changes in Komintern policy.
This one is the translation of a contemporary “Communist Manifesto.”

This is the translation of the transcript of a philosophy conference on problems of formal logic and dialectics, which was held in 1951, and published between 1952 and 1953 in successive issues of Anheit, the house publication of the German Social Unity Party, as Debate on Formal Logic.

This book offers a historical perspective on the “Jewish problem” as being Zionism versus socialism. It is a Japanese translation of the French original entitled: La Conception Materialiste de la Question Juive.

This is Rosenthal’s two-volume work on the dialectics of capitalism.

This one is the translation of a contemporary “Communist Manifesto.”
This work deals with Marxism and the spirit of tolerance. It is a Japanese translation of the English-language original entitled: Marxism and the Open Mind.

Cunow, Heinrich (author). Ishikawa, Junjūrō and Beppu, Shunsuke (translators).

This is the first volume of a two-volume translation of Cunow’s work on historical society and state theory in Marx. The collection does not have the second volume.

Krupskaya, Nadezhda Konstantinovna (author). Nihon Kyōsantō Chūō Inkai Senden Kyōikubu (translator).

Krupskaya, Nadezhda Konstantinovna (author). Nihon Kyōsantō (translator).

This is Krupskaya’s two volume memoirs of Lenin.

Havemann, Robert (author). Shinohara, Sei’ei (translator).

This is a Japanese translation of the 1964 German original entitled: Dialektik Ohne Dogma, or Dialectics Without Dogma.

Arzumanian, A. A. (author). Nakagawa, Yutaka (translator).

This is a Japanese translation of the 1966 English original entitled: Crisis of World Capitalism.
This is a prewar translation of a work by Plekhanov, whose title translates as A Criticism of My Critics.

Rosenberg, Alfred (author). Marukawa, Hito'o (translator).

This is a prewar translation of a work by Alfred Rosenberg entitled 20th Century Myths.

Ostrovityanov, Konstantin Vasilievich and Lapidus, I. (authors). Hashimoto, Hiroki (translator).

This is a prewar translation of a work by two Russian authors on imperialism and monopoly capitalism.

Mandel, Ernest (author). Yamakawa, Hajime (translator).

This is a Japanese translation of the German original entitled: Von Der Socialen Ungleichheit Zur Klassenlosen Gesellschaft. It is Mandel’s introduction to contemporary Marxism.


This work, dealing with Marxism and alienation, is a Japanese translation of the German original entitled: Die Entfremdung als Historische Kategorie.

Behrens, Fritz (author). Aihara, Fumio (translator).

This is a Japanese translation of the German original entitled: Zur Methode der Politischen Oekonomie.
Mandel, Ernest (author). Sakakibara, Shōji (translator).

This is the second (ge) volume of a work by Ernest Mandel on administration of workers, cooperatives, and self-management. The collection has only the second volume.

Marx, Karl (author). Sakisaka, Itsurō (translator).

Marx, Karl (author). Sakisaka, Itsurō (translator).

Marx, Karl (author). Sakisaka, Itsurō (translator).

Marx, Karl (author). Sakisaka, Itsurō (translator).

This is a four-volume translation of Marx’s Capital.

Cornforth, Maurice Campbell (author). Aihara, Fumio (translator).

This is a Japanese translation of the 1959 English original entitled: Philosophy for Socialists.

Mieli, Renato (author). Ōishi, Toshio (translator).

This is a translation of a work on Togliatti’s theory of Euro-communism.
ギウセッペ・ボッファ (著). 石川善之助 (訳).

Boffa, Giuseppe (author). Ishikawa, Zennosuke (translator).

This is a Japanese translation of the Italian original entitled: La Grand Tournant de Staline a Khrouchzhev. This work deals with the Italian Communist Party’s perspective on the Soviet Union’s transition from Stalin to Khrushchev.

P. トリアッティ (著). 家里春治 (訳).

Togliatti, Palmiro (author). Iezato, Haruji (translator).

This is the translation of a work by the Italian Marxist Togliatti on the thought and career of Antonio Gramsci.

ヒルファディング (著). 林要 (訳).

Hilferding, Rudolf (author). Hayashi, Kaname (translator).

ヒルファディング (著). 林要 (訳).

Hilferding, Rudolf (author). Hayashi, Kaname (translator).

It is a postwar publication of an older Japanese translation of the French original entitled: Das Finanzkapital: Eine Studie über die Jungste Entwicklung des Kapitalismus. It is a two-volume series on Hilferding’s work on capitalist monetary theory. A one-volume prewar edition of the same translation is also in the collection, as item #1615.

ケネー (著). 増井幸雄, 戸田正雄 (訳).
経済表. 東京: 岩波書店, 1933.

Quesnay, François (author). Masui, Yukio and Toda, Masao (translators).

This is a Japanese translation of the French original entitled: Tableau Economique. It is a prewar work on economic charts by François Quesnay.

毛沢東 (著). 毛沢東選集刊行会 (訳).
新民主主義論・中国革命と中国共産党. 東京: 国民文庫社・国際資料係, 1954.

Mao, Zedong (author). Mō Takutō Senshu Kankōkai (translator).
This one is a translation of a work by Mao Tse-tung on the Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party.


This is a translation of Mao Tse-tung’s lectures on literature and the arts.


The collection contains two editions of the same translation of Stalin’s Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism, as items #1608 and #1609.


This is a translation of Stalin’s Problems of Leninism.


This is a translation of Stalin’s treatise on peaceful coexistence.


This is a translation of Stalin’s work on the theory of the October Revolution.
This is a prewar Japanese translation of the German edition of a Russian original entitled: Razvitie Kapitalizma v Rossi. It is Lenin’s early work on the development of capitalist theory in Russia.

This is a Japanese translation of the German original entitled: Die Frau und der Sozialismus, in a two-volume series of Bebel’s theory of women. The collection also contains a prewar translation of this work by Yamakawa Kikue, published in a single volume as item #1617.

This is a prewar Japanese translation of the 1923 German original entitled: Das Finanzkapital: Eine Studie über die Jungste Entwicklung des Kapitalismus. This is a complete collection of Hilferding’s work on capitalist monetary theory. The same work is available in the collection as a two-volume set published after the war, as items #1603 and #1604.

This is a prewar translation of Rosa Luxemburg’s introduction to economics, by a well-known participant in the prewar Japanese left.

This is a prewar translation of Bebel’s early work on women’s liberation, with a prewar translation of a later work by Yamakawa Kikue.
This is a prewar translation of August Bebel’s theory of women in one large volume, translated by Yamakawa Kikue, a prominent Japanese woman socialist who was also the wife of Yamakawa Hitoshi. (See items #1538 and #1614 for a later translation published in two volumes.)


This is a commentary on dialectical materialism, translated by Yamakawa Hitoshi and published in prewar Japan.


This is a translation by Yamakawa Hitoshi of a work on Marxist philosophy by Dietzgen, published in the prewar period.


This is a Japanese translation of the 1959 English original entitled: The Alienation of Modern Man; An Interpretation based on Marx and Tonnies.


This is a Japanese translation of the English original entitled: A Short History of the World. It is the first volume in a two-volume series. Volume 2 is not in the collection.


This is a Japanese translation of the English original entitled: Approach to the Revolution of Today. It is an edited collection of papers published in New Left Review on New Left approaches to contemporary revolution. It is billed as the first volume, but is the only one in the collection.
Sunoo, Harold Hakwon (author). Tsujino, Isao (translator).

This is a Japanese translation of the 1975 English original entitled: Japanese Militarism, Past and Present.


This is a Japanese translation of the 1940 English original by E. H. Norman entitled: Japan’s Emergence as a Modern State: Political and Economic Problems of the Meiji Period. The book looks at the origins of the modern Japanese state and was influential in early postwar Japan.

Pravda Columnists Henshūbu (editor). Novosti Tsūshinsha (translator).

Pravda Columnists Henshūbu (editor). Novosti Tsūshinsha (translator).

Pravda Columnists Henshūbu (editor). Novosti Tsūshinsha (translator).

Pravda Columnists Henshūbu (editor). Novosti Tsūshinsha (translator).

Pravda Columnists Henshūbu (author). Novosti Tsūshinsha (translator).

Pravda Columnists Henshūbu (editor). Novosti Tsūshinsha (translator).
This is the Japanese translation of a ten volume collection on Khrushchev’s doctrine of peaceful coexistence with the west, produced by columnists of the official Soviet newspaper Pravda.

This is a two volume translation of John Lewis’ Introduction to the History of Philosophy.
This is a translated four volume basic work on Marxist philosophy put out by the Soviet Academy of Sciences Philosophy Research Institute. Volumes I and II are on dialectical materialism, volumes III and IV are on historical materialism.

This is a translation of a five-volume textbook on economics put out by the Soviet Academy of Sciences Economics Research Institute.
This is a translation of a Russian biography of Stalin, published right after the war.

This is a Japanese translation of Alexander Werth’s 1961 English original entitled: The Khrushchev Phase; The Soviet Union Enters the “Decisive” Sixties. This work looks at the changing Soviet Union during the Khrushchev era.

This is a Japanese translation of the Italian original entitled: Storia Dell’unione Sovietica. This is a two-volume history of the Soviet Union by Giuseppe Boffa.

This is the translation of a work edited by two prominent members of the German New Left, on the state of socialism.
クワメ・エンクルマ（著）野間寛二郎（訳）。

This is a translation of the autobiography of African revolutionary Kwame Nkrumah.

フィデル・カストロ（著）池上幹徳（訳）。

This is the translation of a work by Fidel Castro on the Cuban revolution.

レジス・ドブレ（著）谷口侑（訳）。

This is a Japanese translation of the 1967 Spanish original entitled: Revolucion en la Revolucion? La Habana, Casa de las Americas. It is a work by Regis Debray on the Cuban revolution.

レジス・ドブレ（著）安部住雄（訳）。
Debray, Regis (author). Abe, Sumio (translator). 
This is a Japanese translation of the Spanish original entitled: La Guerilla du Che. This work is an account of Che Guevara’s last battle.

Plekhanov, Georgii Valentinovich (author). Enomoto, Kensuke (translator). 
This is a prewar Japanese translation of the German original entitled: Beiträge Zur Geschichte des Materialismus. It is a work by Plekhanov on materialism.

Stalin, Josef Vissarionovich (author). 
This is a German translation of Stalin’s work on the problems of Leninism. (See item #1660 for the English translation.)

Zetkin, Clara (author). 
This is the original German-language edition of Klara Zetkin’s 1958 work on proletarian women in Germany.

Lenin, V. I. (author). 
This is an English-language publication on Marxism by Lenin.
This is an English translation of selected works of Marx and Engels in two volumes.

This is the translation of a work by Fagan on modern capitalism and the nationalization of property.

This is one of Aihara Fumio's translations of Georg Lukacs. This one is on his theory of aesthetics. There are several Lukacs translations in the collection. The collection also contains a correspondence between Aihara and Lukacs.

This is the Japanese translation of a book about the attack on the town of Guernica, Spain, during the Spanish Civil War.

This is a translation by Aihara Fumio of a critical German work on the American occupation of West Germany.

This is a Japanese translation of the German original entitled: Chruschtchow und der Weltkommunismus.

Kozai, Yoshishige (author). Kozai, Yoshishige (editor).

Shimada, Yutaka (author). Shimada, Yutaka (editor).

Mori, Kōichi (author). Mori, Kōichi (editor).

This is a lecture series on Marxist philosophy. The collection has volumes 1, 2, and 5.

Gorz, Andre (author). Gon, Nei (translator).

This is a Japanese translation of a French book “la morale de l’histoire.” The book is about seeking ways to achieve revolution for capitalist countries and aims at the restoration of Marxism.

Mandel, Ernest (author). Omote, Saburō and Yamauchi, Hisashi (translators).

Japanese translation of a French book “la formation de la pensee economique de Karl Marx.” It is a book about how Marx formed his thoughts about economics.


This is a Japanese translation of the 1967 German original entitled: Marxistische Philosophie, in two volumes.


This is a Japanese translation of the English original entitled: The Critique of Capitalist Democracy: An Introduction to the Theory of the State in Marx, Engels, and Lenin.


This is a Japanese translation of a French book “Traite d’économie marxiste.” (English translation is titled ‘Marxist Economic Theory.’) It is a four-volume series, but the collection holds only volumes 1 and 2.


This is a Japanese translation of the English original entitled: Revolutionary Marxist Students in Poland Speak Out: 1964~1968).
Moore, Stanley (author). Shirotaka, Noboru (translator).

This is a Japanese translation of the 1963 English original entitled: Three Tactics: The Background in Marx.

Foster, William (author). International Kenkyūkai (translator).

This is a Japanese translation of an English book titled History of the three internationals; The world Socialist and Communist Movements from 1848 to the Present.

Williams, Albert Rhys (author).

This is the Japanese translation of a book about Lenin and the October Revolution written by an American journalist and published by a Russian publishing company.

Lenin, V. I. (author).

This is a volume of the speeches and essays of Lenin on the working class and peasant leagues.

Lenin, V. I. (author).

This is a collection of the essays and speeches of Lenin on protecting Marxism against revisionism.

Lenin, V. I. (author).

This is a collection of speeches and essays by Lenin on national character and proletarian internationalism.
V. I. レーニン (著).
Lenin, V. I. (author).
This is a Japanese translations of essays and speeches by Lenin on proletarian internationalism.

ギウセッペ・ボッファ (著).石川善之助 (訳).
Boffa, Giuseppe (author). Ishikawa, Zennosuke (translator).
This is the Japanese translation of the 1960 French original entitled: Le Grand Tournant (de Staline a Khrouchtchev). It is a continuation of Boffa’s earlier work on the transition from Stalin to Khrushchev, covering the Khrushchev era.

ニキタ・フルスチーフ (著).志水速雄 (訳).
This is the Japanese translation of Khrushchev’s critique of Stalin in a complete edition with commentary, published some time after the original denunciation.

バリー・コモナー (著).松岡信夫 (訳).
Commoner, Barry (author). Matsuoka, Nobuo (translator).
This is the Japanese translation of the English original entitled: The Poverty of Power: Energy and the Economic Crisis. It is an economic analysis of the energy crisis.

ウイリーム・ウォレン (著).吉川勇一 (訳).
This is the translation of a non-fiction novel about the disappearance of the legendary American silk entrepreneur of Thailand, Jim Thompson.

ハワード・ファースト (著).山田敦 (訳).
アメリカ人. 東京: 青銅社, 1952.
Fast, Howard (author). Yamada, Atsushi (translator).
This is a Japanese translation of the 1946 English original by Howard Fast entitled: The American: A Middle Western Legend.

This is the Japanese translation of Fromm’s English language study of Marx’s concept of man, based on the economic and philosophical manuscripts.

This is the Japanese translation of an Italian book titled “Il giovane Marx e il nostro tempo.” (the young Marx and our times)

This is a Japanese translation of the German original entitled: Kunst und Koexistenz.

This is the Japanese translation of a Polish book titled Czy zmierzchery ideologii? The Japanese title is the twilight of the era of ideology.

This is a Japanese translation of the German original entitled: Psychoanalyse und Politik.

This is the Japanese translation of a French book titled Le Socialisme Difficile.


This is a Japanese translation of the German original entitled: Probleme der Junger Generation.


This is a Japanese translation of the 1968 German original entitled: Rebellion der Studenten Oder Die Neue Opposition. It contains essays by leaders of the German student movement of the late 1960s.


This is a Japanese translation of Eldridge Cleaver’s1968 English-language original entitled: Soul On Ice. Cleaver was a leader of the Black Power movement in the United States.


This is a Japanese translation of the 1967 English original entitled: Black Power; The Politics of Liberation in America, by Stokely Carmichael, a leader of the Black Power movement in the United States.

This is a Japanese translation of the German original entitled: Agression und Anpassung in der Industrie-gesellschaft.

ダニエル・コーンバンディ, ジャック・ソヴァジョ, アラン・ジェスマル (著). item_ID: 1706


This is a Japanese translation of the French original entitled: La Revolte Estudiante. It is an edited collection of essays by leaders of the French student movement of the late 1960s.

正垣親一 (編). 正垣親一 (訳). item_ID: 1707


This is the Japanese translation of a collection of writings from intellectuals in the Soviet underground opposing the Soviet bureaucracy.

エルネスト・マンデル (著). 水谷駿 (訳). item_ID: 1708


This is the Japanese translation of a French book titled “Construire le parti révolutionnaire” which was published in 1972 and is a Marxist approach to constructing a revolutionary party.

フリードリヒ・エンゲルス, カール・マルクス (著). 松本憲一郎 (訳). item_ID: 1709


This is a Japanese translation of essays by Marx and Engels on labor, wage, price and profit.

フリードリヒ・エンゲルス, カール・マルクス (著). 大内兵衛, 向坂逸郎 (訳). item_ID: 1710
共産党宣言. 東京: 岩波書店, 1951, pp. 111.

This is a Japanese translation of the Communist Manifesto. This particular translation was based on the version in a German book titled “Historisch-Kritische Gesamt-Ausgabe” which was published in 1932.


This is a translation of the Communist Manifesto that contains documentary appendices. This Japanese translation was based on a German book titled “Manifest der Kommunistischen Partei” which was published in 1958.


This is a postwar Japanese translation of the German original entitled: Die Deutsche Ideologie, which is Marx and Engels' classic work known in English as The German ideology. The collection contains several different translations of this work. Item #1568 is a prewar translation, while item #1713 is a later postwar translation.


This is a postwar Japanese translation of the German original entitled: Die Deutsche Ideologie, which is Marx and Engels' classic work known in English as The German ideology. The collection contains several translations of this work. Item #1568 is a prewar translation, and item #1712 is an earlier postwar translation.


This is a Japanese translation of several essays about Marx and Engels’ view towards art and literature.

This is a Japanese translation of essays and letters written by Marx and Engels on labor unions.


Japanese translation based on a German book titled Zur Kritik der Politischen Ökonomie, which is Marx' classic work known in English as A Critique of Political Economy.


This is a Japanese translation of essays written by Zhdanov on topics such as cultural issues and international issues.


This is a Japanese translation of reports by Dmitrov on the anti-Fascist United Front.


This is the Japanese translation of a French book titled retouches a mon retour de L’U.R.S.S. which is a journal of a trip to Russia by the French writer Andre Gide. This is an early postwar translation and publication, but a different Japanese translation was published in 1938 and is in the collection as item #1771.

This is a Japanese translation of the 1902 English original entitled: Imperialism; A Study, in a two-volume set.

This is the Japanese translation of Engels' German book titled Die Entwicklung des Sozialismus von der Utopie zur Wissenschaft which was published in 1883. The work is known in English as Socialism: Utopian and Scientific, and played a major role in disseminating Marxist ideas.

This is a Japanese translation of Veblen’s English book titled The Theory of Leisure Class originally published in 1899.

This is a two volume collection of Lenin’s scattered writings on techniques of propaganda and related issues, such as the meaning of putting out political newspapers. It came out in Japan at the height of the protest movement and was widely read at the time by students.
This is a prewar Japanese translation and publication based on a German book Lohn, Preis und Profit and the English version Value, Price and Profit, which contains Marx's manuscripts on the theory of surplus value.

This is a Japanese translation of part of a German book titled Grundrisse der Kritik der Politischen Ökonomie, known in English as Grundrisse (Foundation) which preceded the Critique of Political Economy. The book also includes translations of correspondences between Marx and Engels.


This is a Japanese translation based on parts of the German Kleine Ökonomische Schriften and Die heilige Familie und andere philosophische Frühschriften, which are sections of the material later published as Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts of 1844.


This is the Japanese translation of the German original by Dietzgen entitled Streifzüge eines Sozialisten in das Gebiet der Erkenntniss Theorie.


This is a Japanese translation of Engels’ book on the Origins of the Family, Private Property and the State.


This is a Japanese translation of the German original entitled: Ludwig Feuerbach und der Ausgang der Klassischen Deutschen Philosophie, or Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of Classical German Philosophy, which Engels wrote in 1888. Items #1737 and #1743 are different translations of the same work.
Engels, Friedrich (author). Noda, Yasaburō (translator).

This is a Japanese translation of Engels’ Ludwig Feuerbach und der Ausgang der Klassischen Deutschen Philosophie, or Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of Classical German Philosophy, which Engels wrote in 1888. Items #1736 and #1743 are different translations of the same work.

Engels, Friedrich (author). Sugehara, Gyō and Terasawa, Tsunenobu (translators).

Engels, Friedrich (author). Sugehara, Gyō and Terasawa, Tsunenobu (translators).

This is a two-volume set of the Japanese translation of Engels’ work Dialectics of nature.


This is a Japanese translation of Engels’ work Anti-Duhring and few other essays written by Engels. The title of the Japanese comes from the section of Anti-Duhring called Socialism: Utopian and Scientific.

Engels, Friedrich (author). Murata, Yōichi (translator).

This is a Japanese translation of Engels’ writings about revolution and anti-revolution.

Oelssner, Fred (author). Aihara, Fumio (translator).

This is a Japanese translation of Oelssner’s essays and lectures on the development of Marxism.

This is a Japanese translation of Engels' German book titled Ludwig Feuerbach und der Ausgang der klassischen deutschen Philosophie or Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of Classical German Philosophy. This is one of three translations of this work in the collection. The others are items #1736 and #1737.


This is a Japanese translation of a German book titled Ich erinnere mich gern… Zeitgenossen über Friedrich Engels Zusammengestellt und eingeleitet von Mafred Kliem.


This is a Japanese translation of Lenin’s Marx, Engels, Marxism as a three-volume series.


This is a Japanese translation of twelve essays written by Lenin, including “‘Left-wing’ communism, an infantile disorder.”
V. I. レーニン（著）・川内唯彦（訳）.
民族自決権について. 東京: 国民文庫社・国際資料係, 1953.


This is a Japanese translation of eleven essays written by Lenin, including “The right of nations to self-determination.”

V. I. レーニン（著）・飯田貫一（訳）.
いわゆる市場問題について. 東京: 国民文庫社・国際資料係, 1953.


This is a Japanese translation of four essays written by Lenin on theories of the market.

V. I. レーニン（著）・川内唯彦（訳）.
民族問題にかんする批判的覚書. 東京: 国民文庫社・国際資料係, 1953.


This is a Japanese translation of 23 essays written by Lenin on racial and ethnic issues.

V. I. レーニン（著）・川内唯彦, 川上恍（訳）.
社会主義と戦争. 東京: 国民文庫社・国際資料係, 1953.


This is a Japanese translation of 18 essays written by Lenin, including “Socialism and war.”

V. I. レーニン（著）・川内唯彦（訳）.


This is a Japanese translation of essays written by Lenin on Imperialism, nations and colonies.

V. I. レーニン（著）・新田礼二（訳）.
Heiwa no tame no tōsō. Tōkyō: Kokumin Bunkosha / Kokusai Shiryō Gakari, 1954, pp. 211, 16.
This is a Japanese translation of Lenin’s essays, lectures and letters on peace and war.

V. I. レーニン （著）.新田礼二 （訳） .
Minshu shugi kakumei ni okeru Shakai Minshutō no futatsu no sensetsu. Tōkyō: Kokumin Bun
kosha / Kokusai Shiryō Gakari, 1953.
This is a Japanese translation of Lenin’s “Two tactics of social-democracy in the democratic revolution.”

V. I. レーニン （著）.堀江邑一 （訳） .
This is a Japanese translation of Lenin’s “State and revolution.”

V. I. レーニン （著）.堀江邑一 （訳） .
This is a Japanese translation of a book by Lenin on imperialism.

ヨセフ・スターリン （著）.平沢三郎 （訳） .
Stalin, Josef Vissarionovich (author). Hirasawa, Saburō (translator).
This is a Japanese translation of Stalin’s Foundations of Leninism.

V. I. レーニン （著）.平沢三郎 （訳） .
プロレタリア革命と背叛者カウツキー. 東京: 国民文庫社・国際資料係, 1953, 244, 20.
Lenin, V. I. (author). Hirasawa, Saburō (translator).
This is a Japanese translation of Lenin’s essays including “The proletarian revolution and renegade Kautsky.”
V. I. レーニン (著). 村田 隆一 (訳).
なにをなすべきか?. 東京: 大月書店, 1953.

Nani o nasu beki ka?. Tōkyō: Ōtsuki Shoten, 1953, pp. 289, 43.

This is a Japanese translation of Lenin’s famous treatise “What is to be done?”

V. I. レーニン (著). 西雅雄, 大山 岩雄 (訳).
ロシアにおける資本主義の発展, 下. 東京: 岩波書店, 1936.

Lenin, V. I. (author). Nishi, Masao and Ōyama, Iwao (translators).
Roshia ni okeru shihon shugi no hatten, ge. Tōkyō: Iwanami Shoten, 1936, pp. 492.

This is a Japanese translation of the Russian original entitled: Razuitie Kapitalizma v Rossii, or the Development of Capitalism in Russia, by Lenin. It is the second volume (ge-kan) of a two-volume work, but the first volume is not in the Takazawa collection.

V. I. レーニン (著). 中野 重治 (訳).
レーニンのゴオリキーへの手紙. 東京: 岩波書店, 1935.


This is a Japanese translation of Lenin’s letters to Maksim Gorky.

V. I. レーニン (著). 吉田 弘 (訳).
第二インタナショナルの崩壊. 東京: 国民文庫社・国際資料係, 1953.


This is a Japanese translation of Lenin’s essays on the Second International.

V. I. レーニン (著). レーニン全集刊行委員会 (訳).

Kokka to kakumei. Tōkyō: Ōtsuki Shoten, 1952, pp. 188.

This volume contains the Japanese translation of Lenin’s “State and revolution” and also one of his lectures on the state.

ヨセフ・スターリン (著). 飯田 貫一 (訳).
ソ同盟における社会主義の経済的諸問題. 東京: 国民文庫社・国際資料係, 1953.

Stalin, Josef Vissarionovich (author). Iida, Kan’ichi (translator).

This is a Japanese translation of Stalin’s Economic problems of socialism in the U.S.S.R.
This is the Japanese translation of an official biography of Stalin.

This is a Japanese translation of essays by Mao Tse-tung and Liu Shaoqi.

This is a Japanese translation of Stalin’s The great patriotic war of the Soviet Union.

This is a Japanese translation of Stalin’s essays on the Chinese Revolution, before the Sino-Soviet split.

This is a Japanese translation of Gide’s Return from the U.S.S.R. which was written after a trip to the Soviet Union in the 1930s and was part of the activities of western intellectuals in support of the Soviet Union during that time. The translation was published in Japan in the prewar period. See item #1719 for a postwar publication of the same original, by a different translator.

This is a Japanese translation of an official biography of Stalin.

This is a Japanese translation of essays by Mao Tse-tung and Liu Shaoqi.
This is a Japanese translation of Mao’s theory on practice. The book also includes commentary by others about Mao’s theory.


This is the Japanese translation of a German book titled Die Dialektik bei Kant.


Japanese translation of Tolstoy’s Peter the Great in a two volumes.


This is the Japanese translation of Gorky’s book about Lenin.


A collection of the Japan Communist Party’s policies and resolutions about the Japan Problem (Nihon Mondai). This is a very early postwar publication collecting the Party’s policy positions about Japan.


This is the Japanese translation of a book about the philosophy of dialectic materialism.
東京弁護士会, 沖繩問題特別委員会(編).
Tokyo Bengoshikai and Okinawa Mondai Tokubetsu Iinkai (editors).
Nichi-Bei chi'i kyōtei to jinken. Tōkyō: Tōkyō Bengoshikai, 1976, pp. 74.

沖縄県憲法普及協議会(著).
Okinawa-ken Kenpō FuKyū Kyōgikai (author).
A book about the Japanese Constitution and the Position Agreement (Chi'i Kyōtei).

反軍平和条例の会(編).
Hangun Heiwa Jōyaku no Kai (editor).
A book about the Tokyo Antimilitary Peace Regulations.

高沢皓司(著).
Takazawa, Kōji (author).
A book by Takazawa reporting about North Korea with photographs.

知念功(編).
Chinen, Isao (editor).
An account of the famous incident when Crown Prince Akihito went to Okinawa to visit the Himeyuri no Tō monument in 1975 and someone threw a firebomb at him as a protest against the imperial presence in Okinawa. This account was published twenty years later, by the person who threw the firebomb. It gives the background to the incident in the Battle of Okinawa and the postwar reversion of Okinawa to Japan, and also includes the trial documents from the case.

ESL Shuppankai (editor).
A collection of comments on the Aum Shinrikyo subway sarin gas incident by people ranging from the New Right to the New Left. One of the commentators is Shiomi Takaya.


XI. Koreans in Japan, South, and North Korea

Kim, Chan-jong (author).

This is a book about Korean residents in Japan, based on the life history of a Korean resident in Japan (zai-nichi Chōsenjin).

Kim, Chan-jong (author).

This is another book about Korean residents in Japan, based on the life history of a Korean resident in Japan (zai-nichi Chōsenjin).

An, U-sik (author).

This book links the problems of Korean residents in Japan to the issue of the Emperor system.


This report about conditions in South Korea appeared in the journal Sekai under the initials TK (Sei is a designation meaning “the person TK”). It was a journalist’s report of what was happening in South Korea, that couldn’t be published in the South
Korean press at the time, which is why it appeared just under the author’s initials. Sekai published quite a bit about South Korea. The report was then re-published by Iwanami and became a best-seller with three volumes of T.K.’s reports from Korea.

The So brothers were Koreans living in Japan who went to college in South Korea, where they were arrested and tortured and held as political prisoners. Pictures of their damaged faces prompted a big movement in Japan (and elsewhere) to get them released. This book, a collection of the letters they sent out of prison to family and others, was published as part of that movement. The book increased the movement in Japan but caused a big problem between North and South Korea. The North Korean community in Japan rushed to support the So brothers. The brothers were later released and returned to Japan. However, more recently it has come out that they had gone to North Korea and that’s why they were arrested in South Korea. They later confessed that the Korean police did not torture them. They said they had mutilated their own faces and had the pictures distributed to provoke a sympathy movement. Hence this movement was turned on its head. The people who supported them kept quiet when the facts of the case came out. In 1997 there was a new flap about the case, with the South Korean organization in Japan criticizing the former supporters of the So brothers for keeping quiet when the facts of the case came out. The collection contains several items about this case.

A book about the Korean war.

An account of the Kim Dae Jung kidnapping in Japan.

Introductory Korean language textbook and pronunciation guide.
A Korean language textbook for Korean residents in Japan, put out by the youth organization sponsored by North Korea.

A book by South Korean activist Kim Dae Jung, who was kidnapped in Japan in 1981 by South Korean government agents, but subsequently was elected President of South Korea in 1997 and took office in 1998.

A collection of recollections about the mother of the So brothers, written after her death (tsuito bunsho). The So brothers were Koreans living in Japan who went to college in South Korea, where they were arrested and tortured and held as political prisoners. Pictures of their damaged faces prompted a big movement in Japan (and elsewhere) to get them released. This book, a collection of the letters they sent out of prison to family and others, was published as part of that movement. The Takazawa Collection contains three publications of two different collections of recollections of O Gisun, the mother of the So brothers. This is a another publication of the same tsuito bunsho of the mother of the So brothers that is item #1352.

Another collection of recollections about the mother of the So brothers, written after her death (tsuito bunsho). The So brothers were Koreans living in Japan who went to college in South Korea, where they were arrested and tortured and held as political prisoners. Pictures of their damaged faces prompted a big movement in Japan (and
elsewhere) to get them released. This book, a collection of the letters they sent out of prison to family and others, was published as part of that movement. The Takazawa Collection contains three publications of two different collections of recollections of O Gisun, the mother of the So brothers. This one is a different, slightly earlier collection of recollections of the mother of the So brothers from items #1351 and 1352.

朴寿南 (編). item_ID: 1354

Pak, Sunam (editor).
Tsumi to shi to ai to: gokusō ni shinjitsu no hitomi o mitsumete. Tōkyō: Sanichi Shobō, 1963, pp. 275.

Early in the 1960s a high school girl was killed in Komatsugawa, which became known as the Komatsugawa incident. A Korean named Ri Ching U was arrested and tried for the murder. These are the letters he wrote to the person handling his support, who edited and published them. The name of the writer of the letters does not appear as the author, just the editor of the volume. The letters constitute Ri Ching U’s hansei reflections, hence the title.

民族統一新聞社 (編). item_ID: 1355
死を賭けた韓国学生の青春: ひざを屈して生きるより立ったまま死のう. 東京: エール出版社.

Minzoku Tōitsu Shinbunsha (editor).
Shi o kaketa Kankoku gakusei no seishun: hiza o kutsushite ikiru yori tatta mama shinou. Tōkyō: Ēru Shuppansha, pp. 198.

This is a book about South Korean students who died in student conflicts in Korea.

むくげ舎 (著).高島雄三郎 (編). item_ID: 1356

Mukugesha (author). Takashima, Yūzaburō (editor).

This is a critical biography of Chie Sunfui, who was a famous dancer of Korean traditional dance in the prewar to immediate postwar period. She was the model for Kawabata’s Hanto no Maihime. After the war she participated in the return to North Korea along with a lot of other people in the late 1950s but after she got to North Korea she was purged and disappeared. She was very famous at the time both in Korea and Japan.

金一勉 (著). item_ID: 1357

Kim, Il-myon (author).

An essay about the meaning of WWII for the Korean people.
Kim Jiha was a Korean anti-government activist and poet. He was jailed in South Korea because of his anti-war poetry, and this book was put out as part of the movement in Japan to free him. The publisher is the Okinawan anti-Vietnam group affiliated with Dai Yon Intā. The title is a parody of Genji Monogatari, but the content is unrelated.

Kim Jiha was a Korean anti-government activist and poet. He was jailed in South Korea because of his anti-war poetry, and this book was put out as part of the movement in Japan to free him.

Old tales from Korea, published by the North Korean-sponsored youth organization.


This is a collection of cartoons by Kim Sonfan that appeared in 1974–75 in Tōa Nippō.
This is a Japanese translation of a book originally written by a Korean author. The book talks about a theory of Korean ethnic nationalism against the Japanese people.

日朝関係、その歴史と現在: 世界臨時増刊. 東京: 岩波書店, 1992. item_ID: 1364
A special issue of Sekai on Korean-Japanese relations, past and present.

金東（著）.
韓国における労働者階級の状態. 東京: 日本と朝鮮の労働者交流連絡会議.
Kim, Tong (author).
A report on the state of the working class in South Korea, by a North Korean sympathizer.

日本革命的共産主義者同盟（編）.
Nihon Kakumeiteki Kyōsan Shugisha Domei (editor).
A book put out by Dai Yon Intā in 1970 as a contribution to the movement opposing the Japanese immigration law as it applied to Koreans.

金一勉（著）.
Kim, Il-myon (author).
A book by a Korean resident in Japan questioning why Korean residents take Japanese names.

鈴木裕子（著）.
Suzuki, Yūko (author).
A book about the comfort women issue published as it was becoming a big issue in the 1990s.
A collection of essays written by various authors on the topic of Japan-Korea relationship.


Reportage on Korea put out by the youth organization of Koreans resident in Japan connected with South Korea.


Report of a symposium on Korean unification.


A book about the shooting incident of President Park Chung Hee.

李學仁 (著). トランジの海. 東京: 緑豆社.

Li, Hakin (author). Toraji no umi. Tōkyō: Ryokutōsha.

A script for a movie called “Toraji no umi.”


A book criticizing Japanese sex tours to Korea from a feminist perspective.


A book criticizing the lack of freedom of speech in South Korea, put out by sympathizers of North Koreans resident in Japan.

Book concerning protecting the rights of Korean residents in Japan, from a North-sympathizers perspective.


A report about Ōmura Nyūkokusha Shūyōjo, a detention center in Nagasaki where Koreans entering Japan were held. The center was officially named in December 1950, and this research was conducted in 1977.

Sumiya, Mikio (author).

A book about the structure of Korean economy. The English title of this book is “Economic structure in South Korea.” This is book #1 of a series called “Chōsen Mondai” gakushū/kenkyū shirīzu. (See Items #1376, #1379, and #1380 for other volumes of this series.)

Ueda, Seikichi (author).

A criticism of human rights in South Korea, from a point of view sympathetic to North Korea. The English title of this book is “The oppresive legislation for public order and the crisis of human rights in South Korea.” This is book #3 of a series called “Chōsen Mondai” gakushū/kenkyū shirīzu. (See Items #1379, #1380 and #13085 for other volumes of this series.)

Yasue, Ryōsuke (author).
Nanboku Chōsen no genjō to tōitsu mondai. Tōkyō: “Chōsen Mondai” Konwakai, 1976, pp. 76.

A book about Korean unification. The English title of this book is “The situation of North and South Korea after the July 4th Joint Declaration in 1972.” This is book #4
of a series called “Chōsen Mondai” gakushū/kenkyū shirīzu. (See Items #1376, #1379 and #13085 for other volumes of this series.)

中嶋正昭 (著). item_ID: 1379
Nakajima, Masa’aki (author).

Book about the human rights of South Korean Christians, from a position sympathetic to North Korea. The English title of this book is “The human rights movement of Korean Christians.” This is book #6 of a series called “Chōsen Mondai” gakushū/kenkyū shirīzu. (See Items #1376, #1380 and #13085 for other volumes of this series.)

在日朝鮮人の人権を守る会 (編). item_ID: 1381
Zainichi Chōsenjin no jinken o Mamoru Kai (editor).
Gaikokujin Tōrokuhō (Zainichi Chōsenjin danatsu rippō) no jittai to hō "kaisei" no nerai. Tōkyō: Zainichi Chōsenjin no jinken o mamorukai, pp. 57.

Commentary on proposed revisions to Japanese immigration laws as they affect Korean residents, from a North Korean sympathizers’ perspective.

金日成 (著).金日成主席著作翻訳委員会 (訳). item_ID: 1385

This is a Korean language textbook published in North Korea.
North Korean materials on the ideology of Chuche, put out by Chosen Sōren in Japan.

金日成（著）金日成主席著作翻訳委員会（訳）. 社会主義労働法. 東京: チュチェ思想国際研究所, 1981.

North Korean material on the “fascist oppression” of South Korean President Park Chung-hee, put out by Chosen Sōren in Japan.

North Korean handbook put out by Chosen Sōren in Japan.

This is a general overview of North Korea published in North Korea.

A North Korean travel guide put out by Chosen Sōren in Japan.

This is a travel guide to Pyongyang published in North Korea.
統一革命党中央委員会宣伝部（著）、「金日成主義革命論」翻訳委員会（訳）.

Tōitsu Kakumeitō Chūō Iinkai Sendenbu (author). Kimu Iruson Shugi Kakumeiron Honyaku Iinkai (translator).


崔学洙（著）崔午成，金玉順（訳）.

Choe, Hak-su (author). Choe, U-song and Kim, Ok-jun (translators).

This is North Korean material about Pyongyang, published in North Korea in Japanese.

アメリカ帝国主義はチョン人民の不倶戴天の敵．平壌: 外国文出版社，1972．


This is anti-American material published in North Korea.

「外国人登録法」改悪のねらい．東京: 在日本朝鮮人総聯合会社会局，1975．

Material opposing the Alien Registration Law, put out by Chosen Sōren in Japan.

万景台学生少年宮殿．東京: 朝鮮画報社，1990．


North Korean travel materials put out by Chosen Sōren in Japan.

三池淵: 革命戦跡地．平壌: 外国文出版社，1980．


This is a North Korean travel guide published in North Korea.

North Korean travel materials put out by Chosen Sōren in Japan.


North Korean material on performing arts put out by Chosen Sōren in Japan.


This is a picture book in Russian focusing on a Korean woman and published in North Korea.


North Korean materials on People’s University, published in North Korea.


North Korean materials on Chuche ideology, published in North Korea.


North Korean materials travel materials published in North Korea.


Choswuni. 1986, pp. 72.


Cep tong say. 1988, pp. 56.

An outline of Chuche thought published in North Korea.

This and item #1418 are relatively early accounts of people making trips to North Korea. Furuya Yoshiko went to North Korea with this group and became the conduit for the publication in Japan of the Yodogo group’s magazine. (This is the same Furuya Yoshiko whose personal materials are in the collection.)

A publication put out by a Japanese women’s group that had traveled to North Korea with the aim of supporting Korean unification.

A book published in South Korea about opposition to Kim Il-song in North Korea.

方ウォン柱 (著)。

Hō, Uonchū (author).

Published in North Korea, the book introduces the culture of Korea. Using color photos, the book describes the food, clothing, structure of houses, ceremonies, and holiday rituals.

金日成 (著)。

Kim, Il-song (author).


Documentary materials about current conditions in South Korea, published by the North Korean organization in Japan.


A map of North Korea published in North Korea.

79朝鮮女性と連帯する日本婦人代表団 (編)。

79 Chōsen Josei to Rentaisuru Nihon Fujin Daihyōdan (editor).
Chōsen wa hitotsu: Chōsen Minshushugi Jinmin Kyōwakoku o tazunete. 1979, pp. 32.

This is a relatively early account of people making trips to North Korea. Furuya Yoshiko went to North Korea with this group and became the conduit for the publication in Japan of the Yodogo group's magazine. (This is the same Furuya Yoshiko whose personal materials are in the collection.)


A book on Korean folk costume, published in Tokyo by the North Korean organization.
A travel brochure on North Korea, published in Tokyo by the North Korean organization.

A travel brochure on the Central Botanical Garden in Pyongyang, published by the North Korean organization in Japan.


A travel guide about Pyongyang, published in North Korea.

A travel report by a Japanese sympathizer of North Korea.

Subject Arts. Pyongyang: Gaikokubun Shuppansha, 1976, pp. 311.


A booklet on a performing arts troupe in North Korea, published in North Korea in French.


A museum guide to a photo collection in honor of the 40th anniversary of the North Korean Workers’ Party’s liberation movement.

A guide to a museum preserving books and cultural artifacts.

A catalog with pictures of the University of Agronomy at Weunsan, written in French and published in Pyongyang.

Catalog of Kim Il-song University, published in Pyongyang.

A work on music and dance, published in Pyongyang.

A travel guide to a famous partisans’ camp, written in Russian and published in Pyongyang.

A catalog of items of Korean art from the Korean Art Museum, published in Pyongyang.


A travel guide to Kungan mountain, published in Pyongyang.


白頭山: 靝命の聖山. 東京: 朝鮮画報社, 1989. item_ID: 1445


A travel guide to a mountain in North Korea that has some revolutionary significance, published by the North Korean organization in Japan.

モン ト ミ ョ ウヤン グ. 平壌: エジシオンズデコンセルヴァシオヌヴバツリ ムワンクルツレル, 1988. item_ID: 1447

Mont Myohyang. Pyongyang: Éditions de conservation du Patrimoine culturel, 1988, pp. 120.

A picture book travel guide in French published in Pyongyang, on a famous mountain.

朝鮮民主主義人民共和国. 東京: 朝鮮画報社, 1986. item_ID: 1448


This is a photo collection of North Korea with the text in Japanese. Item #1431 is the same book in French. It was published in Japan by the North Korean organization.

朝鮮の文化財. 平壌: 文化保存社, 1980. item_ID: 1449


A book on North Korea’s cultural treasures, published in Pyongyang. It contains a photographic album and introductory essays on the cultural assets of North Korea.


This is a book about Kim Il Song and North Korea’s modern history, published in North Korea. It was in the Furuya Yoshiko materials and presumably is something she brought back from her travels in North Korea during the 1980s.
Takazawa traveled to China several times en route to North Korea, and then stayed in China for most of 1989, covering the student movement and the Tien An Men Incident and remaining for several months afterwards. The collection contains materials he obtained during these trips.

斉川 (編).澹台燕翔 (訳). China and Asia item_ID: 1450
Gi, Wen (editor). Zhantai, Yanxiang (translator).
This is a travel guide to China, published in Beijing and obtained by Takazawa in the late 1980s.

斉川 (編). China and Asia item_ID: 1451
Gi, Wen (editor).
A travel guide to China, published in Beijing and obtained by Takazawa during his travels in the late 1980s.

斉川研究所 (編). 中華人民共和国憲法 item_ID: 1452
Chūgoku Kenkyūjo (editor). Chūgoku Kenkyūjo (translator).
中華人民共和国憲法. 東京: 国民文庫社・国際資料係, 1955, pp. 121.

斉川研究所 (編). 中國文化史年表 item_ID: 1453
This is a cultural atlas or timeline of Chinese cultural history, published in Shanghai and obtained by Takazawa during his travels.

中西功 (著). China and Asia item_ID: 1454
Nakanishi, Tsutomu (author).
History of the Chinese Communist Party.
This is one of several books in the collection published in China in Japanese and obtained by Takazawa during his travels there in the late 1980s. This is Lin Piao’s book theorizing jinmin sensō or people’s war, that influenced Kakumei Saha.


This is a travel report by a group of Japanese writers giving their impressions of China. It also contains photos of China in 1959–60.

A book about revolution and Mao Tse-tung’s thoughts.

Testimony on Japanese war crimes in China.

Testimony on Japanese war crimes in China.
Mao Tsu-Tung’s famous red book of quotations. This edition is in Japanese, but was published in China.


A book about the Chinese revolution and Mao Tse-tung’s thoughts.

This is a novel about the Chinese Red Army. It was published in China and translated into Japanese there.

Analysis of contemporary China.


A political biography of Deng Xiaoping (Tō Shōhei in Japanese).

This is the Chinese Communist Party’s anti-Vietnam War position criticizing the United States. The book was published in China, in Japanese, during the Vietnam War.

Li, Chonglie (author).


A book about the whole process of the student movement, disorder, violence, and the cracking down on the violent disorder related to the 1989 Tienanmen Square Incident. The title reads “The blood and fire in the capital.” It was published unofficially in 1989, and represents one of the very early accounts of the Tien An Men Incident. It was obtained by Takazawa during his travels in China during and after the Incident.


A book about the 1989 Tienanmen Square Incident and the heroic records of the Beijing troops. The title reads “The new time’s most loveable people.” This one was published officially in China and reflects the official position of the Chinese government on the incident. It was collected by Takazawa during his travels in China at the time of the incident.


This was collected by Takazawa when he was in China covering the Tien An Men demonstrations.


Tien An Men Incident. This was collected by Takazawa Kōji when he was in China covering the Tien An Men demonstrations.

平息反革命暴亂. 北京: 中國青年出版社, 1989, pp. 149.

Chūkyō Pekinshi Sendenbu (editor).
Tien An Men incident. This was collected by Takazawa Kōji when he was in China covering the Tien An Men demonstrations.
Tien An Men Incident. This was collected by Takazawa Kōji when he was in China covering the Tien An Men demonstrations.

This is an early report on the Tien An Men Incident published in Japan by a Chinese author.

An early report on the Tien An Men incident by a Japanese observer.

An early report on the Tien An Men demonstrations published in Hong Kong. It was collected by Takazawa during his travels during and after the incident.
An early document about the Tien An Men incident published in Beijing. This one, in English, was published officially and reflects the Chinese government’s views of the incident. It was collected by Takazawa during his travels in China during and after the incident.


An early item about the Tien An Men incident published in Hong Kong. It was collected by Takazawa during his travels during and after the incident.


An early report on the Tien An Men incident published in Hong Kong. It was collected by Takazawa during his travels during and after the incident.


Another report on the Tien An Men incident published in Hong Kong. It was collected by Takazawa during his travels during and after the incident.


An early documentary account of the Tien An Men incident published in Tokyo.


A eye witness account of the Tien An Men incident.


A history of the Hong Kong student movement. It may be the only book available on the Hong Kong student movement.
Lin Jingming (author).
A book on the Taiwanese liberation movement.

Hakamada, Shigeki (author).
A firsthand report by a Soviet Union scholar who travelled to Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and China.

White, Stephen (author).
Collection of 19th century photographs taken by John Thomson in South East and North East Asia. There are additional photos from Europe.

Tanaka, Kaoru (editor).

A photography book of a journey tracing the path of the Long March by the Red Army across China. Color photos. Timetable and a glossary of key individuals and events at the end.

Central Ethnology Institute Minority Literature Research Center; Yuan, Bingchang and Mao, Jizeng (editors).

XIII. 女性問題  Women's Issues

井上清 (著).

Inoue, Kiyoshi (author).

井上清 (著).

Inoue, Kiyoshi (author).

This is a history of women from the earliest times to the present, in two volumes. It is a women's history from a left perspective.

細井和喜蔵 (著).

Hosoi, Wakizō (author).

This is a famous book reporting on the condition of woman laborers in the mills in prewar Japan.

シュモン・ドヴォール(著).生島遼一 (訳).

Beauvoir, Simone de (author). Ikushima, Ryōichi (translator).

シュモン・ドヴォール(著).生島遼一 (訳).

Beauvoir, Simone de (author). Ikushima, Ryōichi (translator).

A two-volume translation of Simone de Beauvoir’s The Second Sex.

五島勉 (編).

Gotō, Tsutomu (editor).
Zoku Nihon no teisō. Tōkyō: Sōjusha, 1956, pp. 266.

A book about rapes and sexual crimes by the American military during the Occupation.

河野信子 (著).
Kōno, Nobuko (author).  
A book about romantic love.

Sawachi, Hisae (author).  
Profiles of famous women in the Showa period, including prewar and postwar periods.

Sawachi, Hisae (author).  
A continuation volume of profiles of Japanese women during the Shōwa period.

Aihara, Fumio (translator).  
An early collection of foreign articles on women’s issues. Most are taken from European journals and newspapers of the left. The translator is the same Aihara Fumio whose personal materials are in the collection.

Yamaguchi, Kazuki (author).  
Fujin kokumin hyōjunfuku to ippan shin saihōsho. Ōsaka: Kōjinsha, 1943, pp. 316.  
This is a wartime book that was a manual about what was appropriate clothing for women during the war. It includes instructions on how to cut and sew the appropriate basic garments.

Endō, Atsushi and Obi, Masako (authors).  
A book about divorce.

An essay about insubordination of the author's son, Baku.

A book about international marriage.

A book on induced abortion and Japan's abortion law.

A book about sexuality and love for women.

A book about single women.
An edited volume on women and work. It is labeled volume one, but is the only volume in the collection.

女・家族: シリーズ・いまを生きる7. 東京: ユッ ク舎, 1982. item_ID: 1514


A work on women and the family.

井上清 (著). item_ID: 1515


Inoue, Kiyoshi (author).

This is a new one-volume edition of items 1495 and 1496, Inoue’s history of women in Japan.

樎美沙子 (著). item_ID: 1516


Enoki, Misako (author).

This book is about the birth control pill, but it is a women’s liberation book. The author, Enoki Misako, was involved in the women’s liberation group Chūpiren.

石垣綾子 (著). item_ID: 1517


Ishigaki, Ayako (author).

This was a representative book of the women’s issues of the 1950s, before the new women’s movement. It is useful as a period piece. Ishigaki Ayako had been in the U.S. and was influenced by her experiences there.

黒田展之, 田中美智子 (著). item_ID: 1518


Kuroda, Nobuyuki and Tanaka, Michiko (authors).

During the late 1960s the number of female college students increased very rapidly. This is a report on their actual conditions.

八木晃介 (著). item_ID: 1519


Yagi, Kōsuke (author).

A basic book on discrimination against women.
An early women's studies book.

Maruyama is a well-known Japanese feminist. This is a personal account of love and sexuality.

A personal account by a feminist.

This is a report on the working conditions, etc. of jun-kangofu, who are the low-ranking, often part-time nurses, perhaps equivalent to LPNs in the U.S.

This is an account of the very poor rural women before the war who were sold into prostitution, and were sent to other countries in Asia to work. These women are called karayuki-san. The books examines the relations between these Japanese women and the other Asian women they came into contact with and the grassroots link between them. It was the first study of its subject and thus was influential among women. The author is a woman who then went on to do a number of other books on the general theme of relations among Asian women. The book had a big impact on Japanese women of the sixties, just before the women's lib movement.
Maruoka, Hideko and Ōoka, Shōhei (authors).  

A study of prewar feminist Hiratsuka Raichō.

Ueno, Chizuko (author).  

The author is a journalist and Todai Shinbun Kenkyūjō researcher. This is a collection of her essays on women’s problems. The title and lead essay refer to the problem of mother-son incest that caused a brief sensation in the mid-1980s.

Shibata, Michiko (author).  

Shibata Michiko was a Bund member and in this book there is an essay called “Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei no Seiritsu” which was written before 60 Ampo and is a very important account of the formation of Bund. She died in the early 1970s and this is her ikōshu (posthumously published or republished writings).

Morimoto, Kazuo (author).  

In the mid-1960s there was a boom in “kateiron” discussing how the new household appliances were liberating women from household chores, etc. Morimoto was a French literature specialist and this is his version, arguing that the old kind of household is no longer necessary.

Shindō, Aya and Shindō, Michiyo (authors).  

Shindō, Aya and Shindō, Michiyo (authors).  
This two volume work is an ethnology of Kurume-shi, Fukuoka, told as a first person tale of an elderly woman in Chikugo dialect. It covers her social life from the Meiji era to the Showa era. The speaker is Shindō Michiyo and the writer or transcriber is Shindō Aya.


This book is written in Japanese but published in South Korea. The author is a Korean resident in Japan, who is referred to in the book’s introduction as Masako.


A book on discrimination against women and women’s liberation.


Furuya Yoshiko was an activist in the 1960s and 1970s in citizens’ movements. Her materials are in the collection as a subcollection. This is a collection of things she had written and published in various magazines, etc., many of them about women’s issues.


This is an account of prison life by a woman prisoner.


A book about women’s issues from a feminist perspective.
Senda, Kakō (author).

This was the first report on comfort women, written before the boom of interest in the 1990s. It is a one-volume work, but was followed shortly by an expanded edition.

Senda, Kakō (author).

This is the continuation of Senda's report on comfort women, which was the first report on comfort women, written before the boom of interest in the 1990s.

Maruyama, Yukiko (author).

A feminist handbook to help women become independent.

Hutchins, Grace (author).

An American work from the left on working women, written shortly after World War II. The book is in English.

Sillen, Samuel (author).

English language work on women against slavery.

Petrova, L. and Gilevskaya, S. (editors).

A Russian work on equality of women in the USSR, published in English in Moscow.
V. Bilshai (author).

Another work in English on women in the Soviet Union, published in Moscow.

V. A. Tarchow (author).

A German work on the family in the Soviet Union.
XIV. よど号グループと北朝鮮. Yodogō Group and North Korea

山下正子 (著).

Yamashita, Masako (author).

Kim Jonsuku is the first wife of Kim Jong-II and this is a biography of her.

土井たか子 (著).

Doi, Takako (author).

A book compiling Takako Doi’s public speeches. It includes a speech she made in North Korea.

河上民雄 (著).

Kawakami, Tamio (author).

A book written by the head of the international office of the Japan Socialist Party on the joint statement between the party and the North Korean Labor Party.

金国石 (著).

Kimu, Gukusoku (author).


稲山三夫 (著).

Inayama, Mitsuo (author).

Critique of Japan Communist Party regarding its policies and actions on North Korea issues.
Yodogō Group and North Korea

Hatake, Natsuko (author).

Kim Jong-il and North Korea issue dealt with in a comic book form.

Hasuike Tōru (author).

A book authored by a director of the Organization of Family Members of Japanese Kidnapped to North Korea (Kitachōsen ni Yoru Rachi Higaisha Kazoku Renrakukai) on North Korea and the abduction issue.

Wakamiya, Kiyoshi (author).

A book on the behind-the-scenes dynamics on the return of abductee family members to Japan.

Sakurai, Yoshiko (author).

Essays by Sakurai Yoshiko on a wide range of issues, including several pieces on North Korea.

Hwang, Mingi (editor).

Collection of essays on North Korea and Kim Il-sung.
A book discussing intrigues and conspiracies of Kim Il-sung and McArthur leading to the Korean War.

Fujimoto, Kenji (author).

Story of a sushi chef who worked for Kim Jong-il.

Chosun Ilbo "Wolgan Chosun" (editor). Hwang, Mingi (translator).

Japanese language version of the original publication in Korea on Kim Jong-il, edited by the magazine Monthly Choson.

Ri, Ujon (author). Ri, Yonfa (translator).


Comic book on Kim Jong-il authored by a South Korean manga writer. The original script was banned from publication in South Korea but was rewritten for publication in Japan. There are two volumes.

Kase, Hideaki (author).

A book that raises alarm over the North Korean scheme of nuclear attack against Japan.

Ito, Terry (author).
Essays on political and social aspects of North Korea, authored by an ex-television producer who has been to North Korea and met with Yodogō members there.

青山健煕 (著). item_ID: 17198
北朝鮮という悪魔: 元北朝鮮工作員が明かす驚愕の対日工作. 東京: 光文社, 2 0 0 2.
Aoyama, Kenki (author).

Biographical book written by a second generation zainichi Korean who “returned” to North Korea in 1960 and fled to China in the late 1990s.

安明哲 (著). item_ID: 17199
北朝鮮 絶望収容所: 完全統制区域の阿鼻地獄. 東京都: KKベストセラーズ, 1 9 9 7.
An, Myonchoru (author).

崔銀姫, 申相玉 (著). item_ID: 17200
闇からの谺 上: 拉致・監禁・脱走. 東京都: 池田書店, 1 9 8 8.
Che, Uni and Shin, Sanoku (authors).

崔銀姫, 申相玉 (著). item_ID: 18085
闇からの谺 下: 拉致・監禁・脱走. 東京都: 池田書店, 1 9 8 8.
Che, Uni and Shin, Sanoku (authors).

A book on North Korea authored by a South Korean actress and her film director husband, who spent 8 years in North Korea. They have claimed that both were abducted by North Korean agents. The book discusses the process of abduction and their life in North Korea.

朴甲東 (著). item_ID: 17201
北朝鮮 悪魔の祖国: 日本人が知りえない驚愕の事実. 東京都: KKベストセラーズ, 1 9 9 7.
Park Gabdong (author).
Kitachōsen Akuma no Sokoku: Nihonjin ga shirienai Kyōgaku no Jijitsu. KK Besuto Serāzu, 1997, pp. 239.

A book on North Korea through the eyes of the former director of Minami Chōsen Rōdōtō (South Chosun Labour Party) who escaped the purge by Kim Il-sung.

康明道 (著), 尹学準 (訳). item_ID: 17202
北朝鮮の最高機密. 東京: 文芸春秋, 1 9 9 5.

A book on the power elites at the center of the North Korean government to which the author belonged. Originally published in South Korea, translated into Japanese.


Diary of a German medical doctor who worked in North Korea for 18 months.


This is a whistle-blowing account by the top official of Chōsen Sōren (General Association of Korean Residents). It exposes the existence of schemes to abduct well-known figures in Japan including Oda Makoto.


Revised and edited version of the original 1991 publication “Uragirareta Rakudo.”


A report on his experiences in North Korea by a third generation zainichi Korean who went to study in North Korea.
A book critiquing the Kim Jong-il government, authored by a political refugee who was a former high official of the Kim Jong-il government and a scholar of Chuche ideology.

A book investigating the money flow from Japan to North Korea. It identifies the role of the Chōgin credit union and the Chōsen Sōren (General Association of Korean Residents).

A book written by a young individual who voluntarily entered North Korea and spent time with the Yodogo members.

A two-volume work on Kim Il-sung and the purge of North Korean communists.

Introduction to North Korea through large color photographs.
Book that introduces North Korean film. Written in English. Author unknown.

North Korean Revolution Museum Photography Collection Editorial Committee (editor).  
A book that introduces the Korean Revolution Museum (Chōsen Kakumei Hakubutsukan) and its materials on exhibit.

Tamaki, Motoi and NK Group (editors).  
Kitachōsen Q&A 100. Tōkyō: Aki Shobō, 1992, pp. 244.  
An introductory publication on North Korea, consisting of a list of questions and answers given by a group of scholars specializing on North Korea.

Shikita, Toshiyuki (author).  
A book warning of rising military threats in East Asia, namely China and North Korea.

Kim, Kyusun (author).  
Book on the criminal law system of North Korea.

Kim, Kyusun (author).  
Book on the history of law in North and South Korea.

現代韓国研究会 (編).  
Book on modern South Korea.
Modern Korea Research Group (editor).

Introduction of contemporary South Korea including economics, politics, foreign relations, ethnic movement, literature, education and labor. Includes references to North Korea.

加藤将輝 (著).
北朝鮮トリビア. 東京都: 飛鳥新社, 2 0 0 4.

Katō, Shōki (author).

List of “trivia” on North Korea.

稲垣武 (著).

Inagaki, Takeshi (author).

A book reviewing discourses developed by left-leaning intellectuals on various topics such as on issues related to North Korea. The author reviews each discourse, and critically examines its origin and foundation, including narratives advocating North Korea that were developed by the Japanese progressives.

南北問題研究所 (著).

North-South Problems Research Center (author).

Book about North Korea by a North Korea watch-dog research institute based in South Korea.

関川夏央, 恵谷治, NK会 (編).

Sekikawa, Natsuo; Eya, Osamu and NK Group (editors).

The book begins with the September 1996 incident of North Korean spies found entering the South. The book then covers the military structure of North Korea and the economics of the country.

八尾恵 (著).
謝罪します. 東京: 文芸春秋, 2 0 0 2.
Yao, Megumi (author). 

Confession by Yao Megumi, an ex-wife of a Yodogo member, on her role in abducting Arimoto Keiko.


Collection of notes written by North Korean refugees who filmed the homeless hungry children in the North Korean black market.

Kim, Jong-II (author). 

A treatise on Chuche ideology authored by Kim Jong-il.

Takayama, Seishū (author). 

Research on the methodology of mind control. Written by Ikeda Toshiko using the pseudonym Takayama Seishū.


Life story of Kang Pan-sok (Ban-sok), Kim Il-sung's mother, published in North Korea.
An eight volume memoir by Kim Il-song.

The book covers the history of North Korea from the Japanese colonial rule in the early 1900s until the 1970s.

Reportage of the author’s two visits to North Korea.


Reportage of North Korea based on his visit to North Korea in 1980 as an Asahi Shimbun journalist, during which he interviewed Kim Il-Sung.


Directory of North Korea’s government organs. Names of offices and officers are listed in both English and Chinese characters with Katakana readings.


Report on sharecropping practices in Korea. The study was conducted by the colonial government under Japanese occupation. This is a reprint of a study originally published in 1929.


Compilation of U.S. and South Korean internal documents collected by an organ of the North Korean government. It includes letters and reports exchanged between Rhee Syngman, Jan Myeon, and John Dulles, among other persons holding significant government and military posts.

A book narrating Kim Il-sung’s background and the story of his youthful revolutionary activities from 1912–1926. It is the first volume of a series on his life, but the collection has only this volume.

金明哲 (著).

Kim, Myonchol (author).

A forecast of North Korea’s future written by a person affiliated with the Nautilus Institute for Security and Sustainability.

毎日新聞社外信部 (編).

Mainichi Shinbunsha Gaishinbu (editor).

A book on Kim Jong-il. It contains interviews with specialists around the world who have met Kim Jong-il in person and data gathered by Mainichi Shimbun journalists.

北朝鮮の日本人妻からの手紙: 金政権が続く限りこの悲劇は終わらない. 東京都: 日新報道.


高木健夫 (著).

Takagi, Takeo (author).

A hagiographic story depicting Kim Il Sung as the artist guiding his territory.

李恢成 (著).

Li, Huicheng (author).

Written by a second generation zainichi Korean on the hopes of unification of the Korean peninsula.

金鍾益, 高秉喆, 李埰畛, 梁性喆, 朴漢植, 吉栄煥, 李晩雨 (著).
Kim, Chong Ik; Kō, Byung Chul; Lee, Chae Jin; Yang, Song Chol; Pak, Han Sik; Kihl, Young Whan; and Lee, Manwoo (authors).


金炳植 (著).

Kim, Pyonshik (author).

On the ideologies and political economic theories propounded by Kim Il-sung.

塚本勝一 (著).

Tsukamoto, Katsuichi (author).

On the North Korean army. Historical account of its establishment, development, and analysis of the status quo in the late 1980s.

司馬遼太郎, 上田正昭, 金達寿 (編).

Shiba, Ryōtarō; Ueda, Masaaki and Kim, Tal-su (editors).

This is a zadankai or group discussion on the origins of ancient Japanese culture in connection with the influx of ethnic groups from the Korean peninsula.

スティーヴン・ハッサン (著). 浅見定雄 (訳).

Hassan, Steven (author). Asami, Sadao (translator).

Japanese translation of the original, titled Combatting Cult Mind Control by Steven Hassan.

リチャード・キャメリアン (著). 兼近修身 (訳).

Camellion, Richard (author). Kanechika, Osami (translator).

Japanese translation of the original, titled Behavior Modification, authored by Richard Camellion.
On mind control. Author is an expert in social psychology with publications on cult mind control.

On the history of organized military resistance against the Japanese colonial power on the Korean peninsula during the 1930s.

On women’s rights violation comitted by the press. Includes a symposium on this theme held on June 1991. One of the panelists was Yao Megumi on her experience of being labelled by the mass media as “a spy from the North.”

On cases of false reports in Japanese media. It contains an article on how the media portrayed North Korea-related spying in Japan.

Japanese translation of an original published in Korean that compiled theses, reports, letters, and speeches by Kim Il Sung.
Kō, Junsoku (author).
Kimu Iruson Taisei no Keisei to Kiki. Tōkyō: Shakai Hyōronsha, 1993, pp. 332.

On the origin, development, and structure of the Kim Il Sung regime.

久保田博二 (著).

Kubota, Hiroji (author).

Introduction to North Korea using colored photo images.

韓国弘報協会 (著).
北韓の武力挑発30年. 韓国弘報協会, 1974, pp. 124.

Analysis of North Korea’s political and military strategy against South Korea.

三浦小太郎, 曽浩平・小池秀子書簡集編纂委員会 (編).

Miura, Kotarō and Jo Hopyon-Koike Hideko Library Editorial Committee (editors).

Jo Hopyon (Born as the son of North Korean father and Japanese mother who was a biologist) moved to North Korea accompanied by his Japanese wife Koike Hideko during the 1960s repatriation campaign. This is a collection of letters sent from North Korea by Jo and Koike to their family members.

菊田貞雄 (著).
征韓論の真相と其の影響. 東京市: 東京日日新聞社, 1941.

Kikuta, Sadao (author).


高峻石 (著).

Kō, Junsoku (author).

Analysis of the communist movement on the Korean peninsula during 1945-1950.

金玉順 (著).
Kim, Ok-jun (author).
Story of Kim Jong Suk (Kimu Jonsuku) told from the author’s first hand knowledge.

金炳植 (著). 金炳植 (著) 
Kim, Pyonshik (author).
Illustration of Kim Il Sung’s Chuche ideology, imperialism in the contemporary era, and analysis of “Minami Chōsen” or South Korea from a North Korean perspective.

Kim, Pyonshik (author).
Analysis of contemporary Korea from the standpoint of Kim Il Sung’s ideology and strategy.

統一朝鮮新聞特集班 (著).
Unified Korea Newspaper Special Issue Section (author).
Reports on the internal conflict of Sōren involving Han Dokusu and Kimu Pyonshiku.

Collection of conversations and speeches made by Kim Jong Il.

カルロ・バエリ (著). 
金正日 朝鮮民主主義人民共和国. 平壌: 外国文出版社, 1996. 
Baeli, Carlo (author).
Japanese translation of an original written in Italian by an entrepreneur who visited North Korea several times and met Kim Jong Il. The book is also available in English translation, but the English version is not in the collection.

Ri, Ippuku and In, Sōgen (authors).

Collection of anecdotal stories praising Kim Jong Il.


Thesis on the Chollima Work Party movement initiated in North Korea in 1956, in which teams of workers in factories competed against each other to have the highest production level. Chollima is a legendary flying horse in Korea.


Kim, Hyonshik and Son, Gwanju (authors).

Japanese translation of an original published under the title “Documentary: Kim Jong I” in October 1997. This Japanese version is an excerpt of several chapters out of the original publication on the life of Kim Jong II, focusing on the sexual relationships of Kim Jong II. Item #17944 in the collection is another volume of excerpts from the Korean original on the life of Kim Jong II.
Introduction to North Korea and Chuche ideology written by members of Japan Teachers Union (Nikkyōso) who formed a Chuche study group, the Chuche Shisō Kenkyūkai, as part of the Japan North Korea solidarity movement. This publication is a report of their invited visit to North Korea.

Uchida, Masako (author).

The author, a high school teacher in Osaka, joined a tour organized by the Japan-Korea Friendship Club of the Osaka Teacher’s Union. This is a report from the trip in August 1997.

Eya, Osamu (author).

Analysis of North Korea by a journalist.

Itō, Teruo (author).

Two volumes of essays on North Korea by a tv director. Terry Ito (Teruo Ito) is a fairly well known television program director and producer who is known for making popular and eccentric owarai bangumi. He is also one of the few popular figures in the media known for being interested in and knowledgeable about North Korea. Books are not about being critical of North Korea. Rather Ito takes the position of being amazed by North Korea and its leader Kim Jung il.


This is a two-volume shukusatsuban, or republished collection of serial materials. It is a collection of newsletters published by the Nihon Seinen Chuche Shisō Kenkyū Renraku Kyōgikai, (Japan Chuche Thought Research Coordinating Group).

尾上健一 (著).
Ogami, Ken’ichi (author).

Book analyzing Chuche ideology with the intent of promulgating the ideology in Japan.

関川夏央 (著).
Sekikawa, Natsuo (author).

Report and analysis on North Korea based on the author’s three visits to the country since 1987.

アレクセイ・コージン (著).
あゝ朝鮮. 東京都: 五月書房, 1952.
Kojin, Alexei (author).

Report on the Korean peninsula and the North Korean people and soldiers during the Korean War by a Russian news agency correspondent. This publication is a Japanese translation of the original.

安井郁, 高橋勇治 (編).
Yasui, Kaoru and Takahashi, Yūji (editors).

Collection of essays on North Korea written mostly by scholars, but also includes essay by a film director and a Nikkyōso representative.

在⽇本大韓民国民団中央本部組織局 (編).
Q & A 100 北韓・総連: 韓国民団は、いま、こう考えている 増補改訂版. 東京都: 五月書房, 1996.

Korean Residents Union in Japan, Headquarters Organizational Section (editor).

On Sōren and North Korea written from the perspective of zainichi South Koreans, written and published by Mindan, the ethnic organization representing Koreans in Japan affiliated with South Korea.
Analysis of North and South Korea and thesis regarding the unification of the Korean peninsula. Author was born in Korea and spent some adolescent years in Japan during the colonial period. He was a journalist when he fled the South Korean military regime to Japan. Since then he has been an advocate of unification of Korea.

Report on North Korea based on the author’s two visits and published in 1962. Contains an analysis of Sōren’s campaign promoting the return of zainichi Koreans to North Korea. Sōren is the ethnic organization in Japan representing those affiliated with North Korea, and during the 1950s and early 1960s it sponsored a movement for zainichi Koreans in Japan to repatriate to North Korea to help build the society.

Report on North Korea after the Korean War based on his visit to the peninsula in 1958. Author is the director of the Japan-Korea Association (Nitchō Kyōkai) and executive member of the Association for the Promotion of Zainichi Koreans’ Return to North Korea (Zainichi Chōsenjin Kikoku Kyōryokukai).

First hand account of the dismal state of affairs in North Korea and a critique of communism, published in 1952.

A collection of poetry about the horror of the POW camp on Gojedo island (Kyosai Tō). The camp was established by the South Korean military government and housed 170,000 prisoners of war during the Korean War (1950-1953). The author is
a poet/writer both in Korean and Japanese, who later became the vice chairman of Chōsen Sōren and the DPRK Supreme People’s Assembly representative.

林誠宏 (著). item_ID: 17916
私は, なぜ金日成主義批判を書くか!!: 祖国, 朝鮮を想う. 東京都: 創世記, 1981.

Rin, Songwan (author).

A book by a zainichi Korean about his upbringing, his critical analysis of North Korea and the Kim Il Sung regime, and his hopes for unification.

田宮高麿 (著). item_ID: 17917

Tamiya, Takamaro (author).

This book of essays expresses Tamiya Takamaro’s perspective on capitalism, socialism, and the political economy of North Korea and Japan. Tamiya Takamaro was the leader of the Yodogō group of young Japanese members of the Red Army Faction who hijacked a Japanese plane (named the Yodo) to North Korea in 1970. They remained in North Korea and were converted to Kim Il Sung’s Chuche philosophy. This book was sent back and published in Japan as part of the group’s campaign to attract attention to their views in Japan.

朴甲東 (著). item_ID: 17918

Park Gabdong (author).

Inside story of the Kim Il Sung regime written by a former top official in the North Korean Labor Party who fled North Korea.

朝鮮日報『月刊朝鮮』(編).黄民基(訳).


Collection of essays on the everyday life experiences in North Korea, written by defectors from the North.

任正熾(編).
Im, Jong Hyok (editor).

A book introducing the biographies of prominent Korean scientists and scholars. The second half of the book is a Japanese translation of the scholars’ work.

ラングーンの悲劇: 北韓共産政権のテロリズム. ソウル: 大韓民国海
外公報館, 1 9 8 3.
Rangūn no Higeki: Hokkan Kyōsan Seiken no Terorizumu. Seoul: Daikan Minkoku Kaigai

A short book on the North Korean terrorist attack in Rangoon (Yangon) that killed a group of South Korean diplomats. It includes an official statement made by the South Korean president on the attack, messages sent from presidents and prime ministers from the Asian region, and a short analysis on the who and why of the terrorist attack.


Photography book capturing the lives of zainichi Koreans residing in the Kansai area who were part of the repatriation to North Korea in the mid-1960s. It shows the group heading to Niigata, spending a week in a camp there, and then returning to North Korea. Photographed in 1965-1966. Flyer on Inoue Seiryū is inserted between the cover and first page.

東アジア問題研究会 ( 編 ).
アルバム・謎の金日成 ( 増補 ): 写真で捉えたその正体. 東京都: 成甲書房, 1 9 7 8.

East Asia Problems Research Group (editor).

There has been considerable debate of the actual history of the person who took the name Kim Il Sung and became the leader of North Korea. This book analyzes the four potential Kim Il Sung’s who emerged during the anti-Japanese military struggle (kōnichi tōsō) and after the defeat of the colonial empire. The book provides abundant photographic materials.

恵谷治 ( 著 ).
北朝鮮解体新書: 「金正日と朝鮮人民軍」秘密のベールをすべて剥ぐ!. 東京: 小学館, 1 9 9 7.

Eya, Osamu (author).
Kitachōsen Kaitai Shinsho: “Kimu Jon’iru to Chōsen Jinmigun” Himitsu no Bēru o Subete

Data book on Kim Jong Il and the North Korean military.
Rin, Songvan (author).

Critique of Kim Il Sung-ism and his revolutionary theories and practices by a zainichi Korean philosopher. This is a signed copy with a message and signature of the author for Takazawa Koji on the first page.

Shigemura, Toshimitsu (author).

A book analyzing North Korea’s politics, economy, society, diplomacy, and military.

Pyon, Jesu (author).

A book written by a zainichi Korean, a professor at the North Korean University in Japan, on journalism, education, youth, and literature pertaining to zainichi (north) Koreans.

Hwang, Jang-yeop (author).


Takagi, Takeo (editor).

A book with contributions from multiple authors advocating for the zainichi Koreans’ right to travel, to visit North Korea and to re-enter Japan. A publication was touched off by the series of court struggles in 1968-69 regarding the rights of zainichi Koreans to travel, since they do not hold Japanese passports. Those who registered with South Korea could obtain South Korean passports for travel, but since there are no diplomatic relations between North Korea and Japan, those affiliated with North Korea through Chosen Sōren are not able to obtain North Korean passports and thus had difficulty returning to Japan after traveling to North Korea.
A collection of essays written by zainichi Koreans on their life in Japan, on the process of departure/return to North Korea, and their letters from North Korea after arrival.

Introductory book on the history, people, and culture of Korea. Covers up to the Korean War.

A book on economic development in the Asian region. Written by an author who is a second generation zainichi Korean scholar who is also an editorial writer for a Minidan newspaper. Several sections of the book are dedicated to North Korea’s economy policy.

A book on human rights violations by the press and how to bring a case to court with some illustrations of actual cases. A section on Yao Megumi as a North Korean spy included. Yao was sensationalized in the Japanese press as a North Korean spy after she was identified in Japan around the time Shibata Yasunari, the youngest of the nine Yodogō hijackers to North Korea, was discovered in Japan in the late 1980s. At the time Yao claimed she had nothing to do with North Korea and sued the Asahi Shimbun for defamation. Several years later it was revealed that she had in fact been the wife of Shibata Yasunari and had indeed returned to Japan from North Korea.
agreement on zainichi Koreans’ return to North Korea eight years after the first boat of returnees headed to North Korea.


On the historical process of the division of the Korean peninsula.

A book on the economy, politics, and social life in North Korea, written based on the confessions of refugees from North Korea now residing in South Korea by journalists who have visited North Korea. Japanese translation of an original published in Korean.


Analysis of Kim Jong Il, based on verbal evidence gathered from North Korean high officials. This is a Japanese translation of an original published in Korean in October 1997. Selections from the massive original publication were published in two Japanese publications, this one and the “Kimu Jon’iru no Aiyoku Seikatsu” which is also available in the Collection as item #17897.

A book on Japan’s relationship to North Korea given the unification of Germany and the Convention on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) agreement, otherwise known as the Helsinki Accords of 1975, which set parameters for stabilizing relations between the western and soviet bloc countries in Europe and was followed by several other conferences to adjust military levels in Europe as the Cold War began to wind down.

A book on the economy, politics, and social life in North Korea, written based on the confessions of refugees from North Korea now residing in South Korea by journalists who have visited North Korea. Japanese translation of an original published in Korean.

A book on Japan’s relationship to North Korea given the unification of Germany and the Convention on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) agreement, otherwise known as the Helsinki Accords of 1975, which set parameters for stabilizing relations between the western and soviet bloc countries in Europe and was followed by several other conferences to adjust military levels in Europe as the Cold War began to wind down.
So, Sung (author).

A memoir by So Sung on his nineteen years in a South Korean prison. The author was a zainichi Korean who studied in Seoul National University and later was arrested by the KCIA on suspicion of political crimes.

柴田穂（著）。

Shibata, Minoru (author).

A book on North Korea authored by a Sankei Shinbun editorial writer. Chapters devoted to Kim Il Sung, life circumstances of the people, and political maneuvering and espionage activities against South Korea.


Japanese-Korean pocket word dictionary. Written in Hiragana, Kanji, Hangul, and also giving the pronunciation of Hangul in Katakana.

高良有政（著）。

Takara Yūsei (author).

A book on Okinawa’s economic development and independence. One chapter is devoted to North Korea’s economic policy and development.

SAPIO（編）。

SAPIO (editor).

Special issue of “Posuto Sapio Mukku,” a book format magazine series called Sapio Mukku, on North Korea and Kim Jong Il.

恵谷治（著）。
世界危険情報大地図館. 東京: 小学館, 1996.

Eya, Osamu (author).

A book on the world’s conflict-ridden areas. Sections of the book are devoted to North Korea and its leaders.

A compilation of documents of the Government of Japan and the Japan Red Cross pertaining to the Kitachōsen Kikoku Jigyō (the return of zainichi Koreans to North Korea).


A book published in reaction to the death of Tamiya Takamaro. Essays contributed by numerous individuals who personally knew Tamiya, including Yodogō members and their wives.


Posthumous publication of an essay by Tamiya Takamaro. Eulogies preface the publication. Takamiya's bio and list of publications at the end of the book.


Autobiography of a North Korean actress who defected to South Korea.
Analysis of North Korea and Kim Jong Il based on manuscripts written by defectors and interviews. Contains a chapter on human rights violations.

Ko Yonfan (author). Ikeda, Kikutoshi (translator).

Analysis of Kim Jong Il written by a former North Korean diplomat who defected to South Korea.

Eya, Osamu (author).

Historical analysis of the biography of Kim Il Sung.

Im, Yonson (author). Ikeda, Kikutoshi (translator).

Inside story of the North Korean military told by a former North Korean military officer who defected to the South.

Hirokawa, Ryūichi (author).

On structural causes that led to citizens being infected with AIDS through contaminated blood products. Included archival study on Unit 73, its doctors and affiliated institutions, and traces their postwar trajectories.

Kim, Myonchol (author).

A book on North Korea’s military strategy.
Hwang, Jang-yeop (author). Hagiwara, Ryō (translator).

Memoir written by a former aide of Kim Jong II who defected to South Korea. First hand accounts on Kim Jong II’s autocracy.

Kim, Hak-chun (author). I, Yon (translator).

Analysis of Kim Jong II political system written by a South Korean political scientist. This is a Japanese translation of the original written in Korean.

Shin, Yonghi (author). Kim, Chan (translator).

Second volume of a two volume autobiography authored by a former dancer of “Group of Pleasure.” Originally published in Korean in 1996. The collection also has both volumes of the Korean original, items #1814 and #18185, but only this volume of the Japanese translation.

Ochiai, Nobuhiko (author).

Novel with a theme of the assassination of Kim Jong II.

Eya, Osamu (author).

Book on the death of Kim II Sung and the posthumous state of affairs. A chapter on Kim Jong II’s background, another chapter on his rivals.
Saitō, Ichirō (editor).

Book on Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il. Accounts on the personhood of Kim Jong Il and Kim Il Sung, on autocracy by the Kim dynasty, on North Korean concentration camp, among others.

Golden Association and North Korea

斎藤一郎 (編).
Ōmori, Minoru (author).

Report on the state of military tension on the Korean peninsula. The book analyzes the North Korean military strategy to unify the peninsula.

東亜日報, 韓国日報 (編). 黄民基 (訳).
Tōa Nippō and South Korea Daily (editors). Hwang, Mingi (translator).

A book on Kim Il Sung, based on confessions of high ranking North Korean officials who have fought the anti-Japanese struggles, experienced the Korean War, and survived the purge under the post war Kim Il Sung regime.

和田春樹 (著).
Wada, Haruki (author).

Historical study of the anti-Japanese struggles in Manchuria and Kim Il Sung.

檜山良昭 (著).
Hiyama, Yoshiaki (author).

A book on arms development in North Korea and simulations of a war on the Korean peninsula and potential impacts on Japan.

趙廷來 (著).
Jo, JungRae (author). 

Volume 1 of a ten volume Korean novel translated into Japanese. Original title is “Taebaek Sanmaek” by Jo JungRae. The collection only has this volume.

Rokutai and Yasa, Naoyuki, Miyoshi, and Miyajima, Hiroshi (editors). 

Collection of essays on a variety of topics in early modern to contemporary history of Korea. Chapters contributed by Japanese and Korean scholars of Korea and representatives of the Kobe Student Youth Center.

Ōe, Shinobu (author). 

Essays on the land, people, and the political economy of former Japanese colonies based on the author’s visit to these nations, including the Korean peninsula (North Korea), Taiwan, Sakhalin, South Pacific, and Northeastern China.

Tabata, Yoshiaki (author). 

An essay on the author’s visit to North Korea for twelve days in 1991.

I, Gyute (author). Yun, Sukuhi and Okada, Satoshi (translators). 

A book on the structure of affects and emotions of the Korean people. The author, who is an editorial writer and advisor of Chosun Daily, has another publication on the “structure of consciousness” of the Korean people.

Kan, Jeon (author). 
Genkinoda ni Kaketa Rekishi: Nitchōkankei no Hikari to Kage. Ōsaka: Ōsaka Shoseki, 1988, pp. 312.
A book historically analyzing the ties between Japan and Korea, from the ancient times to the middle ages and now in the contemporary era.

武貞秀士 (著). Takesada, Hideshi (author).

A book on North Korea written by a researcher at the Defense Agency of Japan.


Another autobiographical publication by Kim Hyun-hee. Accounts of Ri Une, or Taguchi Yaeko.


Two volume autobiography of Kim Hyun-hee, who is one of the executors of the KAL858 terrorist attack.

愛を感じるとき. 東京: 文芸春秋, 1993, pp. 277.

Sequel to “Ima, Onna to shite,” an autobiography written by Kim Hyun-Hee (Kimu Hyonhi).


A book on damages and harms caused by the press. Includes a chapter written by Yao Megumi.

Ochiai, Nobuhiko (author).  
38do sen Hōkai: Chōhen Shōsetsu. Tōkyō: Kōbunsha, 1988, pp. 239.  
A novel with the theme of conflict between North and South Korea.

Sasaki, Tokio (author).  
Memoir of a Sumitomo Light Metal (Chōsen Sumitomo Keikinzoku) employee on his experiences in North Korea and the process of escape from the peninsula in the immediate postwar chaos. Praising accounts of the North Korean Communist Party members and the Soviet military based on the author’s encounters with them.

Iimuro Katsuhiko (author).  
On past defamation cases involving the press, authored by a newspaper journalist. Sections devoted to press coverage of North Korea related spying activities in Japan.

Tomida, Kazuaki (author).  
Essay on the city and people of Yanji (Enkitsu), a Chinese town bordering North Korea, by an author who lived there for ten months.
Travel essay on the former Goguryeo area covering what is now North Korea and China. Essays on the city of Ji’an and the Amnok river bordering China and North Korea.

International Relations Joint Research Center (editor).

A book on North Korea, analyzing its political economy, military, Chuche ideology, diplomacy, unification, nepotism.

Kitagawa, Hirokazu (author).

A book analyzing North-South Korea relations.

Rengō Tsūshin (editor).


Kō, Junsoku (author).

Introductory book on the postwar history of North Korea.

Suzuki, Masayuki (author).

A volume on North Korea, as part of a six volume series introducing the contemporary politics of six East Asian countries published by the University of Tokyo.

item_ID: 17998
国際関係共同研究所(編).

item_ID: 17999
北川広和 (著).

item_ID: 18000
聯合通信(編).

item_ID: 18001
高峻石 (著).

item_ID: 18002
鐸木昌之 (著).

item_ID: 18003
李忠烈 (著). 朴美淑 (訳).

Travel diary written by a South Korean novelist’s visit to North Korea. Original was published in South Korea.


Author is a known actor playing Godzilla in costume. The book is a story of the author’s experience of spending several months in North Korea to play in a North Korean film wearing a Godzilla-like monster costume.


A book on the political economy and military of North Korea, including a comprehensive list of high officials of the North Korean government.


Collection of first-hand accounts of North Korea and Kim Il Sung, written by newspaper journalists, published as newspaper articles. Includes interviews with Kim Il Sung.

Seki, Takashi (author).

A reprint of the 1962 original publication (in collection Item ID 17912) from Zenbōsha, with some modifications.


Memoir written by a former North Korean doctor who escaped the country on the ZU-DAN boat that washed ashore on northern Japanese coast in 1987. Stories of his escape and his life in North Korea.

Suzuki, Jirō; Sumiya, Mikio and Miyazaki, Shigeki (editors).

A collection of essays on the unification of Korea, North Korean economy, U.S. policy on the Korean peninsula, politics, security, religion, and economy of South Korea, and US-Korea-Japan security relations.

Hagiwara, Ryō (author).

A book on the author’s journey to investigate the postwar history of North Korea and the outbreak process of the Korean War. The author lived in Washington D.C. and travelled to Moscow, Tashkent, Beijing, Seoul, and L.A. The book includes his interviews with former members of the North Korean military.

裴淵弘 (著). item_ID: 18014
金賢姫の闇. 東京: 毎日新聞社 (東京), 1999.

Be, Yonon (author).

A book, written by a zainichi Korean, on the suspicions surrounding Kim Hyun-hee (Kimu Hyonhi) and the KAL858 bombing incident in 1987.

黒田福美 (著). item_ID: 18015

Kuroda, Fukumi (author).

Author is an actress. This book is her travel essay based on her visit to South Korea.

アンドレ・ランコフ, 聯合通信 (著). item_ID: 18016

Rankov, Andrei and Rengō Tsūshin (authors).

The author is a Russian professor. This is a book on his one year of experience living in North Korea from 1984-1985.

深田祐介 (著). item_ID: 18017

Fukada, Yūsuke (author).

深田祐介 (著). item_ID: 18018

Fukada, Yūsuke (author).

Novel drawing its theme from the abduction of Japanese by North Korea, in two volumes.

松本清張 (著). item_ID: 18019

Matsumoto Seichō (author).
Novel featuring the life of Im In-sik, a left wing Korean poet who was persecuted in North Korea. The setting begins in 1945 South Korea immediately after the liberation.

This publication is a transcription of lectures given by speakers at the seminar with the same title organized by the Kōbe Gakusei Seinen Sentā on October 29th, 1994.

Travel notes on North Korea written by a North Korean specialist, based on his two visits to North Korea in 1991.


Notes written by Yokota Sakie, the mother of Yokota Megumi.

Critique of South Korean nation and culture, written by a South Korean writer. Original was published in Korean. Translated by Byon Jin’iru.


Analysis on North Korea’s post-Kim Il Sung condition and its issues.


Travel diary on North Korea, written by a Mainichi Shimbun editorialist who visited North Korea for two weeks in 1991.


A book on So Sun. Focus on how the Japanese “left” such as particular scholars, political parties, and media portrayed So Sun as an “innocent victim.” Author is a former Sōren high official.


Japanese translation of an English original on the North Korean special forces.


Yamamoto, Kōichi (author).

The author travels to the U.S., South Korea, and Australia to discover the stories behind color positive films of Panmunjom truce talks taken in early 1950s by a U.S. Navy officer. Includes photographic images of North Korean military officials.

Fujishima, Udai (author).

On the history of Japan-Korea relations. From the colonization of Korea in the late 19th century, the Pacific War, and the postwar discrimination against zainichi Koreans.

Kishi, Yamaji and Nakazawa, Keisaku (editors).

Collection of poems by the Japanese Marxist Makimura Kō. Includes his poem “Kantō (Kando) Paruchizan” featuring the anti-imperialism struggles waged by the Koreans. Kim Il Sung is said to have been a leading figure of this Korean partisan group.

Fujishima, Udai (editor).

Collection of essays on North Korea contributed by authors, including politicians, scholars, and commentators, who have visited North Korea.
A book identifying the mysteries behind the disappearance of KAL858 in November 1987 and Kim Hyun-Hee (Kimu Hyonhi) who confessed the bombing of the plane.


Collection of travel essays on North Korea written by Japanese intellectuals who have visited the country.


Discourse analyses on how Japanese newspapers framed the annexation of Korea and the colonial policies.


A book portraying the politics behind the Korean War. Examination of the U.N. Security Council meetings on the Korean War.


A comparison of North and South Korea, based on the author’s experiences of residing in the two countries. The author resided in North Korea 1972-73 for one year as correspondent for the Japanese Communist Party newspaper Akahata, and visited South Korea for a month in Sept. 1988.


A documentary of a Korean revolutionary named Kim San (Chiang Ming, Chiang Chi-rak). Original publication is in English, 1941. Japanese translation was first published in 1953 by Asahi Shobō. This item is a reprint of the 1953 publication with some revisions.
Essay written by Lee Chong Hwa on memory, colonialism, post colonialism and the history and lives of Koreans, Japanese, zainichi Koreans, comfort women.

A book constituted of three chapters: on North Korea based on the author's visit to the country; on “Minami Chōsen” and the working conditions of its people; on the place of “korean issues” in the Japanese mind. Authored by a former Sōhyō official.


Analysis on the struggles for independence undertaken by students in Korea under Japanese colonial rule.

A publication proposing a permanent separation of North and South Korea. Authored by a South Korean military analyst.
朴日粉(編). item_ID: 18047

Pak, Irubun (editor).

Author's interview with Japanese scholars and politicians who have visited North Korea. Particularly noteworthy is the author's interview with former Japanese imperial army officers on their experiences of facing Kim Il Sung's partisan force. Includes first hand accounts of their interaction with Kim Il Sung.

深田祐介(著).

Fukada, Yūsuke (author).

A book on the North-South Korean military tension and conflict. Interviews with defectors from the North.

朝鮮史研究会, 旗田巍(編).

Korean History Research Group and Hatada, Takashi (editors).

History of Korea. Edited by Chōsenshi Kenkyūkai with the hopes for a unified Korea.

安明進(著).金燦(訳).

An, Myonjin (author). Kim, Chan (translator).

A confession by a former North Korean espionage agent who defected to the South. On the espionage tactics and strategies. Includes chapters on how North Korean agents have kidnapped Japanese.

恵谷治(著).

Eya, Osamu (author).

A comprehensive report on North Korean espionage activities in Japan. Includes confessions by former agents active in Japan on the methods of spying activities, case studies of abduction incidents, among others.
Hagiwara, Ryō (author).�

Non fiction story of the author's search for his high school classmate, an escapee from Chejudo who later entered North Korea with the hopes of constructing a socialist state. Author is a former Akahata newspaper correspondent in North Korea. Chapter on the relations between Japanese Communist Party and North Korea.

Hong, Nansook (author). Hayashi, Shirō (translator).�

Inside story on Sun Myung Moon and the Unification Church, told by the wife of the first son of Moon who broke away from the Church.

Shimizu, Tetsuo (author).�

A fictional story of zainichi Korean life in 1960s Kyoto, told through the eyes of an elementary school group of buddies. One of the zainichi Korean friends moves to North Korea.

Ochiai, Nobuhiko (author).�

Essays on North Korea, including confessions made by North Korean defectors. Chapters on Kim Jong Il, economy, military, Chōsen Sōren, among others.

Kim, Hak-chun (author). I, Yon (translator).�

A 23 chapter, comprehensive historical analysis of North Korea, written by a South Korean political scientist. Begins with the origin of communist movement on the peninsula, and ends with the reign of Kim Jong Il.
Chang, Chong Im (author). Kim, Jiyon (translator).

Collection of poetry, turning the experiences of Korean comfort women and their han into verses. Japanese translation of an original in Korean.

Ishii, Hajime (author).

Process of the diplomatic re-opening between Japan and North Korea. Authored by a Liberal Democratic Party politician who organized the LDP representatives' visit to North Korea.

Aera Editorial Bureau (author).

Collection of interviews with North Korean defectors to South Korea by Japanese journalists.

Kamiya, Fuji (author).

This is an updated and revised edition of “Chōsen Hantō de Okitakoto Okirukoto” published in 1991 by the same author. Chapters on various issues observed on the Korean peninsula, including the death of Kim Il Sung, North-South Korea relations, democratization of South Korea, among others.

Pyon, Jin'il (author).

Fact book on North Korea. The book is organized by a list of short questions and answers on topics such as spying activities in Japan, nuclear weapons, ballistic missiles, North-South military conflict, and Kim Jong Il.
Akahata Editorial Section (editor).


Compilation of series of articles originally published in the Japan Communist Party newspaper “Akahata,” titled “Kitachōsen no Yaban na Hakenshugi e no Hangeki” in 1992. The publication shows the JCP’s position regarding North Korea, framing the state as hegemonic. JCP’s historical relation with North Korea is addressed by six officials of the JCP.

Chō, Kapche (author). Ikeda, Kikutoshi (translator).


The book documents Kim Hyun-hee’s life history, based on the author’s interview with her for four days, totaling twenty hours. References to Ri Une (I Une).

Chon, Buuk (author).


A book documenting North Korean espionage activities in Japan and South Korea. The author examines the strategies and tactics of spying used by North Korean agents.

Kim, Wonjo (author).


Story of bitter disillusionment with the North Korean regime, narrated by a zainichi North Korean after his first visit to the North in 1982. This is the author’s travel diary on his 40-day trip to visit his family members who had returned to the North in the 1960s. The author was an active Sōren member until he became critical of the Kim Il Sung regime.

Park Gabdong (author).

Kitachōsen Chi to Uso to Danmatsuma. KK Besuto Serāzu, 1998, pp. 206.

A book documenting the “reality” of North Korean politics, economy, and everyday life of its people. The author is a former leader of the Minami Chōsen Rōdōtō until he was imprisoned by Kim Il Sung during the purge.
Lee, Yong-hwa (author).

A book on North Korea, Chōsen Sōren, and zainichi Koreans. The author is a third generation zainichi Korean scholar. He took an eight-month leave from his position at Kansai University and went to study in North Korea in 1991 (published as “Kitachōsen Himitsu Shūkai no Yoru” (in collection: Item ID 17202)). The book begins with an autobiographical note on his relationship with zainichi Korean organizations. The author then takes a critical look into the lives of those who moved from Japan to North Korea during the “kikoku undō,” and the role of Sōren in it.

Nishida, Tetsuo (author).

A book on a series of incidents concerning the film director Shin San’oku and his wife and actress Che Uni. A book dissecting the puzzles, fabrications, and deceptions behind the incidents.

Ri, Shōki (author). Korean Resident Scientists Association Translation Committee (translator).

Autobiography of a Jeonnam-born scientist who studied in Japan. He moved to South Korea and then to the North during the Korean War, since then spending his life as a scientist in North Korea. Phrases that exemplify a North Korean patriot used throughout the book.

Isogaya, Sueji (author).

Autobiography. This publication is a revised version of his two earlier publications “Shokuminchi no Goku” (1949) and “Chōsen Shūsenki” (1980). The author depicts his participation in the anti-colonialism struggles and subsequent imprisonment. He then describes the lives of Japanese under the postwar chaos on the peninsula.
A booklet reporting on and criticizing the police raid of Chōsen Sōren Osaka head office in April 1994.

麻生幾 (著).

Asō, Iku (author).

Espionage novel. North Korean special forces enter northern Japan on a submarine.

中薗英助 (著).

Nakazono, Eisuke (author).

Essays on zainichi Koreans, written by an author known for his works on the abduction of Kim Dae-jung and espionage activities. Discussion of the history and present state of zainichi Korean issues in Japan.

朴甲東 (著). 植田剛彦 (編).

Park Gabdong (author). Ueda, Takahiko (editor).

Analysis and critique of the Kim Jong Il regime, made by the Chōsen Minshu Tōitsu Kyūkoku Sensen. Reference made to the issue of returning Japanese citizens abducted to the North.

李佑泓 (著).

I, Uhon (author).

A book on the status quo of industrial development in North Korea. The author looks critically into various industries such as mining, metal, chemical, machinery, and construction. The author also examines the infrastructural flaws in electricity. A chapter on industrial pollution as well. The author is a zainichi Korean who has served in an official position in Sōren. This publication demonstrates a critical stance taken against the North Korean authoritarian regime by a zainichi North Korean.

朴春仙 (著).

Pak, Chunson (author).
An autobiography of a second generation zainichi Korean woman. Her older brother and sister returned to North Korea. While the author remained in Japan, a North Korean espionage agent approached her. The author then visited North Korea to find out that her older brother no longer was alive. Her entire life experience and process is narrated. Afterword by Ri Yonfa.


Japanese translation of one volume of the trilogy on North Korea edited by the South Korean monthly magazine “Gekkan Chosen (Wolgan Choson).” Detailed research on a broad range of phenomena in North Korea that points to its debacle. Analysis of the Kim Jung Il regime.


The first half of the book is a Japanese translation of Kim Il Sung-ism theses and statements issued by Chosen Rodotô, Chosen Shimpô, and Chosen Sören. The second half of the book contains a series of letters sent to the author by the public who have read his published work. Author’s critical view towards the North Korean regime is further manifest in his responses to the letters.
Japanese translation of “Again Korea” by the journalist Wilfred G. Burchett. He re-
visits North Korea 14 years after he covered the Korean War armistice negotiations
from the North. Writing during the Vietnam war, the author draws an analogy be-
tween the Korean War and the Vietnam War. While Vietnam has become the second
Korean peninsula, the strifes bordering the 38th parallaler engenders the possibility
of the peninsula becoming the second Vietnam. The author investigates the hidden
stories behind the Korean war armistice negotiations to possibly draw a lesson to be
applied to the coming Vietnam War peace negotiations.

Japanese translation of a Korean manga in two volumes.

Genealogical study on the emergence of the Kim Il Sung regime, based on first hand
accounts and historical documents, written by a North Korean communist who has
defected to the Soviet Union.

A book on freedom of the press and harms caused by the press. Comparative analysis
drawing cases from the U.S. and Japan. A section on the Yao Megumi incident.
Rin, Songwan (editor).  

A book discussing the issue of Japanese wives of zainichi North Koreans who have moved to the North accompanying their husbands and ever since have been denied the right to travel between Japan and North Korea. The book takes the form of a discussion between three individuals: the author, a former officer of Sōren, and Ikeda Fumiko, who have been organizing campaigns to have these Japanese wives attain the right to free travel between Japan and North Korea.

寺尾五郎 (著).  

Terao, Gorō (author).  

A sequel to the 1958 publication “38do sen no Kita (Item ID 17913). The author re-visits North Korea again in 1960. Not a mere documentation of observations from his trip, but a collection of essays on various issues in North Korea, on South Korea, and Japan-Korea relations.

林誠宏 (著).  

Rin, Songwan (author).  

Rin Songwan narrating the life story of his father, a zainich Korean who was one of the founding members of Chōren (Zai Nihon Chōsenjin Renmei; Choryon).

魯樹旼 (著).梁泰昊 (訳).  

Noh, Soo Min (author). Yang, Tae Ho (translator).  

A Japanese translation of an award winning South Korean novel. The book drew public attention partially due to the death of Kim Il Sung depicted in the story as closely resembling the actual date and reported cause of death.

李韓永 (著).太刀川正樹 (訳).  
平壌「十五号官邸」の抜け穴. 東京都: ザ・マサダ, 1996.

Li, Hanyong (author). Tachikawa, Masaki (translator).  

A revealing book on Kim Jong Il and his eldest son Kim Jong nam. Stories told by the son of Kim Jong Il's first wife's older sister.
山口久太（著）。
ヨドゴグループと北朝鮮
ヨドゴ Group and North Korea

山口久太（著）。

A report on North Korea based on the author’s visit to the country in 1971. The author was the first Japanese athletics educator invited by North Korea. A short reference made to Sekigun-ha members. The author had entered the North with letters in hand from the parents of the Sekigun-ha members, hoping that he could hand them in person. The author requested North Korean officials to arrange a meeting with the Sekigun-ha members but was unsuccessful.

手塚千砂子（編）。
警察官の性暴力

手塚千砂子（編）。

A book reporting sexual violence and harassment committed by the Japanese police. The book is a list of cases based on reports by the victims. The last chapter is contributed by lawyers.

辺真一（編）辺真一（訳）。
証言 北朝鮮: 餓死か暴発か

辺真一（編）辺真一（訳）。

A collection of testimonies made by North Koreans on the straitened life circumstances in North Korea. The final chapter is a Japanese translation of the full report made by Fan Janyobu to the South Korean government.

朴甲東（著）。
2000年第2次朝鮮戦争

朴甲東（著）。

A book drawing a scenario of the second Korean War. The author analyzes the Kim Jong Il regime and its relations with South Korea, the U.S., and Japan.

Chon, Buuk (author).

A book revealing the North Korean espionage activities in South Korea and Japan.

I, Uhon (author).

The author analyzes the structural causes of the lean harvest in North Korea.

Park, Kap Tong (author).

A book on the life of Pak Hon Yong (Paku Honyon; Boku Ken‘ei). The author took part in political movements together with Pak from 1945 to 1955.

Ethnography of North Korea, published by a South Korean journalist who succeeded in entering the North disguised as a peddler residing in the China/North Korea border. The book describes the worldview of everyday North Koreans and the shape of their life he was able to observe without the presence of a North Korean “instructor” who usually accompanies a visiting foreigner. Japanese translation of the original published in South Korea.

奥田東, 水谷幸正, 上田正昭, 伊藤唯真 (編).

Okuda, Azuma; Mizutani, Kōshō; Ueda, Masaaki; and Itō, Yuishin (editors).

Collection of essays on cultural exchange between North Korea and Japan, contributed by leading Japanese figures in art, religion, and academia. Essays are based on their visits to North Korea.

A novel about Kim Hyun hee and the bombing of KAL858, written by a South Korean poet and novelist. The author reconstructs the life of Kim Hyun Hee based on the confessions she made to the South Korean authorities.


Volume 221 of Bessatsu Takarajima. A special issue on Chōsen Sōren. Articles contributed by renowned specialists on North Korea in addition to voices of lay zainich North Koreans.


Seoul travel guide published by a Japanese actress known for her affinity for the nation.


A book denouncing police violence against women. The first chapter picks up the Yao Megumi case.


An exposition on North Korean ballistic missiles.


Autobiography of a North Korean elite telling his story of defection.
赤尾覚 (著). item_ID: 18114
Akao, Satoru (author).
A memoir by a Japanese on the process of escape and return to Japan from colonized Korea back to Japan after the entry of the Soviet Union into the region at the end of World War II.

大澤文護 (著). item_ID: 18115
北朝鮮の本当の姿がわかる本. 東京都: Kō Shobō, 1994, pp. 238.
Ōsawa, Bungo (author).
A fact book on North Korea after the death of Kim Il Sung and the nuclear weapons issue. The book covers basic information on Kim Jong Il, the state structure, foreign diplomacy, military, economy, subsistence level of its everyday citizens, entertainment, etc.

韓徳銖 (著). item_ID: 18119
Han, Tok-su (author).
Epic poem celebrating the 60th anniversary of the birth of Kim Il Sung. Authored by the chair of Chōsen Sōren Han Dokusu.

岡留安則 (著). item_ID: 18171
Okadome, Yasunori (author).
This compilation of essays by the editor of Uwasa No Shinsō contains references concerning the Yodogō group and North Korea. Table of contents from past “Uwasa no Shinsō” issues (1984-89) are listed in the book.

신영희 (著). item_ID: 18184
Shin, Yong-hui (author).

신영희 (著). item_ID: 18185
Shin, Yong-hui (author).
Chindallae kkt p’il ttæ kkaji: Kwisun muyoungsu Sin Yong-hui ui ch’unggyok kobaek, 2.

Autobiography of a North Korean former dancer for the Kim family who later defected to the South in two volumes. Written in Korean.

高沢皓司 (著). item_ID: 18202
初めて語られたよど号ハイジャック犯「九人」の真相二十六年. 東京: 新潮社, 1996.
Takazawa, Kōji (author).

Collection of a series of articles written by Koji Takazawa entitled “Hajimete Katarareta Yodogō Haijakkuhan 9nin no Shinsō 26nen” published in the weekly magazine Shukan Shincho from May 16 1996 to June 13 1996. It was this series that later led to the publication of the book Shukumei. The series runs from Part 1 to Part 5. The articles are also catalogued individually in the serials or clipping section of the Takazawa Collection.

高沢皓司 (著). item_ID: 18203
Takazawa, Kōji (author).

Collection of a series of articles written by Koji Takazawa in Shukan Gendai, volume 41, from Aug. 21 to Nov. 6 1999. The series was entitled “Oumu to Kitachōsen no Yami o Toita.” Together with his series that appeared in Shukan Shincho “Hajimete Katarareta Yodogo Haijakkuhan 9nin no Shinso 26nen” in 1996 and the book Shukumei, these three items comprise a trilogy of Takazawa’s work on North Korea and the Yodogo group. The articles are also catalogued individually in the serials or clippings section of the Takazawa Collection.

石川昌 (著). item_ID: 17811
Ishikawa, Shō (author).
XV. 1990年代における日本の問題. 1990s Issues in Japan


An account of the trial of Aum Shinrikyō Guru Matsumoto Chizuo (also known as Asahara Shōkō) produced by Mainichi Shimbun journalists based on the court proceedings. The collection has four volumes covering 100 trial sessions.


Autobiography by Hayashi Ikuo, formerly a cardiac surgeon who later joined Aum Shinrikyō and dispersed sarin gas in the Tokyo subway.


Autobiographic account of the process of becoming an Aum member to exiting the cult.
Hayakawa, Kiyohide (author).

Authored by Hayakawa Kiyohide, a high ranking officer of Aum Shinrikyō. This is his interpretation of Rousseau’s The Social Contract and utopia.

Furihata, Ken’ichi (author).

Collection of statements made during court hearings by Aum Shinrikyō members, in two volumes.

Furihata, Ken’ichi (author).

Volume focusing on Hayashi Ikuo’s court proceeding. Includes Hayashi’s statements in addition to the statements made by the family members of sarin attack victims.

Watanabe, Osamu and Watada, Susumu (authors).

A journalist interviewing the lead lawyer of the Asahara legal defense team, Watanabe Osamu.

Yomota Inuhiko (author).

Yomota Inuhiko (author).

金廣志 (著).
Kim, Kwanji (author).

The author of this book is a second generation zainichi Korean who joined the new left student movement as a high school student and became a member of the Sekigun (Red Army). He later became a successful cram school teacher. This is his autobiography.

鈴木邦男 (著).

This book by well-known right-wing activist and journalist Suzuki Kunio of Issuikai analyzes the now woefully incompetent ex-new left activists.

Rokusaisha Editorial Section (editor).
この人に聞きたい青春時代 2. 西宮市: 鹿砦社, 2001, pp. 239.

A book interviewing individuals about their youth, including Shintani Noriko and rock musician Panta.

淺野健一 (著).

Case studies on how the Japanese media have depicted domestic militant factions. A chapter is devoted to the Yodogō incident.

鄭大均 (著).
韓国のイメージ: 戦後日本人の隣国観. 東京: 中央公論社, 1995, pp. 239.
Discourse analysis on the ambivalent public perception of South Korea by the Japanese.

Alan Clements, Leslie Kean (著). item_ID: 17951

Clements, Alan and Kean, Leslie (authors).

Photographic essay on the Burmese people’s struggle against the military regime, with commentaries.


Photographic essay introducing the city of Chiang Mai. The book is all in English.

Anti-Land Speculation Protect Utoro Society (editor).

Photographic documentary on the zainichi Korean residents of Utoro, Uji city and their struggle against the eviction order. Includes photos of So Sung (So Sun) visiting Utoro.

A book on the Aum Shinrikyō related shooting of Director-General of the National Police Agency Kunimitsu.

Japanese translation of a controversial novel published in Korea by a Korean literary scholar. Story of a sexually liberal college female student. The author was arrested for producing sexually inappropriate material.


東京大学新聞社（編）.
東大は主張する. 東京都: 六甲出版, 1996.

Tokyo University Newspaper Company (editor).

Compilation of articles published in the 75 year history of Tōkyō Daigaku Shinbun. Articles on Tōdai Tōsō (Tōdai student movement) and the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty. This is a book published by the school authorities.

地球タイムス（編）.

Globe Times (editor).

Photographic documentation of the Hanshin Awaji Daishinsai (Hanshin Awaji earthquake). The last section of the book contains a chronology of events. A copy of a government white paper on the earthquake is also included.

吉田太郎とその仲間 (著).

Yoshida Taro and Associates (author).

A book criticizing the Japan Public Security Intelligence Agency in the context of the revision of the Subversive Activities Prevention Act. Authored by a group of agency employees. List of true stories that characterize the nature of the Agency.

日本論争史研究会（編）.

History of Japanese Disputes Research Group (editor).

Collection of essays on selected debates that crowded the Japanese media. Topics include comfort women, Sensōron, teenage prostitution, Kimigayo, etc.

吉本隆明 (著).

Yoshimoto, Taka'aki (author).
Collection of essays by Yoshimoto Takaaki. Each essay is a review of contemporary novelists and their work.

Itagaki, Yūzō; Miura, Tōru; Tönaga, Yasushi and Kuroki, Hidemitsu (editors). Isurāmu Kenkyū Handobukku: Köza Isurāmu Sekai Bekkan. Tokyo: Eikō Kyōiku Bunka Kenkyūjo, 1995, pp. 484. This is a supplementary volume to a five volume series on the study of the Muslim world titled “Köza Isurāmu Sekai.” This volume contains a bibliography categorized by topics/themes on the study of muslim societies, glossary, chronological table, and appendix.


He is the head of the Issuikai. Kimura visited North Korea accompanied by Taka-zawa Kōji, and engaged in debates with the Yodogō group members. Kimura found himself and the Yodogō group members to be on the same wavelength, which is described in the book. Seeing Kimura and the Yodogō group members click, Takazawa observed that North Korea is not “left-wing” but “right-wing.”

Yoshimoto, Taka’aki (author).

Essays on Karl Marx, by Yoshimoto Takaaki. These are now available in Yoshimoto’s complete works, but this book is a self-published version from Shikōsha.

Tokuyama, Takaaki (author).

Collection of tanka poems on Okinawa (Ryūkyū archipelago).

Ito, Terry (author).

On Japan Communist Party, authored by a television program director. He argues that the Japan Communist Party has become nothing much more than a subject of ridicule and laughter, in much the same way as North Korea.

Inoue, Kyōsuke and Fujishita, Wataru (authors).

A book on the Pol Pot regime authored by television journalists. The book mainly consists of interviews with high officials of the former Pol Pot regime, in search of answers to the main question, “why did they kill?”
Mabuigumi (editor).

List of selected books on Okinawa with a review.

前田速夫 (編).

Maeda, Hayao (editor).

Special issue of the magazine Shinchō published in November 2000 to commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of the dramatic suicide of Mishima Yukio. Essays on Mishima contributed by novelists and commentators. Includes unreleased scripts and notes by Mishima.

手嶋龍一 (著).

Teshima, Ryūichi (author).
XVI. 歴史の研究資料  Historical Research

金山政英 (著)．
Kanayama, Masahide (author).
日韓新時代の夢: 日韓の歩んだ道と未来を語る. 東京都: 国書刊行会, 1 9 9 0.
On the history of relationship between Korea and Japan. Authored by a former Japan Ambassador to Korea.

山田昭次 (著)。
Yamada, Akitsugu (author).
関東大震災期朝鮮人暴動流言をめぐる地方新聞と民衆. 1 9 8 2.

山根俊郎 (著)。
Yamane, Toshirō (author).
カラスよ 屍を見て啼くな: 朝鮮の人民解放歌謡. 神戸市: 長征社, 1 9 9 0.
Collection and Japanese translation of Korean songs sung during and after the resistance against Japanese colonial rule. Later half of the book analyzes the cultural movement promoted by the zainichi Chōsenjin organizations.

鄭箕海 (著).鄭益友 (訳)。
Ching, Ki Hae (author). Chon, Igu (translator).
帰国船: 楽園の夢破れて三十四年. 東京: 文芸春秋, 1 9 9 5.
Memoir written by an author who returned to North Korea as a zainichi Korean in 1960. He later defected from North Korea into South Korea.

金嬉老 (著)。
Kim, Hiro (author).
われ生きたり. 東京: 新潮社, 1 9 9 9.
Autobiography of a second generation Korean named Kim Hiro (also known as Kin Kirō). After being arrested for the Sumatakyō incident, he was sentenced to life in prison. He was then released at the age of 70 with the condition that he move to and spend the rest of his life in South Korea. He was treated as a hero by the South Koreans as a man who fought against the discrimination of Koreans in Japan.
今西龍 (著).
Imanishi, Ryū (author).
Reprint of the author's piece originally published in 1934, on the history of Silla.

今西龍 (著).
Imanishi, Ryū (author).
Reprint of a piece originally published in 1934 about the history of Paekche.

葛生能久 (著).
日韓合邦秘史 上巻. 東京市: 黒龍会出版部, 1930.
Kuzuu, Yoshihisa (author).
A two-volume work on the “merger” of Japan and Korea, written by a nationalist author who was a former member of Kokuryūkai.

外務省 (編).
Foreign Ministry (editor).
Foreign diplomacy documents issued by the Meiji government during the year 1870. This is a reprint of an original published in 1938.

岩崎清七 (著).
満鮮雑録. 東京市: 秋豊園出版部, 1937.
Iwasaki, Seishichi (author).
On the author's one month visit to the Korean peninsula from September to October 1935.
Tōhō Kyōkai (editor).


Adachi, Ritsuen (author).

A history of Korea published in 1894.


A collection of news photos of the Manchurian Incident published in 1931.


Kubo, Kanzaburō (editor).

Text of lectures given by the participants of the Manshū Sangyō Kensetsu Gakuto Kenkyūdān (Manchuria Industrial Development Studies Research Group), held at the Hōten Tōhoku Daigaku in July, 1933.


Nikkan Rōdō Tsūshinsha (editor).

Analysis of the Japan Communist Party covering the postwar years from 1945 to 1955. It covers the Party's organizational structure, tactics and strategy, overview of activities, publicity and educational actions, and the involvement of zainichi koreans (Korean Japanese) involvement in the Party.


This is a Japanese translation of a Russian publication. It contains documents from the court proceedings in December 1949 in which twelve members of the Japanese Imperial Army were tried for the production and use of chemical weapons.
This is an account of traditional Korean marriage practices and ideas, published in 1941.

Collection of essays, lectures, and book reviews on diverse topics related to zainichi Korean issues and military government in South Korea, by an author who is himself a zainichi Korean.


This is part of a ten volume series on the “Great East Asia War” published in the early 1950s. The collection contains three of the volumes. There are two volumes on Manchuria during the “Great East Asia War” containing essays written by journalists who were stationed in Manchuria during the period. The third volume is on Korea and contains first-hand accounts written mostly by journalists stationed in Korea.

Collection of short memoirs on life in Japanese-controlled Manchuria (Manchukuo) and the process of escaping from Manchuria at the end of the war. It was written by Japanese individuals who worked at the local meteorological observatories in Manchuria.


Graphic illustrations of Korean history.

Wakakuwa, Midori (author).

Analysis of images and discourses on Japanese womenhood created by the Japanese military.

Che, Kiruson (author). Manabe, Yūko (translator).

A book on the concept of “han.” The place of han in Korean history and the people’s lives.

Japan National Policy Council (editor).

Historical narrative on Japan’s modern history with a specific emphasis on the Pacific War. The book begins from the Meiji Restoration and extends to the immediate postwar period. Narrative of the new right. The last section of the book includes primary materials (government/military documents) concerning the construction of Manchukuo.

Kawai, Eijirō (author).
Collection of twelve essays on the freedom and liberty of college education and its institution. Essays include reference to clashes between left- and right-leaning students.

V. I. レーニン (著). 鈴木幸治朗 (訳).


服部之総 (著).


A book on Shinran, authored by Hattori Shisō, who was a “Kōza-ha” historian. Hattori was a member of Japan Communist Party and the Puroretaria Kagaku Kenkyūjo. Hattori’s work is also published as a zenshū.

服部之総 (著).

社會科学研究会 (編).


Social Science Research Group (editor).


小泉信三 (著).


Critique of Marxism-Leninism authored by a liberal economist. A widely read publication during the growing popularity of communism and the Japan Communist Party in late 1940s Japan.

羽仁五郎 (著). 布川角左衛門 (編).


Volume 3 of a pamphlet/book series “Atarashiki Ayumi no tameni.” This volume is authored by Hani Gorō, a Marxist historian, on the theory of history.
Suzuki, Masashi (author).
Volume 6 of a pamphlet (book) series “Atarashiki Ayumi no tameni.” This volume is on the history of revolution for democracy, authored by a historian.

Yanagida, Kenjūrō (author).
A book discussing the shape of morality to be held by the public under the postwar conditions of material impoverishment and spiritual disarray.

Tōma, Seidai (author).
Kokka Kenryoku no Tanjō. Tōkyō: Nihon Hyōronsha, 1951, pp. 177.
Analysis of the emergence of state power, authored by a widely read Marxist historian who was also a member of the Japan Communist Party.

Inoki, Masamichi (author).
Analysis of the Russian Revolution and the history of socialist ideology. Authored by Inoki Masamichi, a political scientist. This book was written before he began drifting to the right.

Suekawa, Hiroshi (author).
Collection of essays written by Suekawa Hiroshi, a legal scholar, during the Pacific War. Topics vary, from legal discussion, higher education, to women. He resigned from his position at Kyoto Imperial University during the “Takigawa Jiken,” and later became the chancellor of Ritsumeikan University.

Hirotsu, Kazuo (author).
The author analyzes the police investigation, prosecution's evidence, and the trial process of the Matsukawa Incident. A train on the Tōhoku Honsen line near Matsukawa station in Fukushima prefecture was intentionally derailed in August 1949 during the tumultuous period of postwar Japan. The court found a group of national railway union members who lived nearby guilty as the perpetrator. But Hirotsu, among others, waged a series of critiques on the trial process, leading to winning the appeal verdict of not guilty in 1963. Matsukawa incident is one of the major cases in postwar Japan. This book is Hirotsu's critique of the trial process.

Wada, Yōichi (author).

A book on ideological policing and the resistance movement by the intelligentsia in 1930s Kyoto against the oppression. This book is written in a novel-like form and captures the state of the special political police (Tokkō keisatsu) and the culture of the resistance movement. The magazine Sekai Bunka edited by Nakai Masakazu and others was the core of the 1930s-40s resistance movement. Complete table of contents of “Sekai Bunka” is included in this book.

Akamatsu, Katsumaro (author).

On the history of social movements in Japan. Authored by Akamatsu, a socialist who later made a turn to the right. The book covers from the beginning of the Meiji until the end of the Pacific War.


Department of the Army and Anyōji, Toshirō (editors).

A book on factory management, edited by the Department of Army. Chapters on labor control, wage structure, spiritual education of factory workers, technological training, among others, contributed by scholars and factory management of well known manufacturers such as Mitsui, Mitsubishi, and Hitachi.
Kamiyama, Shigeo (author).
Kakumei Riron no Shinka no tameni. Tōkyō: Gyōmeisha, 1950, pp. 293.

On the theory of revolution, authored by Kamiyama Shigeo.

Nishiguchi, Katsumi (author).

Biography of Yamamoto Senji, popularly called Yamasen. A zoologist and a socialist, he taught at Kyoto Imperial University until being expelled from the school after the 1925 Kyōto Gakuren Incident. Yamamoto is also known as a sexologist and for his involvement in the “Sanji Seigen Undō.” He later became the chair of the Kyoto Rōdō Nōmin Tō (Rōnōtō) and became a politician representing the party in the late 1920s.

Kurahara, Korehito (author).

The author Kurahara Korehito was the founder and theoretical pillar of NAPF (Zen Nihon Musansha Geijutsu Renmei), a federation of proletarian literati and artists formed in the late 1920s. Kurahara joined the Japan Communist Party in 1929 and became a leading theorist of the Party on the cultural aspects of communism. This book is the central text of the proletariat movement at that time. After the war, Kurahara became a central committee member of the JCP.

Kawakami, Hajime (author).

Kawakami’s essays on dialectical materialism, historical materialism, and analyses on capitalism. Marxist economist Miyakawa, a student of Kawakami, replaced the “fuseji” (marks of censorship) used in the original when it was published in 1930. Item 287 is a bunko version.

Kobayashi, Takiji (author).

Unfinished novel by Kobayashi Takiji, key figure of pre-war proletarian literature.
Akaiwa, Sakae; Mashita, Shin’ichi; Matsumura, Kazuto and Takakuwa, Sumio (editors).

Collection of theoretical writings on the so-called “Shutaisei Ronsō” that emerged in the immediate postwar period. Essays contributed by twelve theorists involved in the debate.

LaBor, Adam (author). Suzuki, Takao (translator).

Japanese translation of a best seller English nonfiction work, “Hitler’s Secret Bankers” by Adam LaBor on the role of Swiss banks in the Nazi genocide.

Jilin Sheng gong an ting gong an shi yan shi Dongbei lun xian shi si nian shi Jilin bian xie zu (author).

The book is a reprint of the original two-volume work published by the colonial Manchurian Police Department. The book opens with an account of the establishment of the Manchurian government and the development of the Manchurian Police. The latter sections report on the organizational structure, policing policy, police personnel with some statistics, officer education, budget, security committees, and police divisions (security; political police; criminal investigation; sanitation police). The book also contains a chapter on key incidents on the borders. The book covers the period of 1932-1942. Written in Chinese.
定期刊行物  SERIALS
10.21 新宿騒擾事件公判ニュース.
東京: 10.21新宿騒擾事件弁護団事務局.

10/21 Shinjuku Sōjō Jiken Kōhan Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: 10/21 Shinjuku Sōjō Jiken Bengodan Jimukyoku.

Newsletter put out by the support organization for the trial of people arrested in the
10/21/68 violent demonstration at Shinjuku station on International Antiwar Day,
who were charged with felony riot.

10.8 救援ニュース.
東京: 羽田10. 8救援会.

10/8 Kyūen Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Haneda 10/8 Kyūenkai.

One of several newsletters produced by supporters of the students who were arrested
during the 10/8/1967 First Haneda Incident. They were produced by essentially
the same group, but the title of the newsletter changed as the pool of people they were
supporting fluctuated. After the Sasebo protests in January, 1968, those arrestees
were also supported and the name changed to reflect this. This was one of the original
New Left support groups for unaffiliated (non-sect) students, which later became
one of the founding groups for Kyūen Renraku Center.

1万6000人のセイロン青年政治犯を救え ! .
東京: 「1万6000人のセイロン青年政治犯を救おう!」日本委員会準備会
(仮称).

Ichiman Rokusennin no Seiron Seinen Seijihan o Sukue!
Tōkyō: 1man 6 sennin no Seiron Seinen Seijihan o Sukuō!” Nihon Iinkai Junbikai (Kashō).

The collection has two issues from 1972 and 1973 of this publication seeking sup-
pport for 16,000 young political prisoners in what was then known as Ceylon, now Sri
Lanka.

18 人の真実.
東京: 無実の「土田・日石・ピース缶事件」被告を支援する会.

18 nin no Shinjitsu.

Single issues of a newsletter put out by the support group for the defendants in the
Tsuchida, Nisseki, Peace Can Bomb Frame-up Incident. We also have a bound edi-
tion of the full set, as Serial ID #353.

18人の真実 合冊 1-31号.
東京: 無実の「土田・日石・ピース缶事件」被告を支援する会.

18 nin no Shinjitsu Gassatsu 1-31 gō.

The newsletter of the support organization for the defendants in the Tsuchida,
Nisseki, Peace Can Bomb case, which is a famous frame-up incident. The collection
contains many materials about this case because Takazawa wrote a book about it, which is also in the collection. Two individual issues of this serial exist in collection (Serial ID #352).

1月反戦行動実行委員会ニュース.  
横浜: 横浜ベ平連.  
1 gatsu Hansen Jikkō Inkai Nyūsu.
Yokohama: Yokohama Beheiren.

The newsletter of a Yokohama Beheiren group preparing for its first demonstration against the port call of an American nuclear submarine. It takes the form of a newsletter, but is actually just a one-page announcement of the demonstration. The item in undated.

20世紀.  
東京: 20世紀社.  
20 Seiki.
Tōkyō: 20 Seikisha.

The collection contains two issues of this magazine from 1969, both dealing with student issues.

3. 6 全国交流集会実行委員会ニュース.  
3・6全国交流集会実行委員会.  
3/6 Zenkoku Kōryū Shūkai Jikkō Inkai Nyūsu.
3/6 Zenkoku Kōryū Shūkai Jikkō Inkai.

The collection has one 1977 issue from a group organizing a national rally on March 6.

4. 18 三多摩大集会ニュース.  
燃やそう日韓民衆連帯の炎 4・18三多摩大集会実行委員会.  
4/18 San Tama Daishūkai Nyūsu.
Moyasō Nikkan Minshū Rentai no Honoo 4/18 San Tama Dai Shūkai Jikkō Inkai.

Newsletter of a group planning a rally in 1982 to protest the South Korean court’s conviction of Kim Dae Jung. There was great interest in the case in Japan because Kim had been kidnapped from Japan by South Korean agents.

4. 27 叛軍兵士裁判ニュース.  
東京: 4・27叛軍兵士裁判事務局.  
4/27 Hangun Heishi Saiban Nyūsu.

The newsletter of a support group for several self-defense force members who took an anti-war position in 1972 and were filing a civil suit in connection with their treatment by the self-defense forces. This group did not include Konishi Makoto, but was
a kind of successor to the anti-war movement within the self-defense forces that he initiated.

6・17, 酒井君を支援する会・会報.  
東京: 酒井君を支援する会.  
item_ID:  50299  
SerialID:  299

Tōkyō: Sakai-kun o Shiensuru Kai.

The newsletter of a support group for Sakai Shigeki, who was on trial for the June 17, 1971 pipe bombing at Meiji Park. The collection has two issues of this newsletter from 1972, just after the trial began, and April 1973.

68－10.13, 市民運動のためのタイム・テーブル.  
兵庫: 加茂兄弟団.  
item_ID:  51794  
SerialID:  1794

68/10/13, Shimin Undō no Tame no Taimu Tēburu.  
Hyōgo: Kamo Kyōdai Dan.

The newsletter of a group trying to put out a calendar of citizen’s group activities that are not reported in the mass media, so people will be able to learn about them and participate.

6月行動ニュース.  
東京: 6月行動委員会.  
item_ID:  50827  
SerialID:  827

Rokugatsu Kōdō Nyūsu.  
Tōkyō: Rokugatsu Kōdō Iinkai.

This newsletter was published by the group organizing the 1969 Rokugatsu Kōdō, or June Action as a combined protest action by many anti-war and anti-nuclear groups. These materials and others concerning the Rokugatsu Kōdō are part of the Gomi sub-collection, because Gomi Masahiko was a key organizer of the event in both 1968 and 1969. The collection also contains another organizational newsletter with the same title published by Rokugatsu Kōdō Jikkō Iinkai Jimukyoku in 1968 (Serial ID # 1890). From issue #5, the publishing organization changes to Hansen to Han Anpo no Tame no Rokugatsu Kōdō Iinkai.

70年市民戦線.  
東京: 七十 年 安 保 に 反 対 す る 市 民 の 会 代 表 委 員 会.  
item_ID:  51747  
SerialID:  1747

70 nen Shimin Sensen.  
Tōkyō: 70 nen Anpo ni Hantai suru Shimin no Kai Daihyō Iinkai.

Newsletter in magazine format of a citizens’ group involved in the 1970 Ampo protests.

70年闘争 獄中書簡集.  
東京: 「獄中書簡」 発刊委員会.  
item_ID:  50325  
SerialID:  325

70 nen Tōsō Gokuchū Shokanshū.  
Tōkyō: Gokuchū Shokan Hakkan Iinkai.
A magazine format publication of the prison letters of people in prison for 1970 Ampo protest activities. There were several issues published, and the collection has two.

八・二八 朝鮮・ベトナム連帯集会実行委ニュース. item_ID: 50638
那覇: 8・28朝鮮・ベトナム連帯集会実行委員会. SerialID: 638
8/28 Chōsen Betonamu Rentai Shūkai Jikkō Nyūsu.
Naha: 8/28 Chōsen Betonamu Rentai Shūkai Jikkō Iinkai.

Newsletter of a group in Okinawa organizing a rally of solidarity with North Korea, Vietnam, and Japan.

a, アフリカを学ぶ雑誌. item_ID: 50473
東京: 理論社. SerialID: 473
a, Afurika o Manabu Zasshi.
Tōkyō: Rironsha.

A commercially published magazine concerning Africa.

アイヌ解放. item_ID: 50384
札幌: アイヌ解放同盟. SerialID: 384
Ainu Kaihō.
Sapporo: Ainu Kaihō Dōmei.

A magazine format publication put out by the Ainu Liberation League and published in Hokkaido. The publisher name changes to Ainu Kaihōsha and the editor name changes to Ainu Kaihō Dōmei for the gōgai issue in holdings. The collection has only two issues, from 1972 and 1973.

Aera (アエラ). item_ID: 50140
東京: 朝日新聞東京本社. SerialID: 140
Aera.
Tōkyō: Asahi Shinbun Tōkyō Honsha.

This general interest magazine is in the collection because certain issues contain articles about New Left groups. The issue titles in the issue listings on the website do not necessarily refer to these articles.

青い海, 沖縄の郷土月刊誌. item_ID: 51929
那覇: 青い海出版社. SerialID: 1929
Aoi Umi, Okinawa no Kyōdo Gekkanshi.
Naha: Aoi Umi Shuppansha.

A environmental magazine published in Okinawa.

赤い河, 獄中書簡集. item_ID: 50445
東京: 人民救援会. SerialID: 445
Akai Kawa, Gokuchū Shokanshū.
Tōkyō: Jinmin Kyūenkai.

A magazine format publication of letters from prison, published by the support organization Jinmin Kyūenkai.

赤い鉄路.
横浜: 人民の力社.
Akai Tetsuro.
Yokohama: Jinmin no Chikarasha.

A magazine format publication from the radical wing of the national railways union.

赤い星.
東京・京都: 革命戦線関西地方委員会.
Akai Hoshi.
Tōkyō/ Kyōto: Kakumei Sensen Kansai Chihō Iinkai.

This magazine format publication was put out briefly by Kakumei Sensen, the mass or public student organization of Sekigunha, in 1971. Okamoto Kōzō referred to this publication during his interrogations, after his arrest in Israel in 1972. The second issue is published by Kakumei Sensen Zenkoku Iinkai.

アカハタ, 日本共産党中央機関紙.
東京: アカハタ編集局.
Akahata, Nihon Kyōsantō Chūō Kikanshi.
Tōkyō: Akahata Henshūkyoku.

The central organizational newspaper of the Japan Communist Party. Title changes to kanji from 1970 11/26 issue. After 1961 the publisher name changes to Nihon Kyōsantō Chūō Iinkai. Prewar issues published between 1928 and 1936 are in the collection as a fukkokuban. (Serial ID #1966)

赤旗評論特集版.
東京: 日本共産党中央委員会.
Akahata Hyōron Tokushūban.
Tōkyō: Nihon Kyōsantō Chūō Iinkai.

This is a separate publication of just the highlights from Akahata's critical essays, which came out weekly in magazine form beginning in 1977. The collection contains a nearly complete set of 480 issues from 1977 to 1991.

赤旗 (復刻版), 非合法時代の日本共産党中央機関紙.
東京: 三一書房.
Akahata (Fukkokuban). Higōhō Jidai no Nihon Kyōsantō Chūō Kikanshi.
Tōkyō: San’ichi Shobō.
Thiks is a complete reprinting of the prewar edition of the Japan Communist Party organizational newspaper, Akahata. The paper was published illegally (without official authorization) in prewar Japan. Individual issues of Akahata published after 1950 are also in collection. (Serial ID #700)

明るい学園, 日本共産党東大教養学部細胞機関紙.

item_ID: 52016

日本共産党東大教養学部細胞.

SerialID: 2016

Akarui Gakuen, Nihon Kyōsantō Tōdai Kyōyō Gakubu Saibō Kikanshi.

Nihon Kyōsantō Tōdai Kyōyō Gakubu Saibō.

A newsletter published by the JCP cell at the kyōyōbu gakubu (freshman and sophomore division at Komaba) of Tokyo University. These issues are from the early 1950s, when the JCP controlled Zengakuren and the Tokyo University JCP cell played a leadership role.

秋川だより.

item_ID: 52081

SerialID: 2081

Akikawa Dayori.

The collection contains five issues of this newsletter from 1966 through 1968.

あけぼの.

東京: あけぼの広報社.

Akebono.

Tōkyō: Akebono Kōhōsha.

A human rights publication in newspaper format.

あごら, よこはま・かわさきべ平連ニュース.

横浜: よこはま・かわさきべ平連.

Agora, Yokohama, Kawasaki Beheiren Nyūsu.

Yokohama: Yokohama, Kawasaki Beheiren.

The newsletter of the Yokohama-Kawasaki Beheiren group, in magazine format. This item is also cross-listed as a pamphlet.

朝日グラフ.

東京: 朝日新聞東京本社.

Asahi Gurafu.

Tōkyō: Asahi Shinbun Tōkyō Honsha.

Asahi Gurafu is a large format photo journalism magazine produced by the Asahi Newspaper company. The collection contains 29 issues that were collected because they contained articles and photos about particular topics. There are key issues from July 1960, November 1968, and other dates associated with major protest actions from 1969 to 1973, plus a few from the 1980s. The website entries for many of the individual issues contain additional information about the topics covered.
Asahi Jānaru is a major mainstream magazine of commentary on political events and issues. The Takazawa Collections contains index issues, which are also cross-listed as books. Takazawa Kōji used them to collect articles on 1960 Ampo and later on topics such as Rengō Sekigun. There are photocopies of many of these articles in the collection, arranged by topic, in the clippings section. The Serials section contains 51 complete issues ranging from 1965 to 1992. Many have the special topic listed on the website with the entry for the issue.

Asahi Shimbun is the newspaper of record in Japan. The collection contains many issues from important dates and those with reports on major protest events. While the collection also has extensive clipping scrapbooks and files with Asahi Shimbun articles, the issues catalogued here are complete copies of a particular day’s newspaper. Since the Asahi is published in several editions for different regional markets, we have catalogued them separately by the publication location of each edition.


This is a magazine put out by the Nagano prefectural police department. The Takazawa Collection has a special issue that they produced on the Rengō Sekigun Incident, particularly the Asama Sansō siege in Karuizawa, which took place in their jurisdiction. The issue contains pictures and the police perspective on the events.
A newspaper format publication reporting on revolutionary activities in Asia and Africa, including Japan. The collection has one issue from 1969.

A magazine format publication dealing with women’s issues in Asia. This is a journal written and published by Yamazaki Tomoko, who is a well-known scholar on women’s history. This is a journal she had published before she became famous.

A newsletter format publication advocating democratization of South Korea and other causes and put out by a youth organization.

Publication of the Asian Human Rights Center in Tokyo. Thie serial was originally published as a newspaper from issues 1 to 10. From issue no. 11 (tsūkan 11 gō), the publisher changed its form from newspaper to magazine. The collection has just one of the magazine format issues.

The newsletter of an organization publicizing the plight of political prisoners in Asia. An English version of this serial is also in collection (Serial ID #534).

An English version of this serial is also in collection (Serial ID #534).
Another serial with the same name exists in collection. (Serial ID #1850). This one is commercially published.

아시아의목.  item_ID: 51850  SerialID: 1850
東京: 日タイ青年友好運動.
Ajia no Me.
Tōkyō: Nichi-Tai Seinen Yūkō Undō.

This magazine format publication covers Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore, and Korea and is published by a Japan-Thai youth friendship organization. Another quite different serial with the same name exists in the collection. (Serial ID #513)

明日をひらくために. 清水澄子をはげます会ニュース.  item_ID: 50797  SerialID: 797
東京: 清水澄子をはげます会.
Asu o Hiraku Tame ni, Shimizu Sumiko o Hagemasu Kai Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Shimizu Sumiko o Hagemasu Kai.

This is a professionally produced newspaper format newsletter put out by a women’s organization supporting a woman politician in the Socialist Party named Shimizu Sumiko. The collection has the inaugural issue, which came out in 1982.

新しい時代.  item_ID: 50697  SerialID: 697
東京: 新しい時代社.
Atarashii Jidai.
Tōkyō: Atarashii Jidaisha.

This is a magazine format publication promoting peace and socialism.

新しい世界.  item_ID: 50097  SerialID: 97
東京: 日本共産党.
Atarashii Sekai.
Tōkyō: Nihon Kyōsantō.

The is a magazine published by the Japan Communist Party immediately after the war. The collection contains six issues from the late 1940s, which were in the Furu-uya-Aihara sub-collection.

新しい芽. 三里塚農民友の会ニュース.  item_ID: 50834  SerialID: 834
東京: 農懇.
Atarashii Me, Sanrizuka Nōmin Tomo no Kai Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Nōkon.

This newsletter supports the struggle of Sanrizuka farmers against the construction of Narita International Airport. The collection contains two issues from 1974, one of which seems to be misnumbered in the original.
圧殺の森.  item_ID: 51769
東京: 自主上映組織の会. SerialID: 1769

Assatsu no Mori.
Tōkyō: Jishū Jōei Soshiki no Kai.

This is a magazine format publication produced by an independent film group at Takasaki Keizai Daigaku.

あなたはどうお考えですか.  item_ID: 51784
横須賀: ヨコスカベ平連. SerialID: 1784

Anata wa Dō Okangae Desu Ka.
Yokosuka: Yokosuka Beheiren.

A newsletter put out by the Yokosuka Beheiren group. Yokosuka is a U.S. naval base where American military vessels thought to be nuclear powered made port calls in the late 1960s, prompting major protests. The publication, however, was raising the question of the status of Korean residents in Japan.

アフリカ行動委員会ニュース.  item_ID: 50570
横浜: アフリカ行動委員会. SerialID: 570

Afurika Kōdō Iinkai Nyūsu.
Yokohama: Afurika Kōdō Iinkai.

A newsletter reporting on revolutionary movements in Africa.

アムネスティ.  item_ID: 50599
東京: アムネスティ・インターナショナル日本支部. SerialID: 599

Amunesuti.
Tōkyō: Amunesuti Intānashonaru Nihon shibu.

Newsletter published by the Japan section of Amnesty International in newspaper format. The collection has only one issue in this format, from 1977, but has several issues of another Amnesty International newsletter (Serial ID# 465).

アムネスティ沖縄.  item_ID: 50466
那覇: アムネスティ・インターナショナル日本支部第9(沖縄)グループ. SerialID: 466

Amunesuti Okinawa.
Naha: Amunesuti Intānashonaru Nihon shibu Dai 9 (Okinawa) Gurūpu.

A newsletter put out by the Okinawa group of Amnesty International.

アムネスティ NEWS LETTER.  item_ID: 50465
東京: アムネスティ・インターナショナル（人権を守る国際救援機構）日本支部. SerialID: 465

Amunesuti news letter.
Tōkyō: Amunesuti Intānashonaru (Jinken o Mamoru Kokusai Kyūen Kikō) Nihon Shibu.
A newsletter produced by the Japanese branch of Amnesty International. This one is in newsletter format and the collection has several issues from the mid-1970s.

あゆみ.
東京: 警視庁警備部.

Ayumi.
Tōkyō: Keishichō Keibi-bu.

Ayumi is a glossy magazine published monthly by the National Police Agency. The collection contains two issues because of their special content. One is a special issue on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the kidōtai (riot police), and the other is a special issue on Rengō Sekigun.

あらぐさ

Aragusa

The collection has one issue from 1969 of this newsletter.

嵐をついて.
社会主義学生戦線(フロント)東大総支部.

Arashi o Tsuite.
Shakaishugi Gakusei Sensen (Furonto) Tōdai Sōshibu.

This and Serial ID#556 are issues of the same magazine format hand-produced publication put out by a student organization in 1969, but they carry different publishers. They both are produced by Shakaishugi Gakusei Sensen (Furonto), but the first issue, the inaugural issue, was put out in the name of the secretariat and the later issue in the name of the Todai unit. Shakaishugi Gakusei Sensen, or Furonto, was the student arm of Tōitsu Shakaishugi Dōmei, which was founded in the early 1960s by Kasuga Shōjiro and his associates after they left the Japan Communist Party.

嵐をついて.
東京: 東京都社会主義学生戦線(フロント)中央書記局.

Arashi o Tsuite.
Tōkyō: Tōkyō-to Shakaishugi Gakusei Sensen (Furonto) Chūō Shokikyoku.

This and Serial ID#1809 are issues of the same magazine format hand-produced publication put out by a student organization in 1969, but they carry different publishers. They both are produced by Shakaishugi Gakusei Sensen (Furonto), but the first issue the inaugural issue was put out in the name of the secretariat and the later issue in the name of the Todai unit. Shakaishugi Gakusei Sensen, or Furonto, was the student arm of Tōitsu Shakaishugi Dōmei, which was founded in the early 1960s by Kasuga Shōjiro and his associates after they left the Japan Communist Party.

歩くそして考える.
長野: 戦争に反対する長野市民の会(ベ平連).

Arashi o Tsuite.
Tōkyō: Tōkyō-to Shakaishugi Gakusei Sensen (Furonto) Chūō Shokikyoku.

This and Serial ID#1809 are issues of the same magazine format hand-produced publication put out by a student organization in 1969, but they carry different publishers. They both are produced by Shakaishugi Gakusei Sensen (Furonto), but the first issue the inaugural issue was put out in the name of the secretariat and the later issue in the name of the Todai unit. Shakaishugi Gakusei Sensen, or Furonto, was the student arm of Tōitsu Shakaishugi Dōmei, which was founded in the early 1960s by Kasuga Shōjiro and his associates after they left the Japan Communist Party.
Aruku soshite Kangaeru.
Nagano: Sensō ni Hantai suru Nagano Shimin no Kai (Beheiren).

A newsletter put out by the Beheiren group in Nagano. From the February 1969 issue the publisher changes to Nagano Beheiren.

暗黒星雲. item_ID: 50235
東京: 現代史研究所. SerialID: 235

Ankoku Seiun.
Tōkyō: Gendaishi Kenkyūjo.

A magazine format publication produced by the support group for the defendants in the Tsuchida-Nisseki-Peace Can Bomb Incident trial. It was published jointly by Gendaishi Kenkyūjo and Tsuchida, Nisseki, Pīsukan Bakudan Furēmuappu Jiken Kyūen Kai.

アンチ. item_ID: 50514
岡山: 平城小百合. SerialID: 514

Anchi.
Okayama: Nara Sayuri.

The collection has one issue from 1974 of this publication from Okinawa.

アンチ安保. item_ID: 50418
小西. SerialID: 418

Anchi Anpo.
Konishi.

A privately produced anti-Ampo publication. There are three issues #1 to #3 printed on a single page.

あんでぱんだん. item_ID: 52031
F.ライブラリイ. SerialID: 2031

Andepandan.
F. Raiburarii.

The collection contains only the inaugural issue of this newsletter format publication, which gives the month (May) but no year of publication.

アンバランス. item_ID: 50421
サントリーホフコマ労組. SerialID: 421

Anbaransu.
Santarō Hofukoma Rōso.

This is a newsletter put out by participants in a labor struggle at the Suntory company.
安保共闘.
東京: 安保粉砕共闘会議「安保共闘」編集委員会.
item_ID: 50558
SerialID: 558
Anpo Kyōtō.
Tōkyō: Anpo Funsai Kyōtō Kaigi “Anpo Kyōtō” Henshū Iinkai.

A magazine format publication put out by an anti-Ampo group. Zen’eisha is listed as the publishing company.

安保対策ニュース.
緑会委員会安保対策委員会.
item_ID: 51863
SerialID: 1863
Anpo Taisaku Nyūsu.
Midori Kai linkai Anpo Taisaku linkai.

A hand-produced (gariban) newsletter putting forth policy arguments in opposition to Ampo, as part of the 1970 Ampo struggle.

安保斗争ニュース.
東京大学中央常任委員会.
item_ID: 51860
SerialID: 1860
Anpo Tōsō Nyūsu.
Tōkyō Daigaku Chūō Jōnin Iinkai.

A gariban newsletter published by students at Tokyo University as part of the 1970 Ampo struggle. The collection has quite a few issues, which report on other current protest issues as well as upcoming Ampo protest events.

飯島さんを守る会ニュース.
東京: 飯島さんを守る会.
item_ID: 50810
SerialID: 810
Iijima-san o Mamoru Kai Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Iijima-san o Mamoru Kai.

The collection has one issue from 1968 of a support group newsletter for Iijima-san.

イオム.
広島: 広島ベ平連.
item_ID: 50745
SerialID: 745
Iomu.
Hiroshima: Hiroshima Beheiren.

The collection has one issue from 1970 of this publication put out by the Hiroshima chapter of Beheiren.

イオム通信.
姫路: イオム同盟.
item_ID: 50007
SerialID: 7
Iomu Tsūshin.
Himeji: Iomu Dōmei.

This was the organizational publication of an anarchist group headed by Mukai Takashi. Ugajin Hisaichi, arrested for taking part in the Hannichi Busō Sensen succes-
sive corporate bomb attacks including the Mitsubishi Jūkō headquarters bombing in
the mid 1970s, confessed in court that he was ideologically influenced by Mukai. The

いしゆみ, 全臨労リクルート分会機関紙.
東京: 全臨時労働組合 日本リクルートセンター分会.
Ishiyumi, Zen Rinrō Rikurūto Bunkai Kikanshi.
Tōkyō: Zen Rinji Rōdōsha Kumiai Nihon Rikurūto Sentā Bunkai.

The Recruit Corporation was founded by Ezoe [], who had previously been the editor
of the Tokyo University student newspaper during the late 1960s. Initially, it was a
temporary employment agency and hired many radical students from Todai. They,
in turn, formed a union of temporary workers. This magazine format publication was
produced by the Recruit temporary workers union.

イスクラ.
東京: イスクラ社.
Isukura.
Tōkyō: Isukura-sha.

The collection has four issues of this publication from 1950. The name Iskra comes
from the newspaper of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party in 1900, man-
aged by V.I. Lenin, which was a newly legal name to use for a newsletter in Japan
in 1950.

イスクラ.
東京: 中央大学文化連盟社会科学研究会.
Isukura.
Tōkyō: Chūō Daigaku Bunka Renmei Shakai Kagaku Kenkyū Kai.

The collection have just one issue of this newsletter published by a student group at
Chūō University during their strike. The one issue is from May 1969.

一点の火.
東京: 一点の火発刊委員会.
Itten no Hi.
Tōkyō: Itten no Hi Hakkan Iinkai.

The collection has eight issues of this publication, from the first issue in 1978 with
scattered others through 1981.

稲妻, 革命思想・情報紙.
東京: 政治グループ稲妻.
Inazuma, Kakumei Shisō, Jōhōshi.
Tōkyō: Seiji Gurūpu Inazuma.

The collection has just one issue of this newsletter, from 1981.
The collection has two issues of this newsletter from 1977 and 1978.

This is the newsletter of a group dedicated to screening the film “Ihōjin no Kawa.”

This magazine was produced by New Left medical students, who were active in the Zenkyōtō movement, the anti-war movement, and in medical reform issues. This particular group had organized as an anti-war medical group.

The collection has two issues from 1974 from this group which was dedicated to eliminating medical errors and accidents.

The collection has one issue from 1978 of this newsletter from a group in Kamakura supporting a victim of medical malpractice.

The collection has two issues of this newsletter, which was part of Beheiren’s activities supporting four US sailors from the Intrepid who went AWOL and were sheltered by the group.
Inpakushon.
Tōkyō: Inpakuto Shuppankai.

Inpakushon is the continuation of Inpakuto. The collection holds seven issues from 1982 through 1992 on specific themes related to the collection.

Inpakuto.
Tōkyō: Inpakuto Shuppankai.

Inpakuto is an important small journal of the left in Japan. The collection contains four early issues from 1979-1981 on themes relevant to the collection. In 1982 it changed its name to Inpakushon, which is catalogued as Serial #178.

Vetonamu Tsūshin.
Naha: Okinawa Betonamu Jinmin Rentai Iinkai.

The collection has 21 issues of this newsletter of the Okinawa-Vietnam Solidarity Committee from 1973 through 1975.

Vetonamu Hansen.
Tōkyō: Vetonamu Hansen Katsushika no Kai.

This newsletter was put out by a local anti-war group in the Katsushika-ku area of Tokyo. The issues in the collection are from 1968. The same group also produced a magazine format publication called Hansen [Anti-war] (Serial ID #1771). The organization and its publications are also notable because they used the katakana characters for Ve, rather than the more commonly used Japanese Be, to write Vietnam. This is explicitly different from the spelling used by Beheiren groups.

Ushio.
Tōkyō: Ushio Shuppansha.

Ushio is a commercially published magazine and the issue in the collection is a review of the 1960s as part of its celebration of 25 years of publication.
Ushio (Bessatsu Ushio).
Tōkyō: Ushio Shuppansha.

This is a special edition of Ushio from 1969, looking forward to the conflict of the 1970s.

Umi.
Tōkyō: Chūō Kōronsha.

The collection has a 1971 issue of this commercial magazine because it has a special feature on Takahashi Kazumi.

Uwasa no Shinsō.
Tōkyō: Uwasa no Shinsō.

Monthly commercial magazine that carries a lot of investigative journalism. The collection contains 11 issues. An article written by Takazawa critiquing North Korea is carried in one of its volumes. The February 1991 issue (Item #2561) contains an article on Wakamiya Masanori, an early participant in Sekigunha. He had participated in a Osaka Seinan Hansen Seinen Iinkai group run by Takazawa Kōji and entered Sekigunha through that connection. Later he ran a small snack shop in the Kamagasaki day laborers community in Osaka. In 1990 he was killed, apparently accidentally, by Shining Path guerrillas in Peru. Takazawa went to Peru to investigate what had happened and brought back Wakamiya’s personal effects.

Eiga Kanshō, Okinawa-ken Eiga Sākuru Kikanshi.
Okinawa: Okinawa-ken Eiga Sākuru Kikanshibu.

The collection has one 1978 issue of this publication from a film circle in Okinawa.

Eiga Geijutsu.
Tōkyō: Henshū Purodakushon Eigei (Eiga Geijutsu Shinsha).

The collection has a 1984 special issue of this film magazine with an overview of the 1960s.
Eiga Sentā, Eiga Sentā Zenkoku Renraku Kaigi Kikanshi.
Tōkyō: Eiga Sentā Zenkoku Renraku Kaigi.

There is one 1975 issue of this film magazine in the collection, a special issue on filmscripts.

映画反戦. item_ID: 51748
東京: ドキュメント「権力」製作 上映実行委員会. SerialID: 1748

Eiga Hansen.
Tōkyō: Dokyumento “Kenryoku” Seisaku Jōei Jikkō linkai.

This newsletter was produced by an anti-war film group that produced and screened a documentary called “Power.”

永久革命, 国際主義共産党 (第4インターナショナル) 機関誌. item_ID: 51982
千葉: 国際主義共産党 (第四インターナショナル). SerialID: 1982

Eikyū Kakumei, Kokusaishugi Kyōsantō (Dai 4 Intānashonaru) Kikanshi.
Chiba: Kokusaishugi Kyōsantō (Dai Yon Intānashonaru).

The collection has one 1959 issue of this publication of Dai Yon Intā.

Eizoku Kakumei, Kokusaishugi Kyōsan Gakusei Dōmei Seiji Kikanshi.
Tōkyō: Shin Jidaisha.

This is a political magazine produced by Dai Yon Inta. The collection has two issues, the inaugural issue from 1969 and the second from 1970.

E自治会ニュース. item_ID: 51867
東京: 東京大学常任委員会. SerialID: 1867

E Jichikai Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Tōkyō Daigaku Jōnin Iinkai.

A newsletter of the Economics division at Tokyo University in the early 1960s. The collection has two issues, one from 1960 and one from 1962. The 1962 issue lists the publisher as Tōkyō Daigaku Keizai Gakubu Jōnin Iinkai.

Esquire, エスクァイア日本版. item_ID: 51670
東京: ユー・ピー・ユー. SerialID: 1670

Esquire, Esukaia Nihon ban.
Tōkyō: Yū Pī Yū.

This is a commercial magazine. Issues are in the collection because there were occasionally relevant articles published in it.
Enu Mugendai.
Tōkyō: Takita Jiken Kyūenkai.

This newsletter was put out by Takita Osamu’s support group. The collection holds 14 issues from 1982-1985.

Enpō Kara, Seikyō, Seikatsu Kyōdō Undō Jūyō Bunkenshū Sono 1.
Kawasaki: Matsumoto Reiji Jimusho.

The collection has one issue of this publication published by Matsumoto Reiji from 1976.

Enpō Kara no Tegami.
Kawasaki: Matsumoto Reiji Jimusho.

The collection contains three issues of this newsletter put out by the Matsumoto Reiji Jimushoin 1979 concerning the Sanrizuka conflict. See also Serial ID# 592, which is a different publication from the same source.

Emma.
Tōkyō: Bungei Shunju.

This is a commercial magazine similar to Friday, and the one issue in the collection contains an article about a party celebrating the publication of Karoji Kentaro’s tsuitōshu, a posthumous collection of writings by and about him in November 1986. The publication itself is in the collection as Item #545.

Ōizumi Shimin no Tsudoi Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Betonamu Sensō ni Hantai shi Asaka Kichi no Tekkyō o Motomeru Ōizumi Shimin no Tsudo.

This is a newsletter from a Beheiren group in Ōizumi city, which was the site of the Asaka military base. The collection has one issue each from 1969, 1970, and 1971.
Osaka Insatsu Hansen, Osaka insatsu Shuppan Sangyō Hansen Seinen Iinkai Kikanshi.
Osaka: Osaka Insatsu Shuppan Sangyō Hansen Seinen Iinkai.

The collection has one issue from 1969 of the Osaka Printing Publication industry Hansen Seinen Iinkai.

大阪城.
大阪: 全港湾建設支部西成分会.
Osakajō.
Osaka: Zen Kōwan Kensetsu Shibu Nishinari Bunkai.

The collection has six issues from 1969 (1) and 1971 (5) of this handlettered newsletter.

大阪新聞.
大阪: 大阪新聞社.
Osaka Shinbun.
Osaka: Osaka Shinbunsha.

The collection has three issue of this major newspaper in the Osaka region, one with coverage of the 10/8 incident and two from November 1970.

大阪大学新聞.
大阪: 大阪大学新聞社.
Osaka Daigaku Shinbun.
Osaka: Osaka Daigaku Shinbunsha.

The collection has nine issues of the Osaka University newspaper from 1970 to 1972, because of particular articles they contained.

大阪電通大学生新聞.
大阪: 大阪電気通信大学新聞会編集局.
Osaka Dentsū Daigakusei Shinbun.
Osaka: Osaka Denki Tsūshin Daigaku Shinbunkai Henshūkyoku.

The collection has one 1972 issue of the Osaka Electro-Communications University newspaper.

大阪日日新聞.
大阪: 大阪日日新聞社.
Osaka Nichinichi Shinbun.
Osaka: Osaka Nichinichi Shinbunsha.

The collection has one issue of the Osaka Nichinichi Shimbun from November 23, 1963, because of its content.
The collection has two issues of this construction workers union publication from Oshiro, Okinawa, both from 1975.

The collection has one issue from 1953 of this newspaper published by the Okinawa Teachers Union pleading with people in the motherland (sokoku) not to forget Okinawa. This teachers’ union was a major figure in the Okinawa Reversion movement.

The collection has four “extra” editions of the newsletter of the Okinawa Prefecture teachers union, from 1974 and 1975.

The collection has four issues of the newsletter of a branch of the Okinawa teachers union, all from 1975.

The collection has three issues from 1970 and 1971 of this newspaper published in Tokyo by the Okinawa Reversion League.
The collection has two issues of this newspaper on Okinawa, which was published in Tokyo. Both issues are from July 1970.

沖縄朝日新聞.
那覇: 沖縄朝日新聞社.
Okinawa Asahi Shinbun.
Naha: Okinawa Asahi Shinbunsha.

The collection has one 1953 issue of the Okinawa Asahi Shimbun.

沖縄救援ニュース.
東京: 沖縄救援センター.
Okinawa Kyūen Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Okinawa Kyūen Sentā.

This is a newsletter from the Okinawa Kyūen Sentā, which served as the contact point for providing lawyers and trial support for New Left people arrested in Okinawa. The collection has four issues from 1970 and 1971.

オキナワグラフ, THE OKINAWA GRAPH.
那覇: オキナワグラフ社.
Okinawa Gurafu, The Okinawa Graph.
Naha: Okinawa Gurafusha.

Okinawa Graph is a commercial magazine published in Okinawa. The collection has five issues from 1970, 1975, and 1976, because of particular content they contain.

沖縄月報.
川崎: 沖縄月報社.
Okinawa Geppō.
Kawasaki: Okinawa Geppōsha.

The collection has one issue from 1976 of Okinawa Geppō, a monthly magazine about Okinawa produced by the Okinawa Problems Research Group and published in Kawasaki.

沖縄県反戦ニュース.
沖縄県反戦青年委員会.
Okinawa-ken Hansen Nyūsu.
Okinawa-ken Hansen Seinen linkai.

The collection has one issue from 1969 of this newsletter from the Okinawa Hansen Seinen linkai.

沖縄県労協, 県労協機関誌.
沖縄: 沖縄県労協教宣部.
Okinawa Ken Rōkai, Ken Rōkai Kikōchō.
Naha: Okinawa Ken Rōkai Kōgenbunsha.
The collection has one 1974 issue of this labor union newsletter from Okinawa.

沖縄県労協新聞. item_ID: 50499
那覇: 沖縄県労働組合協議会. SerialID: 499

Okinawa Kenrōkyō Shinbun.
Naha: Okinawa-ken Rōdō Kumiai Kyōgikai.

The collection has seven issues of this newspaper put out by the Okinawa Prefecture prefectural workers union, from 1978, 79, and 81.

沖縄県労働基準協会だより. item_ID: 50582
那覇: 沖縄県労働基準協会. SerialID: 582

Okinawa-ken Rōdō Kijun Kyōkai Dayori.
Naha: Okinawa-ken Rōdō Kijun Kyōkai.

The collection has three issues of this newsletter from an Okinawan labor union, all from 1974.

沖縄差別. item_ID: 50111
大阪: 関西沖縄県人差別問題研究会. SerialID: 111

Okinawa Sabetsu.
Ôsaka: Kansai Okinawa Kenjin Sabetsu Mondai Kenkyûkai.

The collection has only the 1971 inaugural issue of this magazine published by a group concerned with discrimination against Okinawans in the Kansai area.

沖縄市職労速報. item_ID: 50500
沖縄: 沖縄市職員労働組合教宣部. SerialID: 500

Okinawa-shi Shokurō Sokuhô.
Okinawa: Okinawa-shi Shokuin Rōdō Kumiai Kyōsenbu.

The collection has one issue from 1979 of the Okinawa city workers union newsletter.

沖縄ジャーナル, THE OKINAWA JOURNAL. item_ID: 51928
大阪: 沖縄ジャーナル社. SerialID: 1928

Ôsaka: Okinawa Jānarusha.

The collection has one 1969 issue of the Okinawa Journal that contains a special on Okinawan young people working and studying in mainland Japan.
Okinawa Jōhō.
Yamagata: Okinawa Jōhō Sentā.

The collection contains two undated issues of this newsletter from Okinawa.

沖縄精神医療.  
沖縄: 沖縄精神医療編集委員会.  
item_ID:  50789
SerialID:  789

Okinawa Seishin Iryō.
Okinawa: Okinawa Seishin Iryō Henshū Iinkai.

This was a regular publication of the Okinawa branch of the community psychiatry organization in which Shima Shigeo was a leader. He edited this publication.

沖縄タイムス.  
那覇: 沖縄タイムス社.  
item_ID:  50752
SerialID:  752

Okinawa Taimusu.
Naha: Okinawa Taimususha.

The collection has eleven issues of Okinawa Times, a major Japanese language newspaper in Okinawa. The issues range from 1956 through 1975. These issues are in the collection because of specific topics.

沖縄闘争ニュース.  
東京: 沖縄返還同盟.  
item_ID:  51937
SerialID:  1937

Okinawa Tōsō Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Okinawa Henkan Dōmei.

The collection has one 1970 issue of this newspaper newspaper from the okinawa Reversion Alliance in Tokyo.

沖縄と小笠原, THE OKINAWA & OGASAWARA.  
東京: 南方同胞援護会.  
item_ID:  51934
SerialID:  1934

Okinawa to Ogasawara, The Okinawa & Ogasawara.
Tōkyō: Nanpō Dōhō Engokai.

The collection has twenty issues of this newspaper concerning Okinawa and Ogasawara (Bōnin islands), all from 1957.

沖縄と朝鮮.  
那覇: 沖縄と朝鮮を闘う市民会議.  
item_ID:  50634
SerialID:  634

Okinawa to Chōsen.
Naha: Okinawa to Chōsen o Tatakau Shimin Kaigi.

The collection has two issues of this newsletter from a citizens group concerned with the Okinawa and North Korea. Both are from 1976.
Okinawa no Ayumi.
Okinawa: Ryūkyū Seifu Sōmukyoku Kōhōka.

The collection contains three issues from 1968 and 1969 of this magazine, published when Okinawa was still under American Occupation.

Okinawa Hitotsubo Hansen.

The collection has the 1983 inaugural issue of this newsletter from the office of the Kantō section of the Okinawa One-Tsubo Antiwar Landowners organization. This was a social movement in which people purchased one tsubo of land that had been leased for U.S. military base use, so that when the leases came due they could object to the continued use of the land by the U.S. military. This particular newsletter was put out by a group in the Kantō region who were participating in this Okinawan anti-base movement.

Matsunaga Yū is a textile artist who was studying Okinawan textile dyeing methods when he participated in an Okinawan general strike demonstration in November, 1971, at which a riot policeman was killed by a gasoline bomb. Matsunaga rushed forward to help the injured policeman, but then was arrested and charged with the murder. He vehemently protested that he was innocent. His cause was taken up by many support groups, and after five years in prison he was found innocent and released. His case is treated as one of many “frame-up” incidents during this period in which the wrong person was charged and prosecuted for a protest-related crime. This is the publication of the Naha support group that provided on-site support during Matsunaga’s trial and imprisonment. Another publication in the collection, Serial ID #231, called Fuyu no Toride, was published by his support groups in Kamakura and Sapporo.

Okinawa Beheiren Nyūsu.
Naha: Okinawa Beheiren.

The collection has the first four issues of the Okinawan Beheiren newsletter from 1969. Okinawa was at the time still under American Occupation.

The collection has one issue from 1979 of this people’s rights newsletter published in Kawasaki.


The collection has two issues of this publication on Okinawan history, the inaugural issue from 1981 and and the second issue from 1982.


The collection contains five issues of this newspaper, the inaugural issue from 1956 and four more from 1956 and 1957. It was produced in Tokyo but focused on connections with Okinawa.


The collection has 30 issues of this newsletter from 1975-1979.


The collection has two issues from the Okinawa Mass Communications Union, both from 1970.

This is the inaugural issue of the Okinawa Problems Research group’s newsletter from 1968.

沖縄連情報.  
東京: 沖縄問題国民運動連絡会議.  
item_ID: 50650  
SerialID: 650

Okinawa Ren Jōhō.  
Tōkyō: Okinawa Mondai Kokumin Undō Renraku Kaigi.

The collection has just one issue of this newsletter from an organization in Tokyo dealing with Okinawan issues. It is issue #10 from 1974.

お元気ですか.  
平壌: 「日本を考える」編集委員会.  
item_ID: 50052  
SerialID: 52

Ogenki Desu ka.  
Pyongyang: Nihon o Kangaeru Henshū Iinkai.

This is the newsletter of the Sekigunha Yodogo group who hijacked a plane to North Korea in March, 1970 and have remained there since then. After one of their members was arrested in Japan and put on trial in the late 1980s, contact between the group in North Korea and their supporters in Japan increased and the group began an unsuccessful public relations campaign to get the Japanese government to let them return without going on trial for the hijacking. This newsletter was published on the group’s behalf from 1990 for supporters in Japan. The editor/publisher name Nihon o Kangaeru Kai is listed only on the 1990/5/1 issue. After issue #2, only Nihon no Jishu to Danketsu no tame ni! no Kai is listed. The name Nihon o Kangaeru derives from a magazine that the group published from Pyongyang for circulation in Japan from the late 1980s. It is also in the collection (Serial ID#49). The collection has 35 issues of this newsletter produced between 1991 and 1994.

雄叫び.  
大阪: 辻本利博.  
item_ID: 51846  
SerialID: 1846

Otakebi.  
Ōsaka: Tsujimoto Toshihiro.

Pamphlet of Kansai University Zenkyōtō.

オペレーター.  
大阪: エキスポ綜合労働組合.  
item_ID: 51881  
SerialID: 1881

Operētā.  
Ōsaka: Ekisupo Sōgō Rōdō Kumiai.

This newsletter was published by the labor union for workers at the Osaka 1970 Worlds Fair (Expo). It was jointly published by the Ekisupo Sōgō Rōdō Kumiai and the Kansai Rōdōsha Renraku Kaigi Tosho Geppan Rōsō Ōsaka Bunkai Ōsaka Tōsō Iinkai. The collection contains only the initial issue, but there are other related materials in the collection.
The collection has two issues, from 1976 and 1977, of this newsletter.

The collection has two issues of this newsletter from a group in Kyoto supporting the Palestine Liberation struggle. Both issues are gōgai from fall 1972 and the name of the publication is significant. Akai Hoshi was a shortlived Sekigunha publication from this period and in his trial statement in Israel, Lod Airport attack survivor Okamoto Kōzō said that the three men saw themselves as the three stars in Orion’s belt.

The collection contains one issue from 1990 with a special on Yoshimoto Takaaki and the collapse of socialism.

The collection contains one issue from 1979 of this feminist journal, which is a special issue on the impending dissolution of the family.

The collection has the first three three issues, from 1981, of a newsletter produced by a group of antiwar women.
The collection has one 1982 issue of this newsletter from an anti-war women’s group in Tokyo.

**Kaien.**
 東京: 福武書店.

Kaien is a commercially published magazine. The issue in the collection is a 1993 special issue on Zenkyōtō that was part of the Zenkyōtō nostalgia boom.

**Kaikyō.**
 東京: 社会評論社.

The collection contains only one issue of this magazine, from 1974.

**Gaifū.**
 東京: 凱風社.

This is a literary magazine that sometimes deals with social and political themes. The collection contains nine issues from 1982-1984.

**Kaihō.**
 東京: 解放社.

Organizational newspaper of Kakumaru-ha. (Nihon Kakumeiteki Kyōsanshugisha-dōmei Kakumeiteki Marukusushugiha). The collection has 38 issues of this particular Kaihō from 1967 to 1977, but most are from 1974.

**Kaihō.**
 東京: Katsudōka Shūdan Shisō Undō.

There a several different publications called Kaihō in the collection. This one appears to be from a little known group, but the high issue numbers (218-376) of the six issues of this newsletter from 1980, 1981, and 1990 suggest that it may be an offshoot of another organization with a publication of the same name.
There are several serial publications called Kaihō in the collection. This one is published by the Kaihō faction of Shaseidō, which was part of the New Left.

Kaihō
Tōkyō: Gendaisha.

The collection has one 1978 of this newsletter from an anti-Ampo group. Note that this “Kaihō” is Club News, a different character from the multiple publications called “Kaihō” (Liberation).

Kaihō
Tōkyō: Nihon Shakaishugi Seinen Dōmei Gakuseihan Kyōgikai Kaihō-ha.

There are many serials in the collection with this name. This one is a magazine format publication put out by the Kaihō faction of the Socialist Party's Youth League. (Nihon Shakaishugi Seinen Dōmei Gakuseihan Kyōgikai Kaihōha). The parent student organization was also known by its short name of Shaseidō. The Kaiho faction became a part of the New Left and was thrown out of the Socialist Party, but continued to operate as an independent student group. The same group sponsored a newspaper with the same name (and was in fact named after its publications), but the newspaper was published by Gendaisha.

Kaihō-ku, Kyōdai Kyōyōbu Tōsō linkai Kikanshi.
Kyōto: Kyōdai Kyōyōbu Tōsō linkai.

This is a newsletter issued by Kyoto University students who were occupying the general education part of the university, which they named a “liberated area.” The collection has four issues of this publication, the inaugural issue from March 1969, and issues 2, 4, and 6 from March and April.
Kaihō Shinbun, Buraku Kaihō Dōmei Chūō Kikanshi.
Ōsaka: Kaihō Shimbunsha.

The collection has one issue from 1975 of Kaihō Shinbun, the newspaper of Buraku Kaihō Dōmei.

Kaihō Sensen, Tōkyō-to Gakusei Kaihō Sensen Rengō Kikanshi.
Tōkyō: Kaihō Sensen Henshūkyoku.

The collection has three issues from 1969 of this New Left newspaper put out by a student organization in Tokyo.

Kaihō no Hata.
Tōkyō: Nihon Kyōsantō (Kakumei Saha) Kanagawa-ken Jōnin Iinkai.

The collection has seven issues of this newsletter, which was produced by Kakumei Saha, the group that merged with Sekigunha to form Rengō Sekigun.

Kaihō Fukkokuban, Shaseidō Kaihō ha (Tokyo) Kikanshi.
Kakurōkyō Sōmu Iinkai Shuppankyoku.

Kaihō is the organizational newspaper of Shakaishugi Seinen Dōmei (Shaseidō) Kaihōha, the faction of Shaseidō that was expelled from the organization’s parent Socialist Party and became a major New Left sect in the late 1960s. The faction took the formal “Party” name of Kakumeiteki Rōdōsha Kyōkai (Kakurōkyō), but continued to be known as Shaseidō Kaihōha and to publish the newspaper Kaihō, from which their nickname derives. This is a collection of the first ten issues of Kaihō, from 1965/9/15 (#1) to 1966/7/25 (#10), which were republished by the organization. Gendaisha is listed as a second publisher.

Kaimonken Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Kaiyō Mondai Kenkyūkai.

The collection has one issue from 1976 of this newsletter from a group researching ocean problems.
海洋博ニュース.  item_ID: 52070  SerialID: 2070
沖縄: 沖縄国際海洋博覧会協会.
Kaiyōhaku Nyūsu.
Okinawa: Okinawa Kokusai Kaiyō Hakurankai Kyōkai.
The collection has one issue from 1975 of this newsletter from the International Ocean Museum in Okinawa.

火焰.  item_ID: 50317  SerialID: 317
東京: プロレタリア女性解放同盟準備会.
Kaen.
Tōkyō: Puroretaria Josei Kaihō Dōmei Junbikai.
This is the gariban inaugural issue of a newsletter produced by Proletarian Women’s Liberation League in formation.

科学的共産主義研究.  item_ID: 50695  SerialID: 695
東京: 全国社会科学研究会.
Kagakuteki Kyōsanshugi Kenkyū.
Tōkyō: Zenkoku Shakaikagaku Kenkyūkai.
The collection has one issue of this publication, from 1970.

かがり火.  item_ID: 50837  SerialID: 837
千葉: プロレタリア青年同盟三里塚現闘団.
Kagari Bi.
Chiba: Puroretaria Seinen Dōmei Sanrizuka Gentōdan.
The collection has one issue from 1980 of this publication from the Proletarian Youth League group at Sanrizuka.

学園評論.  item_ID: 51709  SerialID: 1709
京都: 学園評論社.
Gakuen Hyōron.
Kyōto: Gakuen Hyōronsha.
This is one of the first student journals published independently by college students. This journal was published in the 1950s, and was a forerunner of independent student-run journals such as Josho. It was also pathbreaking in crossing university lines and involving students from different universities.

革新選対ニュース.  item_ID: 50649  SerialID: 649
那覇: 革新選対本部.
Kakushin Sentai Nyūsu.
Naha: Kakushin Sentai Honbu.
The collection has just one issue of this newsletter, from 1974.
The collection has one 1961 issue of this publication.

Nihon Kōsan Seinen Dōmei is the youth organization of Kakumeiteki Kyōsanshūghisha Dōmei Dai Yon Inta. This is a single copy of a communication produced by one of its subunits.

This newsletter was published by a section of Tōitsu Shakaishugi Dōmei, which was founded by Kasuga Shōjiro in 1962 and which later formed the student group Front which participated in the protests of the late 1960s. The collection has one issue of this newsletter, #7, from June 1969.

The collection has only one issue of this magazine, #2 from May 1972.

Kakumei Sensen was the name of the broader student group associated with Sekigunha, which spread in late 1969 and 1970. The collection has one issue of this mimeographed (gariban) publication.
This is the organizational newsletter produced by Kakumaruha in Okinawa. The collection has four issues, all gōgai, from 1975 through 1979.

革革命戦争. item_ID: 50296
大阪: 共産主義者同盟革 supplemented革与編集委員会. SerialID: 296

革命戦争. item_ID: 50296
大阪: 共産主義者同盟革命戦争編集委員会. SerialID: 296

革命通信. item_ID: 50392
共産主義者同盟革命通信編集委員会. SerialID: 392

革命の通達. item_ID: 51991
共産主義者同盟革命の通達書記局. SerialID: 1991

革命の旗, 共産主義者同盟革命の旗中央機関紙. item_ID: 50377
東京: 赤流社. SerialID: 377

革命戦争. item_ID: 50296
大阪: 共産主義者同盟革命戦争編集委員会. SerialID: 296

革命通信. item_ID: 50392
共産主義者同盟革命通信編集委員会. SerialID: 392

革命の通達. item_ID: 51991
共産主義者同盟革命の通達書記局. SerialID: 1991

革命の旗, 共産主義者同盟革命の旗中央機関紙. item_ID: 50377
東京: 赤流社. SerialID: 377

革命戦争. item_ID: 50296
大阪: 共産主義者同盟革命戦争編集委員会. SerialID: 296

革命通信. item_ID: 50392
共産主義者同盟革命通信編集委員会. SerialID: 392

革命の通達. item_ID: 51991
共産主義者同盟革命の通達書記局. SerialID: 1991

革命の旗, 共産主義者同盟革命の旗中央機関紙. item_ID: 50377
東京: 赤流社. SerialID: 377

革命戦争. item_ID: 50296
大阪: 共産主義者同盟革命戦争編集委員会. SerialID: 296

革命通信. item_ID: 50392
共産主義者同盟革命通信編集委員会. SerialID: 392

革命の通達. item_ID: 51991
共産主義者同盟革命の通達書記局. SerialID: 1991

This is a magazine format publication put out by people in Kansai trying to resurrect Sekigunha in 1973. The collection has issues #1 and #2, which are the only two that were published. It reflects one of the three different factions debating the way forward. See also Serial ID#298 and ID#301.

This organization newsletter was put out by a group attempting to revive Sekigunha after the Rengō Sekigun Incident. Several different factions emerged, differing on whether to continue armed struggle and other issues. In 1974 the Purokaku faction, led by Shiomi Takaya from prison, tried to overcome these differences. Less than a year later a subgroup in Kanagawa-ken published the first issue of a theoretical journal, Marukusu-Rēninshugi, and the factional infighting began again. This group became known as the Marukusu-Rēninshugi faction. It published the newsletter Kakumai Tsūshin from 1975 to 1978. From issue #12, in 1977 the publisher name changes to Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Marukusu-Rēninshugiha, signalling the independence of this faction but adding more confusion since there had previously been more than one Marukusu-Rēninshugiha in Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei in the 1960s.

The collection has two issues of this Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Kakumai secretariat bulletin from 1960 and 1961, both right after the end of 1960 Ampo.

This newspaper was published by the Kakumai no Hata faction of Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei (Bund) from the late 1970s. The faction derives its name from this publication. The Kakumai no Hata faction was a successor to the Yūgeki faction, which in turn derives from a split in the Jōkyō faction in the early 1970s. The same group also produced a magazine format publication called Chōsei.
The collection has two issues of the newsletter of the Tokyo student cell of the Japan Communist Party. However, the issues are from 1960 and 1961, after the original cell had broken or been thrown out of the JCP and had gone on to form the independent Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei. See Serial ID# 1870.

The collection has one combined issue of this publication from 1983.

The collection contains one 1959 issue of this newsletter.

The collection has 11 issues of this magazine from 1976-1980, produced by a youth organization promoting ties to North Korea.

The collection has one issue of this commercially published newspaper from Kagoshima, from 1962.

This is the student newspaper of Kagoshima University. The collection has one issue from 1965.
Kazamidori Tsūshin.
Nagano: Sanmon Hyōron.

The collection has five issues of this newsletter from Nagano, all published in 1982 as out of sequence (gogai) or special issues.

Katei to Asahi Shinbun.
Tōkyō: Asahi Shinbun Tōkyō Honsha.

A family and home-oriented magazine published by Asahi Shimbun. It is in the collection because of articles it contained.

Kanagawa Shinbun.
Yokohama: Kanagawa Shinbunsha.

This is a June 1968 issue of the commercially published Kanagawa Shinbun in which the lead story is the assassination of Robert Kennedy.

Kanagawa Beheiren Nyūsu.
Yokohama: Yokohama Beheiren.

This is the newsletter of the Beheiren chapter in Yokohama, Kanagawa prefecture. The collection has two issues, from 1968 and 1969. The second issue lists as publisher Beheiren Undō Kensetsusha Dōmei (Kisei “Shimin Undō” Hakaisha Dōmei).

Kanazawa Hansen Shimin.
Kanazawa: Betonamu ni Heiwa o! Kanazawa Shimin Rengō.

This newsletter was put out by the Kanazawa Beheiren organization. The collection contains seven issues, from 1970 to 1978, but primarily from 1971. Starting with issue #10 in 1971, the publisher changes to Kanazawa Hansen Shimin Sha.
Kaburahan.
Gunma: Kaburahan no Kai.

This is a literary magazine put out by a group in Gunma prefecture.

釜ヶ崎通信.  item_ID: 52068
共産同赤軍派釜ヶ崎委員会(準). SerialID: 2068

Kamagasaki Tsūshin.
Kyōsandō Sekigunha Kamagasaki Iinkai (jun).

There is one issue of this newsletter from a Sekigunha group organizing in the Kamagasaki day laborers community. It is issue #1 from 1972.

神山茂夫研究会通信.  item_ID: 50459
東京: 神山茂夫研究会. SerialID: 459

Kamiyama Shigeo Kenkyūkai Tsūshin.
Tōkyō: Kamiyama Shigeo Kenkyūkai.

Kamiyama Shigeo was a JCP member who left the Party in the early 1960s and was influential in the New Left. The collection has four issues of this newsletter, from 1975 and 1977. The collection also contains his collected works and many individual volumes.

カメラ毎日.  item_ID: 51704
東京: 毎日新聞社 (東京). SerialID: 1704

Kamera Mainichi.
Tōkyō: Mainichi Shinbunsha (Tōkyō).

The collection has one 1984 issue of this commercially published camera magazine with a feature on pictures of Zenkyōtō.

かわら版.  item_ID: 52026
東京: かわら版発行社. SerialID: 2026

Kawaraban.
Tōkyō: Kawaraban Hakkōsha.

This is a 1969 issue of this newsletter.

韓国青年新聞.  item_ID: 50874
東京: 韓青出版社. SerialID: 874

Kankoku Seinen Shinbun.
Tōkyō: Kansei Shuppansha.

The is a newspaper for Korean youth in Japan. The collection has three issues from 1976.
The collection has one issue of this newsletter from a Christian group concerning with Korean issues. The issue is from 1980.

The cover of his hand-lettered item contains a longer set of unrelated characters with furigana beside some of them to produce the name Kangoku Magazin. However, it came from a set of Sekigun materials. The collection has two issues.

The collection has one issue of this newsletter concerning Korea from 1975.

The collection has one 1979 issue of this newsletter.

The collection has three issue of this publication directed to nurses, from 1972 and 73.
Kansai Beheiren Tsūshin.
Ōsaka: Kansai Beheiren.

The collection has two issues of this newsletter from Kansai Beheiren, both from 1969.

Kanseitō Kōhan Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Sanrizuka Kaikō Soshi Kessen Tōitsu Hikokudan Kanseitō G-Gokugai Jimukyoku.

The collection has two issues of this newsletter from a trial support for the people arrested at Sanrizuka for attacking the control tower. They are issues #1 and #2 from 1979.

Kanseitō ni Akahata o.
Tōkyō: Kanseitō Saiban o Shōrisaseru Kai.

This is a newsletter supporting the people who were on trial for wrecking the control tower at Narita International Airport while it was under construction. The collection has four issues from 1979 and 1980.

Kantō Gakuin Daigaku Shinbun.
Yokohama: Kantō Gakuin Daigaku Shinbunkai Kantō Gakuin Joshi Tanki Daigaku Shikyoku.

This is the student newspaper of Kantō Gakuin University and its affiliated women’s junior college, but one of the two issues in the collection (#191) appears to have been put out by a Sekigun group shortly after the Lod Airport attack in 1972.

Kaman Nara, Ri Keisei-san o Sasaeru Kai Nyūsu.
Kyōto: Ri Keisei-san o Sasaeru Kai.

The collection has one 1976 issue of this support group newsletter for Ri Keisei-san.

Ganbare Jieitai.
Himeji: Betonamu Hansen Himeji Kōdō.
This newsletter was produced as part of the anti-war movement that was aimed at the Japanese Self-Defense Forces. This group was working to start such a movement directed at the Self-Defense Force members when a small group emerged independently within the force, which they could then support.

キイテルテラサイ.
長野: 坂田静子.
Kiite Kudasai.
Nagano: Sakata Shizuko.

The collection has one 1979 issue of this personal publication from Nagano.

キイガケンコトシサツウ.
東京: 新日本出版社.
Kikan Kagaku to Shisō.
Tōkyō: Shin Nihon Shuppansha.

The collection contains one issue of this quarterly magazine from 1974, on the theme of issues and developments in materialism.

キイクライス, 「レキシス・ブンカ・リロン」シ.
東京: 社会評論社.
Kikan Quo (Kuo).
Tōkyō: Shakai Hyōronsha.

This is a quarterly intellectual magazine published by Shakai Hyōronsha and the collection has five issues in its holdings. The collection has five issues from the 1980s.

キイロドウ Undō.
クラスト出版.
Kikan Rōdō Undō.
Kurasuto Shuppan.

The collection contains one issue of this magazine on the labor movement from September 1974.

軌跡.
全電通宮城県支部青年会議常任委員会.
Kiseki.
Zenzu Tohoku Miyagi-ken Shushu Junshoun Kyoiku Kikai Jōman Iinkai.
Kiseki.
Zen Dentsū Miyagi-ken Shibu Seinen Kaigi Jōnin Iinkai.

This is the newsletter of the Miyagi prefecture branch of the youth section of the Zen Dentsū union. The collection has three issues from 1974.

季節. item_ID: 50063
西宮: エスエル出版会. SerialID: 63

Kisetsu.
Nishinomiya: SL Shuppankai.

This is a collection of valuable documents concerning the original Bund (Bunto), Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei. Kisetsu was a book series produced by people from the 1970 Ampo era who were trying to achieve a “sokatsu” or resolution of the 1960 Ampo issue. The collection contains several volumes of the Kisetsu series that were published as books (Item # 541-544). They are catalogued in the collection as books, but were also cross-referenced as serials. There are five volumes, published from 1979-81.

季節通信. item_ID: 52018
西宮: エスエル出版会. SerialID: 2018

Kisetsu Tsūshin.
Nishinomiya: SL Shuppankai.

This is a 1988 issue of this newsletter.

北べ平連ニュース. item_ID: 50803
北区: 北べ平連. SerialID: 803

Kita Beheiren Nyūsu.
Kitaku: Kita Beheiren.

The collection has one issue from 1969 of a Beheiren newsletter from Kita-ku.

基地沖縄. item_ID: 51940
大阪: 基地沖縄社. SerialID: 1940

Kichi Okinawa.
Ōsaka: Kichi Okinawasha.

The collection has three issues of this newspaper on bases in Okinawa from 1956 and 1957.

基地情報. item_ID: 51626
横須賀: ヨコスカ市民グループ. SerialID: 1626

Kichi Jōhō.
Yokosuka: Yokosuka Shimin Gurūpu.
This newsletter is published jointly by two groups in Yokosuka reporting on the situation of the Yokosuka naval base, which was a focus of anti-base and anti-war protests against the port calls of nuclear vessels of the U.S. Navy. The co-publisher is Hangun Chōsa Kyōgi Kai.

基地リポートおきなわ.  item_ID: 50612
那覇: 沖縄基地をのぞく会.  SerialID: 612

Kichi Ripōto Okinawa.
Naha: Okinawa Kichi o Nozoku Kai.

The collection has three issues from 1977-79 of this magazine format publication on military bases in Okinawa.

岐阜大学新聞.  item_ID: 50588
岐阜: 岐阜大学新聞会.  SerialID: 588

Gifu Daigaku Shinbun.
Gifu: Gifu Daigaku Shinbunkai.

The collection has one issue of the Gifu University newspaper from 1974.

希望, 社会主義学生同盟全国機関紙.  item_ID: 52017
東京: 社会主義学生同盟再建全国準備委員会機関紙「希望」編集局.  SerialID: 2017

Kibō, Shakaishugi Gakusei Dōmei Zenkoku Kikanshi.

This is the inaugural issue of the Shagakudō newspaper from 1961.

キム.  item_ID: 51893
東京: 共産主義青年同盟.  SerialID: 1893

Kimu.
Tōkyō: Kyōsanshugi Seinen Dōmei.

Kimu was a youth group of Sekigun-ha for high school students and this is their publication.

かいほう （キリスト者平和委員会発行）.  item_ID: 52104
SerialID: 2104

Kaihō [published by Kirisutosha Heiwa Iinkai].

The collection has numerous publications called Kaihō. This one is a newsletter published by a Christian peace group and the collection has the first three issues from 1968.

逆流に抗して.  item_ID: 50565
国鉄労働運動研究会 (谷口直也).  SerialID: 565
Gyakuryū ni Kōshite.
Kokutetsu Rōdō Undō Kenkyūkai (Taniguchi Naoya).

The collection has only the inaugural issue of this magazine, published in June 1971.

逆光の思想.
札幌: 北海道大学出版会.
Gyakkō no Shisō.
Sapporo: Hokkaidō Daigaku Shuppankai.

Journal published by Hokudai (Hokkaido University) Zenkyōtō. The collection contains only one issue, from 1971.

キャ ッ トハウス通信.
東京: 労働者 学生 市民の反安保グループ CAT.
Kyatto Hausu Tsūshin.
Tōkyō: Rōdōsha, Gakusei, Shimin no Han-Anpo Gurūpu CAT.

This is a newsletter from a local Beheiren group. The collection has four issues from 1969.

救援.
東京: 救援連絡センター.
Kyūen.
Tōkyō: Kyūen Renraku Sentā.

Kyūen is the newspaper produced by Kyūen Renraku Sentā, which organizes support for persons arrested for New Left political activity. The newspaper has been issued continuously since 1970. The collection only has seven issues, one from 1974 and the rest from the early 1990s. There are several shukusatsuban editions of the newspaper available.

救援ニュース.
東京: 羽田10.8救援会.
Kyūen Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Haneda 10/8 Kyūenkai.

One of several newsletters produced by supporters of the students who were arrested during the 10/8/1967 First Haneda Incident. They were produced by essentially the same group, but the title of the newsletter changed as the pool of people they were supporting fluctuated. After the Sasebo protests in January, 1968, those arrestees were also supported and the name changed to reflect this. This was one of the original New Left support groups for unaffiliated (non-sect) students, which later became one of the founding groups for Kyūen Renraku Center.

救援ニュース.
那覇: 全沖縄救援連絡センター.
Kyūen Nyūsu.
Naha: Zen Okinawa Kyūen Renraku Sentā.

The collection has two serials called Kyūen Nyūsu. This one is a 1971 issue put out by the Okinawa Kyūen Renraku Sentā.

九州大学新聞. item_ID: 50238
福岡: 九州大学新聞部. SerialID: 238

Kyūshū Daigaku Shinbun. item_ID: 50884
Fukuoka: Kyūshū Daigaku Shinbunbu.

This is the student newspaper of Kyushu University. The collection has three issues from 1970.

九州通信, 九州活動者連合準備会機関紙. item_ID: 50205
福岡: 九州活動者連合準備会. SerialID: 52049

Kyūshū Tsūshin, Kyūshū Katsudōsha Rengō Junbikai Kikanshi. item_ID: 50033
Fukuoka: Kyūshū Katsudōsha Rengō Junbikai.

The collection has one issue from 1970 of an activists alliance in Kyūshū.

教育大学新聞. item_ID: 51827
東京: 東京教育大学新聞会. SerialID: 1827

Kyōiku Daigaku Shinbun. item_ID: 50205
Tōkyō: Tōkyō Kyōiku Daigaku Shinbun Kai.

This is an issue of the Tokyo Kyōiku Daigaku (Tokyo University of Education) student newspaper from June, 1968. It is from the Gomi subcollection and contains articles on the Rokugatsu Kōdō or June Action that he helped organize.

教育文化. item_ID: 50033
東京: 東京学芸大学教育文化刊行会. SerialID: 33

Kyōiku Bunka. item_ID: 50205
Tōkyō: Tōkyō Gakugei Daigaku Kyōiku Bunka Kankōkai.

The collection contains one issue of this publication published by a group at the Tokyo University of the Arts Education and Culture section.
Kyōsanshugi was the official theoretical journal of Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei, or Bund. It was first published in 1959 by the newly established Bund, and ceased publication in 1960. It was revived by the second Bund and published steadily until 1968, then from 1971 to 1973. The collection has a nearly complete set of 17 issues, and is missing only issue #13. The first attempts to revive the publication in 1965 were published by Reborushionsha, then Senkusha. From issue #8 in 1966 it was published by Senkisha. The book collection also contains two reprinted sets of the first Bund’s Kyōsanshugi, in Item #76 and Item #81, and a reprint of Kyōsanshugi published by the second Bund, through issue #12, as Item #82.

共産主義革命. item_ID: 50031
東京: 労働者共産主義委員会. SerialID: 31

Kyōsanshugi Kakumei.
Tōkyō: Rōdōsha Kyōsanshugi linkai.

This magazine format publication was produced by Rōdōsha Kyōsanshugi linkai, which was the product of a series of factional splits in the second Bund. One of the original factions created by the break-up of the first Bund in 1960 was Marusenha, which then participated actively in the creation of the second Bund in the early to mid-1960s. However, in 1968 the Marusenha group left the second Bund and formed an independent organization called Kyōsandō Rōdōsha Kakumeiha. Within a year or so this group had split again into several factions, one of which was Rōdōsha Kyōsanshugi linkai, which later came to be known as Dotōha. That group published Kyōsanshugi Kakumei as its theoretical journal from 1971 to 1975, as well as the newspaper Dotō, from which its nickname Dotōha is derived. The collection has a complete set of six issues of Kyōsanshugi Kakumei from this period. Dotōsha is listed as the co-publisher of Kyōsanshugi Kakumei.

共産主義者. item_ID: 50060
東京: 前進社. SerialID: 60

Kyōsanshugisha.
Tōkyō: Zenshinsha.

Kyōsanshugisha is the theoretical journal of the Chukaku-ha faction of Kakumeiteki Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei. The collection has 32 issues dating from the 1970s to early 1980s.

共産同赤軍派政治機関誌. item_ID: 50300
東京: 共産同赤軍派中央委員会. SerialID: 300

Kyōsandō Sekigunha Seiji Kikanshi.
Tōkyō: Kyōsandō Sekigunha Chuō linkai.

According to Takazawa’s bibliographic discussion in Sekigun Dokyumento, this was supposed to be published in February 1974 as the inaugural issue of the revived political journal, but it was not actually published and distributed. Parts of the content
later appeared in “Sekigun” Fukkango, numbered as #9 of the original series. What the collection has is a very rare copy of the original version.

共青同弾対部通信.  item_ID: 51954
共青同中央弾対部. SerialID: 1954

Kyōseidō Dantaibu Tsūshin.
Kyōseidō Chūō Dantaibu.

The collection has one 1979 issue of this newsletter from Kyōseidō.

兇徒.  item_ID: 50022
東京: ドキュメント犯罪の会. SerialID: 22

Kyōto.
Tōkyō: Dokyumento Hanzai no Kai.

This is a journal published by the support group for Nagayama Norio’s trials, and the collection contains three issues from 1970-1971. Nagayama was a young man from a poor family in Hokkaido who came to Tokyo in 1965 and worked many temporary jobs. In 1968, when he was 19, he shot four people to death using a gun he had stolen from Yokosuka US Naval Base near Tokyo. He was given the death penalty, and his appeals attracted support because he had been a minor at the time of the crimes. The Supreme Court ruling that confirmed his death sentence established the “Nagayama standard” that defines the conditions under which a minor can be given the death penalty. While he was in prison he wrote and published several things with the aid of the support group. Two of these are in the Takazawa Collection as Item ID#936 and #937 and his novel Kihashi won a major literary prize. His death sentence was carried out in 1997.

共同通信.  item_ID: 50313
神戸: 爆取被告連絡会議関西準備委員会. SerialID: 313

Kyōdō Tsūshin.
Kōbe: Bakutori Hikoku Renraku Kaigi Kansai Junbi Iinkai.

This gariban publication was put out by a group providing support to the defendants arrested for a Sekigunha pipe bomb attack on the Neyagawa Police Station in Osaka. The collection has only the initial issue which may have been the only one produced.

京都大学新聞.  item_ID: 50012
京都: 京都大学新聞社. SerialID: 12

Kyōto Daigaku Shinbun.
Kyōto: Kyōto Daigaku Shinbunsha.

Student newspaper of Kyoto University. Shaseidō Kaihō-ha (commonly called “Aokai” because their group wore light blue helmets) had influence over the newspaper. The collection holds 207 issues of the newspaper, with 6 from 1969, 18 from 1970, and weekly issues from 1971 through 1975.
京都民報.
Kyōto Minpō.
The collection has one issue of this commercially produced newspaper from February 1969, protesting the crackdown on students.

極北の思想.
Kyokuhoku no Shisō.

虚構解体, 「警視総監公舎爆破（未遂）」フレームアップ解体闘争通信.
Kyokō Kaitai, Keishi Sōkan Kōsha Bakuha (Misui) Furēmu Appu Kaitai Tōsō Tsūshin.
This magazine format publication was produced by a support group involved in the Tsuchida-Nisseki-Peace Can Bomb frame-up case. The editor and publisher were initially listed as Rokunin o Kyūen suru Kai, but after issue #13 it changed to Kyokō Kaitai Henshū Iinkai. The collection has issues #7-#18, published in 1974 and 1975.

拠点, 新宿ベ平連機関誌.
Kyoten, Shinjuku Beheiren Kikanshi.
This magazine format publication was produced by the Shinjuku Beheiren organization. The collection has five scattered issues published from 1968 to 1970. The subtitle Shinjuku Beheiren Kikanshi appears from issue #7, and from issue #10 the publisher changes to Kyoten Henshūbu.

拒否戦線.
Kyohi Sensen.
This is a single issue (volume 1) of a magazine put out by the Nihon Sekigun – Arabu Kyohi Sensen solidarity in 1977.

銀河通信, 湘南ベ平連ニュース.
Matsuzaki: Shinanbeheiren.


The collection has one newsletter from 1969 published by the Beheiren group in Chigasaki.

緊急通達. JRCL 中央書記局. Kinkyū Tsūtatsu. JRCL Chūō Shokkyoku.

This is an emergency directive from the Central Committee of the JRCL.


The collection has nine issues of the newsletters of a support group for the trial of Kin Kirō, a Korean resident of Japan with a criminal history who was the central figure of the Kin Kirō incident in 1968. He shot and killed two gang members and then took 18 people hostage in a hotel in Shizuoka and then called police to tell them where he was. He demanded an apology from two policemen who had made discriminatory remarks about him, and that the police disclose the criminal background of the two people he had killed. NHK broadcast the apology, and Kin was captured after a four-day standoff during which he had released many of the hostages. He was then charged with murder, kidnapping, and violation of the explosives control law. His case attracted the attention of people sympathetic to the discrimination aspects, especially after a 1969 story by another zainichi Korean portrayed his acts as “justifiable resistance.” He had a long, contested trial with a support group, after which he was sentenced to life imprisonment. The issues in the collection date from 1969 to 1973, when the first trial ended.


Kin Jiha is the Japanese name of Korean poet Kim Chi Ha, who was prosecuted and given the death penalty in 1974 for his poetry supporting democracy. The collection has one issue of this newsletter from 1977 from a group engaged in a signature petition campaign to save Kin Jiha from the death penalty.

This newsletter was put out by a group supporting Kim Dai Chū, who had been kidnapped from his exile in Japan the previous year. The collection has two issues from 1974.

金武湾を守る会ニュース.  item_ID: 51960
沖縄: 金武湾を守る会.  SerialID: 1960

Kinwan o Mamoru Kai Nyūsu.
Okinawa: Kinwan o Mamoru Kai.

The collection has one 1975 newsletter from this group trying to protect Kin Bay in Okinawa from CTS construction.

苦海.  item_ID: 50773
東京: 東京・水俣病を告発する会.  SerialID: 773

Kugai.
Tōkyō: Tōkyō Minamatabyō o Kokuhatsu suru Kai.

The collection has one issue from 1971 of this newsletter from a Tokyo group supporting the victims of Minamata disease through an anti-pollution lawsuit.

久保斗争ニュース.  item_ID: 50269
東京: 久保書店労組.  SerialID: 269

Kubo Tōsō Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Kubo Shoten Rōso.

This is a newsletter put out by the labor union at Kubo Shoten. The collection has two issues from 1970.

組合速報.  item_ID: 50541
ヒルトン労執行部.  SerialID: 541

Kumiai Sokuhō.
Hiruton Rō Shikkōbu.

The collection has two issues from 1977 of this newsletter from the Hilton Hotel union in Okinawa.

組合ニュース.  item_ID: 50502
沖縄県タクシー労働組合共同分会.  SerialID: 502

Kumiai Nyūsu.
Okinawa-ken Takushi Rōdō Kumiai Kyōdō Bunkai.

The collection has two issues from 1981 of the newsletter of the Okinawan taxi drivers union.

組合ニュース.  item_ID: 51634
オキコ労働組合教宣部.  SerialID: 1634
Kumiai Nyūsu.  
Okiko Rōdō Kumiai Kyōsenbu.

The collection has two issues of this newsletter from a labor union in Okinawa from 1975.

Kumiai Nyūsu.  
Okinawa: Okinawa-ken Masukomi Rōkyō Ryûkyû Shinpo Rôso.

This is a labor union newsletter from the Okinawa prefecture mass communications workers union. The collection has three issues from 1974.

Kumiai Nyūsu.  
Ishibashi Insatsu, Jimukisha Rōdō Kumiai.

This is a newsletter published by the reporters union at Ishibashi Printing. There are nine issues in the collection from 1974 and 1975. The collection also has other publications from this labor union.

Kurohata, Nihon Anakisuto Renmei Kikanshi (Organo de Anarkista Federación Japana).  
Tōkyō: Kurohata Henshūkyoku.

The collection has three issues of the newsletter of the Japan Anarchist League from 1961.

Bunkyō Puroretaria Gundan.  
Tōkyō: Gebarutosha.

This hand-produced (gariban) newsletter format publication was produced around the time of the Tokyo University struggle. The Bunkyō of the title refers to Bunkyō-ku in Tokyo, the district in which Tokyo University and many other universities were located. The same publisher, Gebarutosha, also published Proretaria Gundan in magazine format.

Gunji Minron, people’s military forum.  
Tōkyō: Gunji Mondai Kenkyûkai.
The collection contains three issues of this journal published by the Military Problems Research Group, an anti-military group.

軍縮問題資料.  item_ID: 50166
東京: 宇都宮軍縮研究室. SerialID: 166
Gunshuku Mondai Shiryō.
Tōkyō: Utsunomiya Gunshuku Kenkyūshitsu.

This is a monthly magazine produced by the Utsunomiya Disarmament Research Institute. The collection contains one issue from 1982 urging Japan to reject the Reagan administration’s military expansion demands.

群像.  item_ID: 50146
東京: 講談社. SerialID: 146
Gunzō.
Tōkyō: Kōdansha.

This is a monthly intellectual and literary journal published by Kōdansha. There are four issues in the collection because of specific articles. One from 1971 is a memorial to Takahashi Kazumi.

薰風.  item_ID: 51636
千葉: 三里塚芝山連合空港反対同盟. SerialID: 1636
Kunpū.
Chiba: Sanrizuka Shibayama Rengō Kūkō Hantai Dōmei.

The collection has six issues of this particular newsletter from the Hantai Dōmei of Sanrizuka and Shibayama, including the inaugural issue from 1977 and scattered issues through 1982.

群ぼう, 三里塚横堀キリスト教会会報.  item_ID: 52033
千葉: 三里塚横堀キリスト教会. SerialID: 2033
Gunbō, Sanrizuka Yokobori Kirisuto Kyōkai Kaihō.
Chiba: Sanrizuka Yokobori Kirisuto Kyōkai.

The collection has one 1980 issue of this newsletter from the Sanrizuka Yokobori Christian Church.

軍労活（準）ニュース.  item_ID: 51874
軍労働者活動家会議（準）. SerialID: 1874
Gunrōkatsu (jun) Nyūsu.
Gun Rōdōsha Katsudōka Kaigi (jun).

This is a newspaper published by an anti-war group within Zengunrō known as the Activist Council or Katsudōka Kaigi.
The collection contains a special issue from 1983 that is a commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Karl Marx' death.

The collection has two issues from 1967 and 1968 of this newspaper put out by a theater company.

The collection contains one issue of this magazine that contains a special section on the social history of handbills. It was the last issue published with this title.

The collection contains one issue from 1973 of this monthly magazine about Kyoto with a feature on the end of Kyoto.

This is a special issue of Kindai Mājan (Modern Mahjong) that was devoted to the Zenkyōtō movement.

The collection contains one issue from 1983 of this magazine, featuring articles attacking wrongdoing by a Tokyo High Court judge and privileged high bureaucrats.
The collection has one 1982 issue of this monthly magazine.

This is an anti-Liberal Democratic Party newsletter format publication produced in the wake of the Lockheed scandal, a major political scandal involving bribes to get the Japanese government to purchase Lockheed planes for the Japanese military that eventually brought down Prime Minister Tanaka Kakuei. At that time, the LDP was referred to by opponents as the “Peanuts Party,” from which the publication name is derived. There is another weekly publication with a similar title, Shūkan Pīnatsu (Serial ID #378), in the collection that is also critical of the LDP over the Lockheed scandal. It is referred to as a “shimai-shi” in Gekkan Pīnatsu.

Gekkan Fōramu is a monthly magazine published by Forum 90, which is the major anti-death penalty organization in Japan. The issue in the collection from April 1993 contains a featured article on the Emperor and Okinawa.

This monthly magazine is a publication of the Labor University. The one issue in the collection is a major special issue from 1975 on the postwar labor movement.

Gekkan Rōdō Mondai is, as its title says, a monthly magazine concerning labor problems. The one issue in the collection is an issue from 1961 featuring the debate over the Communist Party and Structural Reform.
This magazine was found with Kyōsanhugisha Dōmei Kakumei no Hata’s publication Chōsei. The collection has only one issue.

This is an underground magazine published in Kyoto.

The collection contains one issue of this linguistics magazine from 1980, on the library world.

The collection has a 1968 issue of this linguistics magazine with a special on Kansaibén.

Personal journal written and published by Akita Akehiro, the chairman of Nichidai (Nihon University) Zenkyōtō. The collection contains only one issue published in December 1970.

The collection has 27 issues of this magazine, dating from 1961 to 1974.
The collection has three 1977 issues of this newsletter from the Okinawa prefecture workers union Minpo section, reporting on the Yūna Gakuen struggle. See also Serial ID# 689.

The collection has five issues of this newsletter from 1974, issues #1-6 with #5 missing. It is the newsletter of the mass media labor union branch newspaper Kensetsu in Okinawa.

The collection has only one issue of this newsletter from a newspaper workers union in Okinawa.

The collection has one issue from 1967 of this publication from Hokkaido.

Gendai is a commercial magazine. The collection contains five issues from the mid-1980s with relevant articles.

There are two serials called Gendai in the collection. There is only one 1961 issue of this one, from Waseda University’s literature faculty student government organization.
現代革命, 統一共産同盟中央機関紙.  
大阪: 共井こう三.  
Gendai Kakumei, Tōitsu Kyōsan Dōmei Chūō Kikanshi.  
Ōsaka: Tomoi Közō.  
The collection has one issue from 1967 of this newsletter.  

現代革命論研究会月報.  
東京: 現代革命論研究会事務局.  
Gendai Kakumeiron Kenkyūkai Geppō.  
Tōkyō: Gendai Kakumeiron Kenkyūkai Jimukyoku.  
The collection has just one issue, from 1979, of this monthly magazine.  

現代コリア.  
東京: 現代コリア研究所.  
Gendai Koria.  
Tōkyō: Gendai Koria Kenkyūjo.  
A journal about Korea published by Sato Katsumi.  

現代コリア別冊 韓国・朝鮮を知るためのシリーズ.  
東京: 現代コリア研究所.  
Gendai Koria Bessatsu: Kankoku Chōsen o Shiru tame no Shirīzu.  
Tōkyō: Gendai Koria Kenkyūjo.  
This is a special publication of the magazine Gendai Koria from 1997.  

現代思想.  
東京: 現代思潮社.  
Gendai Shisō.  
Tōkyō: Gendai Shichōsha.  
The collection has a 1961 issue of this publication.  

現代詩手帖.  
東京: 思潮社.  
Gendaishi Techō.  
Tōkyō: Shichōsha.  
This is a commercial history magazine. The one issue in the collection is a special issue on the archaeology of Austronesia.  

現代と思想.  
東京: 青木書店.  
item_ID: 50795  
SerialID: 795  

item_ID: 50563  
SerialID: 563  

item_ID: 50870  
SerialID: 870  

item_ID: 52159  
SerialID: 2159  

item_ID: 51742  
SerialID: 1742  

item_ID: 50135  
SerialID: 135  

item_ID: 50189  
SerialID: 189
The collection contains one issue of this journal from 1973, which is a special issue on contemporary historical materialism theory.

Gendai no Me is another commercially published magazine edited by a veteran of the New Left that often contains articles about the New Left or by New Left authors. The collection contains 21 issues from 1966 through 1983.

This is a regularly published journal sponsored by Ando Jinpei, a post-war left wing critic who was active in the early postwar communist party cell at Tokyo University. He was the first student to be expelled from the university in the postwar period. He left the JCP in 1961 and is the editor and publisher of Gendai no Riron. The collection contains 13 issues of the magazine from the 1960s through 1980s. The titles of the issues are included in the website entries for the individual issues.

The collection has one issue from 1972 of this commercially published magazine.

The collection has two issues from 1976 of this publication in support of the Sanrizuka struggle.
The collection has one issue from 1979 of this newsletter from an anti-nuclear group, which is a special issue on the Three Mile Island nuclear accident.

**Genpatsu Moratoriamu.**
Tōkyō: Genpatsu Moratoriamu o Motomeru Kai.

The collection has the inaugural issue of this newspaper from 1979 promoting a nuclear moratorium. This was part of a worldwide nuclear moratorium campaign that was particularly strong in Europe.

**Ken Hansen Nyūsu.**
Kawasaki: Kanagawa-ken Hansen Seinen iinkai.

The collection has one issue of this newsletter put out by the Hansen Seinen iinkai of Kanagawa-ken. Hansen Seinen iinkai were groups of young laborers, organized by New Left students into antiwar activities. This one was about their antiwar activities, as opposed to Serial ID#427, published the same day, which was about their labor movement activities.

**Kenrōkyō Seinenkyō Nyūsu.**
Okinawa-ken Rōkyō Seinenbu Kyōgikai.

The collection has ten issues of the newsletter of the youth division of the Okinawa prefectural labor union.

**Kenrōkyō Sokuhō.**
Naha: Okinawa-ken Rōdō Kumiai Kyōgikai.

The collection has 26 issues of the newsletter of the Okinawa Prefecture prefectural workers union, from 1974 to 1978, with many issues from April and May 1975.

**Kōga, Nitchū Yūkō Kyōkai (Seitō) Sōdai Shibu Kikanshi.**
Tōkyō: Sōdai Shibu Kikanshi Henshūbu.

This magazine was produced by a Japan-China Friendship group at Waseda University, in which Tsumura Takashi was the leader.
公害を逃すな。
東京: 富山化学の公害輸出をやめさせる実行委員会.

item_ID: 50561
SerialID: 561

Kōgai o Nogasu na.
Tōkyō: Toyama Kagaku no Kōgai Yushutsu o Yamesaseru Jikkō Iinkai.

This is the long-running magazine format publication of an environmental organization that originally formed to protest pollution caused by the industrial facilities of Toyama Kagaku. The publisher changes to Hirayama Takasada from issue #43 and then to Han Kōgai Yushutsu Tsūhō Sentā, which is also listed as the editor from issue #43. Nittai Seinen Yūkō Undō is also listed as a publisher on some issues.

紅旗, 共産主義者同盟(紅旗)中央機関紙.
東京: 紅旗社.

item_ID: 50372
SerialID: 372

Kōki, Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei (Kōki) Chūō Kikanshi.
Tōkyō: Kōkisha.

This is the newspaper of a rather late Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei faction, who name is the same as its newspaper, Kōki. The collection has 9 issues from 1976-1980.

紅旗, 共産主義者同盟(紅旗)理論誌.
東京: 紅旗社.

item_ID: 50373
SerialID: 373

Kōki, Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei (Kōki) Rironshi.
Tōkyō: Kōkisha.

This is a magazine format theoretical publication by the Kōki faction of Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei. The collection has the inaugural issue from 1980 and it is not known whether other issues were ever published.

紅旗.
反帝反修学生戦線.

item_ID: 51877
SerialID: 1877

Kōki.
Hantei Hanshū Gakusei Sensen.

There are two different publications called Kōki in the collection. This one was produced by an anti-imperialist student group and the collection has one issue from 1969.

恒久平和と人民民主主義のために!.
共産党・労働者党情報局 ブカレスト.

item_ID: 50065
SerialID: 65

Kōkyū Heiwa to Jinmin Minshushugi no Tame ni !
Kyōsantō Rōdōshatō Jōkyōoku Bukaresuto.

The collection contains 59 issues dating from 1951 to 1956 of this newspaper, which is a condensed version of the main Cominform newspaper “For a Lasting Peace, for a People’s Democracy”. It was published in Japanese in Bucharest, Romania by the Cominform.
工業新聞. item_ID: 50759
東京: 東京工業大学新聞会. SerialID: 759

Kōgyō Daigaku Shinbun.
Tōkyō: Tōkyō Kōgyō Daigaku Shinbun Kai.

The collection has one issue from 1979 of the Tokyo Technical University newspaper, which is a special issue on nuclear power.

攻撃, 共産主義者同盟関西政治理論誌. item_ID: 50589
大阪: 共産主義者同盟関西地方委員会. SerialID: 589

Kōgeki, Kyōsanshugisha Domei Kansai Seiji Rironshi.
Ōsaka: Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Kansai Chihō linkai.

The collection has one issue of this Kansai Bund magazine from 1968.

高校学園階級闘争. item_ID: 50340
東京: プロレタリア軍団全国高校生評議会・結成準備会. SerialID: 340

Kōkō Gakuen Kaikyū Tōsō.
Tōkyō: Puroretaria Gundan Zenkoku Kōkōsei Hyōgikai Kessei Junbikai.

This is the inaugural issue of a publication directed to high school students mobilized by Puroretaria Gundan, a student organization of a breakaway faction from Dai Yon Inta.

高校生活指導, 中部支部実践記録. item_ID: 51848
沖生研中部生活指導部会. SerialID: 1848

Kōkō Seikatsu Shidō, Chūbu Shibu Jissen Kiroku.
Okiseiken Chūbu Seikatsu Shidōbukai.

The collection has one issue from 1971 of this publication from Okinawa.

高校生の教師, 生活指導実践記録. item_ID: 51853
沖縄: 沖縄県立読谷高等学校(生活指導部会). SerialID: 1853

Kōkōsei no Kyōshi, Seikatsu Shidō Jissen Kiroku.
Okinawa: Okinawa Kenritsu Yomitan Kōtō Gakkō (Seikatsu Shidōbukai).

The collection has one 1973 issue of this publication from Yomitan High School teachers in Okinawa.

構造. item_ID: 50160
東京: 経済構造社. SerialID: 160

Kōzō.
Tōkyō: Keizai Kōzōsha.

Kōzō is a commercial magazine dealing with economic and social issues. The four issues in the collection, from 1970 and 1971, deal with Yoshimoto Taka’aki’s ideas, education, the modern state and class consciousness, and revolution and guerrilla warfare.
公訴棄却実行委ニュース. item_ID: 50547
東京: 自主交渉、川本裁判「公訴棄却」実行委員会. SerialID: 547
Kōso Kikyaku Jikkōi Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Jishu Kōshō, Kawamoto Saiban "Kōso Kikyaku" Jikkō Iinkai.
The collection has two issues from 1978 of this group involved in the dismissal of a legal appeal.

合同救援ニュース. item_ID: 50367
東京: 王子闘争救援会. SerialID: 367
Gōdō Kyūen Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Ōji Tōsō Kyūenkai.
This is joint publication of Ōji Tōsō Kyūenkai, Sanrizuka Tōsō Kyūenkai, Tōdai Zenkyōtō o Shiensuru Kai Kyūenbu, Nichidai Tōsō Kyūenkai Junbikai, Haneda 10/8 Kyūenkai, and 6.15 Kyūenkai Iinkai. It was the initial version of the publication that subsequently became Kyūen, the newspaper of Kyūen Renraku Sentā.

行動隊ニュース. item_ID: 52013
大正行動隊. SerialID: 2013
Kōdōtai Nyūsu.
Taishō Kōdōtai.
This is a 1962 gōgai issue of this neewsletter.

公判通信. item_ID: 50232
横浜: 連合赤軍公判対策委員会. SerialID: 232
Kōhan Tsūshin.
Yokohama: Rengō Sekigun Kōhan Taisaku Iinkai.
This is a newsletter produced by a trial support group for the Rengō Sekigun defendants. This one was published in Yokohama and the collection has two issues. See Serial #233 for another publication by the same group.

公判通信. item_ID: 51725
東京: ’71黒ヘルゲリラ戦士公判対策委員会. SerialID: 1725
Kōhan Tsūshin.
Tōkyō: ’71 Kuroheru Gerira-senshi Kōhan Taisaku Iinkai.
The collection has one 1974 issue of a support group for people on trial for the 1971 “black helmet” guerrilla incident. Black helmet refers to a guerrilla group not identified with any known New Left organization and this was a group of small underground cells.

紅風, 共産主義青年団機関誌. item_ID: 50794
東京: 共産主義青年団. SerialID: 794
Kōfū, Kyōsanshugi Seinendan Kikanshi.
Tōkyō: Kyōsanshugi Seinendan.

The collection has two issues from 1972 and 1973 of this publication from Kyōsanshugi Seinendan.

交流.
東京: 「交流」編集会議.

Kōryū.
Tōkyō: Kōryū Henshū Kaigi.

The collection has one issue from 1976 of this newsletter.

コールサイン沖縄.
日本民間放送労働組合連合会沖縄地連.

Kōrusain Okinawa.
Nihon Minkan Hōsō Rōdō Kumiai Rengō Kai Okinawa Chiren.

The collection has one 1974 issue of this newsletter from a broadcasting labor union in Okinawa.

声なき声.
神戸: 声なき声市民の会.

Koe naki Koe.
Kōbe: Koe naki Koe Shimin no Kai.

This newsletter was published by one of the oldest citizens’ groups in Japan, which was active during the 1960 Ampo protests. Its leaders were Kobayashi Tomi and Takabatake Michitoshi. The issue in the collection is from 1968.

声なき声のたより.
東京: 声なき声の会.

Koe naki Koe no Tayori.
Tōkyō: Koe naki Koe no Kai.

Koe naki Koe was an organization founded during the 1960 Ampo struggle to mobilize ordinary citizens. The collection has just one issue of the Koe naki Koe newsletter from 1969.

五月.
東京: 韓国民主化支援世界大会委員会(ASKOD)編集部.

Gogatsu.
Tōkyō: Kankoku Minshuka Shien Sekai Taikai Inkkai (ASKOD) Henshūbu.

The collection has the inaugural issue from 1983 of this newspaper from a group supporting democracy in South Korea.
Koganei Shimin no Koe.
Tōkyō: Koganei Shimin no Koe Henshūbu.

This is a local newspaper from Koganei city in the outskirts of Tokyo with Beheiren ties. The collection has seven issues from 1968 and 1969.

Kokukōrō Shinbun.

The collection has only one issue of this newspaper of the labor union for national government workers. It is a gōgai issue from 1976.

Kokusai Kaikyū Tōsō Shiryōshū.
Tōkyō: Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Kokusaibu.

The collection has one issue of this magazine put out by the International section of Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei in December 1968.

Tōkyō: Kokusai Kirisutokyō Daigaku Shinbunkai.

This is the International Christian University student newspaper, and the collection has one issue from 1970.

Kokusai Shiryō.
Tōkyō: Kokumin Bunkosha / Kokusai Shiryō Gakari.

This is a serial published by the Japan Communist Party. The publisher’s name changes from Kokumin Bunkosha to Kokusai Shiryō Gakari from issue #44. The collection has 20 issues dating from 1956 to 1958.
This is a movement newspaper published in Osaka. The collection has two issues from 1969.

The collection has 13 issues of this magazine, all from 1950. It was included in the Aihara-Furuya materials.

Arai Mariko was an associate of Higashi Asia Han-nichi Busō Sensen who was prosecuted for her “spiritual involvement” in the group’s bombing campaign even though she had not participated in any of the incidents. She spent a total of twelve years in prison. This is a newsletter put out by supporters seeking to get her released. The collection contains only the first issue. Her prison writings were later published as a book which is not in the collection.

This publication was designed to facilitate communication both among Sekigunha members who were in prison, and between those in prison and those outside. It was published quite regularly from August, 1970 to September 1971, roughly when Rengō Sekigun was formed. It was revived for one issue in 1973. According to Takazawa's published biobiblography of Sekigun materials, issues from #1 (8/11/70) to #9 (9/14/71) were published by Kyōsandō Sekigunha Kyūtaibu. Issue #10 was published by Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Sekigunha Saiken Junbi Iinkai, as “Saikan 1 gō” in March 1973.

The collection has one issue of this newsletter from 1971.

The collection has three issues of this magazine from 1970.
Kokubungaku Kaishaku to Kanshō.
Tōkyō: Shibundō.

The collection has a 1971 issue of this commercial magazine because it has feature on Takahashi Kazumi.

Kokubungaku Kaishaku to Kyōzai no Kenkyū.
Tōkyō: Gakutōsha.

The collection has two issues of this commercial magazine because of particular content in both issues related to Takahashi Kazumi. The issues are from 1974 and 1978.

Kokumin Shuntō Shinbun (Okinawa Ban).
Naha: Okinawa-ken Rōdō Kumiai Kyōgikai.

The collection has only one issue, from 1979, of this newspaper produced by the Okinawa Prefecture labor alliance.

Kokumin Bunka, National Culture Review.
Tōkyō: Kokumin Bunka Kaigi.

This magazine was put out by Hidaka Rokurō and Takabatake Michitoshi as part of an effort at a unified antiwar movement. When the Communist Party pulled out of the effort, they organized it around citizens’ groups. The organization publishing it, Kokumin Bunka Kaigi, was the listed contact address for over 300 citizen’s organizations that participated in the June Action (Rokugatsu Kōdō) in 1968 and 1969. This organization and its publication thus became the operating base for the flowering of anti-war citizens’ groups in the late 1960s.

Koza Kōkō Shinbun.
Okinawa: Koza Kōtō Gakkō Seitokai Shinbunbu.

The collection has one 1957 issue of this newspaper from Okinawa.
Kotogara.
Tōkyō: Kotogara Henshū Iinkai.

The collection has one 1985 issue of this magazine with a feature on the 1970s.

小西反軍裁判. item_ID: 51740
東京: 小西裁判を支援する都民の会. SerialID: 1740

Konishi Hangun Saiban.
Tōkyō: Konishi Saiban o Shien suru Tomin no Kai.

The collection has one 1972 issue of this newsletter from the support group for Konishi Makoto’s trial. Konishi was a member of the self-defense force who was prosecuted for antiwar activities.

小西反軍裁判ニュース. item_ID: 50784
東京: 小西反軍裁判支援委員会. SerialID: 784

Konishi Hangun Saiban Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Konishi Hangun Saiban Shien Iinkai.

This is the regular newsletter put out by the support group for Konishi Makoto. Konishi was a Self Defense Force officer arrested for refusing to participate in military drills in preparation for SDF security operations related to the 1970 Ampo protests and leafleting anti-war handbills. He was then indicted under the very serious charge of sedition. The defense team used the court to question the constitutionality of the SDF, but when the lower court found him innocent of the sedition charge, the state did not appeal because they did not want to have the higher courts rule on the constitutionality of the SDF. The collection contains many other materials related to this case, including books written by Konishi, because Furuya Yoshiko was actively involved in his trial support group.

この道ひとすじ, リブニュース. item_ID: 50381
東京: リブ新宿センター. SerialID: 381

Kono Michi Hitosuji, Ribu Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Ribu Shinjuku Sentā.

The collection has two issues from 1972 and 1973 of this women’s liberation newspaper.

こぶし, 自治労那覇市職 青年部機関紙. item_ID: 50658
那覇: 自治労那覇市職青年部. SerialID: 658

Kobushi, Jichirō Nahashishoku Seinenbu Kikanshi.
Naha: Jichirō Naha-shishoku Seinenbu.

This is the newsletter of the youth division of a union in Naha, Okinawa. The collection has three issues from 1975 and 1977.

コボたち. item_ID: 50569
岐阜: コボたち編集室. SerialID: 569
Kobotachi.
Gifu: Kobotachi Henshūshitsu.

The collection has only one issue of this publication, from 1980.

雇用・失反・中小対策ニュース.
東京: 春闘共闘雇用・失反・中小対策委員会.

Koyō, Shippan, Chūshō Taisaku Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Shuntō Kyōtō Koyō, Shippan, Chushō Taisaku linkai.

The collection has one issue from 1975 of a group preparing for the spring labor offensive for workers in small and medium sized companies.

これでいいのかニュース.
東京: 日本はこれでいいのか市民連合.

Kore de Ii no ka Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Nihon wa Kore de Ii no ka Shimin Rengō.

This is a journal published by Oda Makoto after Beheiren ended and it is still published occasionally today. The collection contains 28 issues published between 1981 and 1985.

根拠地.
東京: 現代思想社.

Konkyochi.
Tōkyō: Gendai Shisōsha.

This magazine was put out by participants in the Közō Kaikakuha (but a different group from those publishing Shutai to Henkaku). Andō Jimbē of Tōitsu Shakaigaku Dōmei (Tōshadō), Mutō Ichiyō of Kyōrōtō and Beheiren, and Yoshikawa Yūichi of Beheiren were involved in this movement.

コンテスタシオン, 法大平連機関誌.
法大平連編集部.

Kontesutashion, Hōdai Beheiren Kikanshi.
Hōdai Beheiren Henschūbu.

This magazine was put out by the student Beheiren group at Hōsei Daigaku.

コンテスタシオン.
立命館大学全学共闘会議法学部闘争委員会機関誌編集局.

Kontesutashion.
Ritsumeikan Daigaku Zengaku Kyōtō Kaigi Hōgakubu Tōsō linkai Kikanshi Henschūkyoku.

The collection has two issues of this newspaper, the inaugural and the second, from the Ritsumeikan University Zenkyōtō. Both are from 1969 during the conflict there.
The collection has nine issues of this monthly commercial magazine from 1967 through 1969, when Okinawa was still under American Occupation.

There are many publications with this name. This one was produced by Shaseidō Kaihōha.

Commercial magazine for book lovers. Takazawa contributed an article to this magazine, which is why the issue in the collection.

After the Rengō Sekigun incident a group centered around Daibosatsu defendants organized the Tokyo committee of Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Sekigunha and published Saisei ni Mukete. The collection has two issues, which focus on settling accounts from Rengō Sekigun.
The collection contains three issues from 1961 of the newsletter of the labor university’s publication section.

最賃闘争ニュース.
東京: 春闘共闘最賃対策委員会.
Saichin Tōsō Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Shuntō Kyōtō Saichin Taishaku Iinkai.

The collection has two issues of this newsletter from a labor organization fighting for a minimum wage, from 1974 and 1975.

在日韓国人“政治犯”を支援する会全国会議ニュース.
東京: 在日韓国人“政治犯”を支援する会全国会議.
Zainichi Kankokujin “Seijihan” o Shien suru Kai Zenkoku Kaigi Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Zainichi Kankokujin “Seijihan” o Shien suru Kai Zenkoku Kaigi.

This is the newsletter of a support group for Korean residents of Japan who have been arrested. They are calling them “seijihan” or political prisoners. The collection has the first two issues from 1976 and 1977, plus a later one from 1981.

相模原NEWS.
相模原: ベ平連相模原.
Sagamihara Nyūsu.
Sagamihara: Beheiren Sagamihara.

The collection has one issue of this newsletter from the Sagamihara Beheiren chapter, from 1973.

さきがけ.
東京: 日本健青会.
Sakigake.
Tōkyō: Nihon Kenseikai.

The collection has two issues of this newspaper from 1956.

サシバ.
沖縄: 今帰仁・泉原農場.
Sashiba.
Okinawa: Nakijin, Izumibaru Nōjō.

The collection has one undated issue, #30, of this individually produced publicaiton.

査証.
大阪: 査証編集委員会.
Sashō.
Ōsaka: Sashō Henshū Iinkai.
The title of this organizational publication of Sekigun-ha is Sashō, which means “visa.” The journal was published by Takazawa Kōji, expressing his wish to issue a visa for people like Trotsky (known for his journey without a country that would accept him, described in his diary “Planet Without a Visa.”) This publication was produced in Japan as a voice for the Japanese Red Army group in the Middle East, and featured articles by and about them. The collection contains 8 issues produced from 1971-1973. The collection’s manuscripts section also contains many of the manuscripts that were published in Sashō.

雑季帖. item_ID: 51677
京都: 編集工舎. SerialID: 1677
Zakkichō.
Kyōto: Henshū Kōsha.

The collection has one 1984 issue of this commercial magazines that has a feature on 1960s graffiti.

札幌べ平連ニュース. item_ID: 50802
札幌: 札幌べ平連. SerialID: 802
Sapporo Beheiren Nyūsu.
Sapporo: Sapporo Beheiren.

The collection has five issues of this newsletter from the Sapporo Beheiren chapter, ranging from 1968 to 1975.

左派. item_ID: 50402
川崎: 共産主義者同盟神奈川委員会. SerialID: 402
Saha.
Kawasaki: Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Kanagawa Iinkai.

The collection contains one issue of this magazine from 1970, #2, published by the Kanagawa committee of Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei.

ザ・パスポート. item_ID: 50054
東京: 帰国の裁判を考える会. SerialID: 54
Za Pasupōto.
Tōkyō: Kikokusha no Saiban o Kangaeru Kai.

Newsletter published by the support group for the Nihon Sekigun members who had been deported back to Japan and were on trial. The collection contains nine issues produced in 1988-1990.

SAPIO. item_ID: 52126
SAPIO.

The collection has eleven issues of this commercial magazine from the late 1990s because they contained articles about North Korea.
This is a newsletter from an organization promoting relations between people in Japan and Thailand. The collection has one issue from 1978.

The collection has five issues from 1974 and 1975 of a publication of the support organization for Ishikawa Kazuo, who had been falsely convicted in the Sayama case. Buraku Kaihō Dōmei and other groups took up the cause to get the case reviewed and he was found not guilty on a subsequent retrial.

The collection has the inaugural issue of this publication from 1961.

This newsletter was produced in 1983 by a coalition of women's groups involved in an election campaign. In addition to Nihon Fujin Yūkensha Dōmei, the groups were Shimin Undō Zenkoku Sentā, and Sangiin o Torimodosu Kai Jimukyoku.

The collection has twelve issues of the Sankei Shimbun, a major national economic newspaper published in Osaka. The issues are from 1962 through 1970 and presumably are in the collection because of specific articles they contained.
Sankei Shinbun (Tōkyō Honsha), Sangyō Keizai Shinbun (Sankei).
Tōkyō: Sangyō Keizai Shinbun Tōkyō Honsha.

This is a major daily newspaper. The collection has only one issue, from the death of the Shōwa emperor.

三世代通信.
東京: 市民運動「金大中氏らに自由を」.
Sansedai Tsūshin.
Tōkyō: Shimin Undō “Kin Dai Chū-shira ni Jiyū o”.

The collection has one issue of this newsletter from 1981. It was put out by a citizens group calling for freedom for Kim Dae Chung, who at that time was on trial for sedition and faced a possible death sentence. There are other materials concerning Kim Dae Chung (Kin Dai Chū in Japanese) in the collection.

サンデー毎日.
東京: 毎日新聞社 (東京).
Sandē Mainichi.
Tōkyō: Mainichi Shinbunsha (Tōkyō).

Sandē Mainichi is the Sunday graphics magazine produced by the Mainichi Newspaper Company. The collection contains ten issues preserved because of their special topics, which are listed in the website entries for the individual issues.

山谷監視する会ニュース.
東京: 山谷における警察と右翼ヤクザの癒着を監視する会.
San’ya Kanshisuru Kai Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: San’ya ni Okeru Keisatsu to Uyoku Yakuza no Yuchaku o Kanshisuru Kai.

The collection has two issues of this newsletter from a group monitoring both the police and yakuza in the day laborer community of San’ya. Both issues are from 1986.

三里塚 芋と卵と鉄塔と.
東京: 弥永健一.
Sanrizuka Imo to Tamago to Tettō to.
Tōkyō: Yanaga Ken’ichi.

The collection has four issues of a privately produced newsletter from 1981 through 1983. The title, Potatoes, Eggs, and Steel Tower, suggests that it supported the conflict in part by promoting the purchase of agricultural products from Sanrizuka. However, the newsletter covers political events of the time as well.

三里塚救援ニュース.
大阪: 関西三里塚闘争救援会.
Sanrizuka Kyūen Nyūsu.
Ōsaka: Kansai Sanrizuka Tōsō Kyūenkai.
This newsletter was published by a group in Kansai that was supporting persons who had been arrested for their participation in the Sanrizuka struggle against the construction of Narita International Airport. Since students from all over Japan were involved in the protests, this group may have been primarily supporting students from Kansai area universities. It was produced in the late 1970s, when protests were aimed at preventing the completed airport from opening. Another serial with the same title published by Okinawa Sanrizuka Kyūenkai during the same time period is also in the collection. (Serial ID #471)

Sanrizuka Kyūen Nyūsu.
Naha: Sanrizuka Kyūenkai (Jun).

This is one of several newsletters put out by organizations supporting persons arrested for their participation in the Sanrizuka struggle against the construction of Narita International Airport. This one was produced by a group in Naha, Okinawa during the late 1970s, when the Sanrizuka protests were aimed at preventing the completed airport from opening. From issue #5 the publishing organization changes to Okinawa Sanrizuka Kyūenkai. Another serial with the same title published by Kansai Sanrizuka Tōsō Kyūenkai at about the same time is also in the collection (Serial ID #1964).

Sanrizuka Kūkō Hantai Shūhen Jūmin Kaigi Nyūsu.
Chiba: Sanrizuka Kūkō Hantai Shūhen Jūmin Kaigi.

This is a special 1978 issue of an organization supporting the Sanrika struggle.

Sanrizuka Jōhō.
Chiba: Sanrizuka Tōsō Rentai Rōnō Gasshukujo.

The collection has seven 1983 issues of this Sanrizuka newsletter from a boarding house where workers and farmers lived together.

Sanrizuka Tōsō Kyūen Nyūsu.
Chiba: Sanrizuka Tōsō Kyūenkai.

This newsletter was put out by a support group for persons arrested during the Sanrizuka struggle against the construction of Narita International Airport. There were several different support groups for the Sanrizuka struggle, in various parts of Japan. This one was working locally in Chiba, where the protesters were being tried
in Chiba District Court. The collection contains scattered issues from 1968, when the publication began, through 1983.

Sanrizuka Tōsō Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Sanrizuka Tōsō ni Rentai suru Kai.

The collection has nine issues of this newspaper from a group supporting the Sanrizuka struggle, from 1978-82.

Sanrizuka to Zenkoku o Musubu Kōdō Gekkan Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Sanrizuka to Zenkoku o Musubu Kōdō Gekkan Jikkō Linkai.

The collection has two issues from September 1977 of this newsletter promoting a monthly national action in support of the Sanrizuka struggle.

Sanrizuka Toride no Kodomotachi.
Tōkyō: Rengō Hōdōsha.

The collection has one issue from 1971 of this publication on the children of Sanrizuka.

Sanrizuka Nyūsu.
Naha: Sanrizuka Tettō Kyōyūka Okinawa-ken Renrakusho.

The collection has two issues of this newsletter from the Okinawa office of the organization supporting the Sanrizuka struggle, the inaugural issue from 1972 and #3 from 1974.

Sanrizuka no Kome.
Yokohama: Sanrizuka Haikō Kanagawa Kyōtō Kaigi.

The collection has three 1980-1981 issues of this newspaper put out by a group in Kanagawa that supported the Sanrizuka struggle by promoting rice produced in Sanrizuka.
Sanrizuka Munōyaku Yasai Uri Nyūsu.
Nikkan Kankei to Okinawa Mondai o Kangaeru Kai.

This is a newsletter produced by a group promoting the sale of organic vegetables produced by Sanrizuka farmers. There was a national movement to help Sanrizuka farmers who were fighting Narita International Airport by buying their produce, and this was tied in with the organic foods movement of the 1970s. The publishers are a group concerned with two other issues, Japanese-Korean relations and the Okinawa problem, and a second group called Shinjuku Kushoku Sanrizuka Tōsō ni Rentai suru Kai. There is no publication year on the three issues in the collection, but they seem to have all come out within the year after Narita Airport opened.

Sanrizuka Yasen Byōin Nyūsu.
Chiba: Sanrizuka Yasen Byōin (Genchi Kyūtai Honbu).

This is a 1977 issue of a newsletter for the Sanrizuka field hospital providing support to people fighting at Sanrizuka.

The collection contains one issue of this magazine from 1982, which has an article on specialized journals on Korea.

Jieitai Tsūshin.
Tōkyō: Betonamu ni Heiwa o! Shimin Rengō.

The collection has one issue of this newsletter put out by Tokyo Beheiren.

The collection has four issues of this hand-written newsletter, 3 from 1973 and one from 1976.
A personal journal written by Shiomi Takaya while he was in prison, which was published by his supporters.

史海。 item_ID: 51708
史海同人。 SerialID: 1708
Shikai.
Shikai Dōjin.
The collection has two issues of this literary group's magazine from 1987.

視角。 item_ID: 51897
横浜: 関東学院生活協同組合組織部。 SerialID: 1897
Shikaku.
Yokohama: Kantō Gakuin Seikatsu Kyōdō Kumiai Soshikibu.
The collection has one 1968 issue of this publication from a group at Kantō Gakuin University.

しぐま。 item_ID: 50814
東京: 杉並平連。 SerialID: 814
Shiguma.
Tōkyō: Suginami Beheiren.
The collection haas one issue from 1969 of a newsletter from the Suginami-ku Beheiren chapter.

試行。 item_ID: 50868
東京: 試行社。 SerialID: 868
Shikō.
Tōkyō: Shikōsha.
This journal was published by Yoshimoto Takaaki.

時刻表。 item_ID: 50032
東京: ウニタ書舗。 SerialID: 32
Jikokuhyō.
Tōkyō: Unita Shoho.
This serial publication is a list of the mini-komi publications carried by the Tokyo bookstore Unita, which was run by Endō Tadao. The collection contains 15 issues of this rare and important document from 1969-1975, which sheds light on the range of small publications that were being produced by and for the New Left.

支持委員会ニュース。 item_ID: 50712
東京: 前田俊彦支援労働者委員会。 SerialID: 712
Shiji linkai Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Maeda Toshihiko Shien Rōdōsha Iinkai.

Maeda Toshihiko was prosecuted for making “doburoku” a simply processed sake without a license (moonshining). This is the newsletter of the group that was supporting him, which called itself the support “laborers’ committee.” There are some political implications and the laborers’ committee supporting Maeda was analogous to a group supporting someone arrested for marijuana cultivation.

使者.
東京: 小学館.

Shisha.
Tōkyō: Shōgakukan.

This magazine commercially published by Shogakukan has an editorial list of prominent Left figures including Noma Hiroshi and Oda Makoto. Shisha means messenger. The collection has just one issue that is a special issue on “thought from the trenches”.

自主講座.
東京: 「自主講座」編集室.

Jishu Kōza.
Tōkyō: Jishu Kōza Henshūshitsu.

The collection has one gōgai issue from 1978 of this publication.

自主と団結.
平壌: 「日本の自主と団結のために！」の会.

Jishu to Danketsu.
Pyongyang: Nihon no Jishu to Danketsu no Tame ni no Kai.


しずおかべ平連ニュース.

Shizuoka Beheiren Nyūsu.

The collection has one issue from 1970 of the newsletter of the Shizuoka Beheiren group.

思想.
東京: 岩波書店.

Shisō.
Tōkyō: Iwanami Shoten.
Shisō is a monthly intellectual magazine published by the Iwanami Publishing Company. The collection contains 142 issues primarily from the 1950s, 1960s, and early 1970s, with a few from the 1980s.

思潮運動.  
東京: 活動家集団思潮運動.  
item_ID: 50057  
SerialID: 57

Shisō Undō.  
Tōkyō: Katsudōka Shūdan Shisō Undō.


思潮運動シリーズ.  
東京: 活動家集団思潮運動.  
item_ID: 51733  
SerialID: 1733

Shisō Undō Shirīzu.  
Tōkyō: Katsudōka Shūdan Shisō Undō.

The collection has one 1989 issue of this publication.

思想の科学.  
東京: 思想の科学社.  
item_ID: 50182  
SerialID: 182

Shisō no Kagaku.  
Tōkyō: Shisō no Kagakusha.

Shisō no Kagaku is an intellectual journal published by the Science of Thought Research Group. The collection contains five issues. Four are on topics relevant to the collection and the fifth is a comprehensive bibliography of the journal from 1946 to 1966 that is also catalogued in the Books reference section as Item #48.

自治労沖縄県職労, 沖縄県職労機関紙.  
那覇: 沖縄県職員労働組合教宣部.  
item_ID: 50688  
SerialID: 688

Jichirō Okinawa-ken Shokurō, Okinawa-ken Shokurō Kikanshi.  
Naha: Okinawa-ken Shokuin Rōdō Kumiai Kyōsenbu.

The is a newsletter of the Okinawa prefectural workers union. The collection has three issues from 1975 and 1977.

自治労 県本部速報.  
那覇: 自治労沖縄県本部.  
item_ID: 51644  
SerialID: 1644

Jichirō Ken Honbu Sokuhō.  
Naha: Jichirō Okinawa-ken Honbu.

The collection has one 1974 issue of this labor union newsletter from Okinawa.
Naha: Jichirō Naha-shi Shokuin Rōdō Kumiai.

The collection has one 1974 issue of the newsletter of the Naha city workers union.

実行委員会ニュース.  item_ID: 52032
川崎: 全国住民闘争連帯総決起集会実行委員会.  SerialID: 2032
Jikkō Iinkai Nyūsu.
Kawasaki: Zenkoku Jūmin Tōsō Rentai Sōkekki Shūkai Jikkō Iinkai.

The collection has one 1980 issue of this newsletter.

実行委ニュース.  item_ID: 52022
東京: 震下の朝鮮人虐殺と現代日本を考える実行委員会.  SerialID: 2022
Jikkō I Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Shinka no Chōsenjin Gyakusatsu to Gendai Nihon o Kangaeru Jikkō Iinkai.

This is a 1983 issue of the newsletter.

島うた通信.  item_ID: 50315
神奈川: 岩永文夫.  SerialID: 315
Shimauta Tsūshin.
Kanagawa: Iwanaga Fumio.

This is the inaugural edition of a professionally printed newspaper format publication from 1975, which was published in Kanagawa but concerned Okinawa. It was found in a folder of unsorted Red Army materials.

市民運動.  item_ID: 50409
東京: 市民連合.  SerialID: 409
Shimin Undō.
Tōkyō: Shimin Rengō.

This newspaper was put out by an association of citizen’s groups as grassroots citizens’ movements were developing rapidly. The collection has the first two issues, published in late 1968 and early 1969.

市民共斗ニュース.  item_ID: 50623
SerialID: 623
Shimin Kyōtō Nyūsu.

This newsletter from an unknown publisher appears to be completely different from Serial ID#727, which has the same name. The collection has issue #2 of this one, from 1979.
Shimin Kyōto Nyūsu.  
Anpo Kyohi Hyakunin Inlkai.

This magazine format publication was published jointly by Anpo Kyohi Hyakunin Inlkai and Hibōryoku Shimin Kyōtō Jūnin Inlkai, two citizens’ groups involved in the 1970 anti-Ampo protest movement. The second group’s name emphasizes its non-violent position.

Shimin Shūkai Nyūsu.  
Shimin Shūkai "Ikebukuro Nishiguchi" Nyūsu Henshūbu.  

This newsletter was put out by a local affiliate of Beheiren in Ikebukuro, Tokyo. The collection has the inaugural issue and one later one, both from 1968.

Shimin no Tomo, The Shimin-no-Tomo.  
Naha: Naha Shiyakusho.  

The collection has one 1957 issue of this newspaper put out by the Naha city office.

Shimin no Me.  
Tōkyō: Kenri o Mamoru Shimin Kaigi.  

The collection has one 1969 issue of this newsletter from a citizens’ group concerned with people’s rights.

Jimukyoku Nyūsu.  
Fukuoka: Sanrizuka Tōsō to Tomura Issaku-shi ni Rentai suru Kai (Kyūshū).  

The collection has one 1974 issue of this newsletter from a Kyūshū group expressing solidarity with the Sanrizuka and its leader Tomura Issaku.

Shakai Kagaku.  
Tōkyō: Keizai Ōraisha.  

The collection contains two issues of this academic journal from 1969, one on contemporary imperialism theory and the other on political violence.
The collection has one 1959 issue of this newsletter of a group of Socialist Party members at Tokyo University’s economics faculty.

This is the newspaper of the socialist party, and the collection has 12 issues from 1968 and 1970.

The collection has one 1957 gōgai issue of the Okinawa edition of Shakai Shinpō.

A magazine covering political issues from a left perspective aimed at the “fighting working class” according to its logo, and published bi-monthly. The collection contains 63 issues published between 1980 and 1992.

This newsletter or bulletin was issued by the national secretariat of Shakaishugi Gakusei Dōmei (Shagakudō), the student arm of Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei. The collection contains three scattered issues from 1962, 1963, and 1968. The dates suggest that this series began with the first Bund and continued with the second Bund. The publisher for the 1968 issue is Shagakudō Zenkoku Iinkai.

This newsletter or bulletin was issued by the national secretariat of Shakaishugi Gakusei Dōmei ML (Shagakudō ML-ha).
This newsletter was put out by the ML faction of Shagakudō (Shakaishugi Gakusei Dōmei), the student organization of Bund (Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei).

社学同都通達. item_ID: 50282
東京: 社会主義学生同盟東京都委員会書記局. SerialID: 282

Shagakudō To Tsūtatsu.
Tōkyō: Shakaishugi Gakusei Dōmei Tōkyō-to linkai Shokikyoku.

This is the organizational newsletter of the central committee of the Tokyo committee of Shagakudō, which was the student organization affiliated with Kyōsanshugishī Dōmei. The collection has one issue from 1963.

社研. item_ID: 50281
東京: 世田谷社会科学研究会. SerialID: 281

Shaken.
Tōkyō: Setagaya Shakai Kagaku Kenkyūkai.

This is the newsletter of a local social science research group that was active in the Setagaya area of Tokyo in the 1960s. The collections has four issues.

ジャスコ. item_ID: 50245
東京: 日本学生会議. SerialID: 245

Jasuko.
Tōkyō: Nihon Gakusei Kaigi.

This is a newspaper format publication of Nihon Gakusei Kaigi and the collection holds one issue from 1969. See also Serial ID#246.

赤光. item_ID: 50274
東京: レボルシオン社. SerialID: 274

Shakkō.
Tōkyō: Reborushionsha.

This is an organizational newspaper put out by a publisher associated with Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei. The collection has six issues published between 1967 and 1970.

ジャテック通信. item_ID: 50750
東京: ジャテックセンター. SerialID: 750

Jatekku Tsūshin.
Tōkyō: Jatekku Sentā.

The collection has all eight issues of this newsletter which was put out by the Beheiren group that was supporting American Gis who deserted in Japan during the Vietnam War. The issues run from 1971 to 1972. The collection also has these issues in a shukusatsuban edition of Beheiren materials, as ID#90. A PDF of the serial is also available on request.
This is the only official organizational publication put out by Rengō Sekigun, combining Sekigun-ha and Kakumei Saha. The collection has a single issue, which may be the only one produced.

This is the newsletter of an independent film group. The issue in the collection was published in 1968, and the title presumably refers to the massive protests in October of that year.

Shūkan Asahi is the weekly magazine published by the Asahi Newspaper Company. The collection contains 11 issues because of articles they contained.

This is a weekly publication put out by Beheiren. The collection has 16 issues from 1969 and 1970.

The collection has one issue from 1971 of this weekly newsletter from a Christian group concerned with Okinawa in Mie prefecture.
This is a weekly newsletter published by a committee urging political change in South Korea and supporting the New People’s Party. From issue #4 the publisher’s name changes to Kankoku Minshu Kaifuku Tōitsu Sokushin Kokumin Kaigi Nihon Honbu Sendenkyoku.

週刊 基地つぶせ.  item_ID: 50651
東京: 立川反戦市民連合. SerialID: 651

Shūkan Kichi Tsubuse.
Tōkyō: Tachikawa Hansen Shimin Rengō.

The collection has only the inaugural issue of this newsletter from the Tachikawa antiwar citizens league, from June 1981.

週刊 金曜日.  item_ID: 50154
東京: 金曜日. SerialID: 154

Shūkan Kinyōbi.
Tōkyō: Kinyōbi.

Commercial magazine. Takazawa contributed an article to this issue of the magazine.

週刊 現代.  item_ID: 50218
東京: 講談社. SerialID: 218

Shūkan Gendai.
Tōkyō: Kōdansha.

Shūkan Gendai is a popular weekly magazine in which Takazawa Kōji occasionally published. The collection holds fourteen issues. Three were in the original Takazawa Collection, and the remaining three are more recent issues containing more recent articles by Takazawa. These articles are also included in the Clippings Collection.

週刊 埼玉.  item_ID: 50389
埼玉: 週刊埼玉社. SerialID: 389

Shūkan Saitama.
Saitama: Shūkan Saitamasha.

The collection has five issues from 1974 of this commercially published weekly regional newspaper.

週刊 サンケイ.  item_ID: 50103
東京: 産経新聞出版局. SerialID: 103

Shūkan Sankei.
Tōkyō: Sankei Shinbun Shuppan Kyoku.

Shūkan Sankei is the weekly magazine produced by the Sankei Newspaper Company. The collection contains four issues that were preserved because of their content. Two are on Sekigun and related issues in 1972 and 1973, and the other two are on the Lockheed Scandal in 1976.
週刊 三里塚. item_ID: 50829
千葉・東京: 週刊「三里塚」編集委員会. SerialID: 829

Shūkan Sanrizuka.
Chiba/Tōkyō: Shūkan “Sanrizuka” Henshū Iinkai.

This is a weekly newspaper reporting on the Sanrizuka struggle against the construction of Narita International Airport. Two other organizations are also listed as publishers: Zengakuren Sanrizuka Genchi Tōsō Honbu and Kakumeiteki Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei. These two publisher names identify the publication as coming from the Sanrizuka base established by students from the Chūkakuha, which still carried the name of its parent organization Kakumeiteki Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei (Kakkyōdō) and acted in the name of its own national student organization (Zengakuren).

週刊 新潮. item_ID: 50219
東京: 新潮社. SerialID: 219

Shūkan Shinchō.
Tōkyō: Shinchōsha.

Shūkan Shinchō is a commercial weekly magazine in which Takazawa Kōji occasionally published. The collection has three issues in the original collection and the remaining 14 are more recent issues in which Takazawa published. These articles may also be included in the Clippings section.

週刊 世界. item_ID: 50071
週刊世界社. SerialID: 71

Shūkan Sekai.
Shūkan Sekaisha.

Shūkan Sekai is a commercial weekly magazine. The collection has 31 issues from 1951 and 1952.

週刊 大衆. item_ID: 51675
東京: 双葉社. SerialID: 1675

Shūkan Taishū.
Tōkyō: Sōyōsha.

This is a commercial Japanese weekly magazine. Issues are in the collection because there were occasionally relevant articles published in it.

週刊 東洋経済. item_ID: 50152
東京: 東洋経済新報社. SerialID: 152

Shūkan Tōyō Keizai.
Tōkyō: Tōyō Keizai Shinpōsha.

Takazawa wrote a report on the North Korean economy in this commercial magazine.
週刊 読書人, The Shukan Dokushojin. item_ID: 51830
東京: 読書人. SerialID: 1830

Shūkan Dokushojin, The Shukan Dokushojin.
Tōkyō: Dokushojin.

This is a commercial weekly newspaper, one of several with similar names that cater to Japan’s huge reading public with book reviews as well as current events commentary.

週間 日韓資料. item_ID: 50739
東京: 資料センター本郷. SerialID: 739

Shūkan Nikkan Shiryō.
Tōkyō: Shiryō Sentā Hongō.

The collection has one issue of this weekly publication of materials on Japan-Korea relations, from 1980.

週刊ハタ item_ID: 52048
Shūkan Hata

The collection has four issues of this newsletter, all from December 1971.

週刊 ピーナッツ, Weekly Peanuts. item_ID: 50378
東京: ロッキー問題共同市民デスク. SerialID: 378

Shūkan Pinatsu, Weekly Peanuts.
Tōkyō: Rokkīdo Mondai Kyōdō Shimin Desuku.

Shūkan Pinatsu is published by a citizens’ group concerned about the Lockheed scandal, a major political scandal in 1976 involving bribes for the selection of Lockheed planes for purchase by the Japanese military that eventually led to the downfall of Prime Minister Tanaka Kakuei. From Issue #59 the publisher changes to Shūkan Pinatsu Henshūkyoku. There is another title with a similar title in the collection, Gekkan Pinatsu (Serial ID #1688) that also arose in opposition to the Lockheed scandal. At the time, opponents of the Liberal Democratic Party referred to it as the Peanuts Party.

週刊 プレイボーイ. item_ID: 50220
東京: 集英社. SerialID: 220

Shūkan Pureibōi.
Tōkyō: Shueisha.

This is the Japanese version of Playboy, and is published as a weekly commercial magazine. There is an article by Oda Makoto on his meeting with the Yodogō members in his visit to North Korea. In this Oda takes a position that is strikingly similar to that of Chōsen Sōren (General Association of Korean Residents).
週刊 文春.
東京: 文芸春秋.
Shūkan Bunshun.
Tōkyō: Bungei Shunjū.

This is a commercial weekly magazine. Takazawa wrote a number of articles for this magazine which is why six issues are included in the collection.

週刊 ポスト.
東京: 小学館.
Shūkan Posuto.
Tōkyō: Shōgakukan.

This is a commercial Japanese weekly magazine. Issues are in the collection because there were occasionally relevant articles published in it.

週刊 読売.
東京: 読売新聞社.
Shūkan Yomiuri.
Tōkyō: Yomiuri Shinbunsha.

Shūkan Yomiuri is the weekly news magazine published by the Yomiuri Newspaper Company. The seven issues in the collection were preserved because of their stories on relevant topics.

自由上智通信.
東京: J大ベ平連情宣部.
Jiyū Jōchi Tsūshin.
Tōkyō: J Dai Beheiren Jōsenbu.

This newsletter was put out by the Beheiren student group at Jōchi Daigaku (Sophia University) in Tokyo.

銃声.
横浜: 「銃声」編集委員会.
Jūsei.
Yokohama: Jūsei Henshū Linkai.

This magazine format publication was produced by a support organization for the Rengō Sekigun-Asama Sansō defendants who had been charged with killing two policemen during the Asama Sansō siege. Jūsei Henshū Linkai is listed as publisher for the initial gōgai issue produced on July 10, 1972, and Moppurusha is listed as the published on issue #1, produced on September 9, 1972. “2.15 Byōuchijū Gerira Tōsō Shien Iinkai” is also listed in the #1 issue but not specified as editor or publisher. In this early period the Asama Sansō siege was regarded by many students as a heroic confrontation in which five armed student radicals had held off a police force of 3,000 for nine days at a mountain lodge, and had killed two policemen during the sporadic
gunfire. It is this aspect of the overall incident that is emphasized in this publication, entitled The Voice of the Gun. Moppurusha, the published listed for the second issue, was the official support organization for arrested Sekigun members at the time, and provided support for the Rengō Sekigun members who had come from Sekigunsha. The copies in the collection are stamped “Hōzon” “Sashō Henshū Iinkai” and came from the Sekigun materials in Takazawa Kōji’s possession through its publication arm Sashō Henshū Iinkai.

This is an organizational newsletter put out by a youth organization involved in the Sanrizuka struggle against the Narita International Airport. From issue #12, Tōmine Tōitsu Hikokudan Jimusho appears as a second publisher. This refers to the organization providing support for defendants arrested for one particular incident in the long-running Sanrizuka protests. The publication began in 1973, and the second publisher appears in 1975, when there were violent protests against the opening of the completed airport.

One issue in collection from 1974, which carries an article written by Furuya Yoshiko. Furuya interviews a female farmer and through her biography tells a story of how women of the working class viewed the emperor.

Jiyū Rengō [Free Association] is one of three publications by Jiyū Rengōsha in the collection, produced by anarchist activist Mukai Kō. This one is a mimeographed newsprint publication produced during 1969 to 1971. The collection has 31 issues, complete through issue #32, except for #1. See also Serials #228 and #229.

This is one of three publications by Jiyū Rengōsha in the collection. There is just one issue of this one, and all three are edited by anarchist activist Mukai Kō.
This is one of three publications in the collection by Jiyū Rengōsha. The collection has three issues, which were hand-written and mimeographed (gariban). The group is associated with Mukai Kō. See also Serial #223 and #229.

The collection has two issues of this publication called Guardian Deity, both from 1969.

This magazine is put out by the Kōzō Kaikaku or Structural Reform faction. This group, whose ideas were influenced by the Italian Communism of Togliatti, broke with the JCP in 1961 and subsequently formed both an independent party and various youth, student, and labor organizations. During the late 1960s the student wing abandoned much of the structural reform theory and became part of the New Left engaging in street and campus protests.

This is a commercially produced newspaper in the publishing industry. The collection has three issues.

The collection has one issue from 1984 of a publishing news magazine.
This is another newsletter from the planning committee for an antiwar group in the publishing industry. The collection has two issues from 1970.

出版社労働者。
東京: 「出版労働者」編集事務局。

Shuppan Rōdōsha.
Tōkyō: Shuppan Rōdōsha” Henshū Jimukyoku.

This is an organizational newspaper for members of unions in the publishing industry. The collection has three issues from 1970.

守礼の光, SHUREI NO HIKARI.
那覇: 「守礼の光」編集部。

Shurei no Hikari, Shurei no Hikari.
Naha: Shurei no Hikari Henshūbu.

The collection has fifteen issues of this magazine, which was published in Naha, Okinawa in 1968 and 1969, when Okinawa was still under American Occupation.

春闘写真ニュース。
春闘共闘委員会。

Shuntō Shashin Nyūsu.
Shuntō Kyōtō Iinkai.

The collection has only one 1975 issue of this spring labor offensive newsletter.

春闘通信 組織内用。
日本労働運動研究会。

Shuntō Tsūshin Soshiki Naiyō.
Nihon Rōdō Undō Kenkyūkai.

This is a newsletter for internal consumption concerning the annual spring labor offensive (Shuntō).

春嵐。
東京: 3・26管制塔占拠戦士中川憲一さんを支持し共に闘う会。

Shunran.

This is a 1981 issue of support group newsletter for Nakagawa Ken’ichi.

Join Us.
横須賀: ヨコスカ市民グループ。

Join Us.
Yokosuka: Yokosuka Shimin Gurūpu.
The collection has two issues from 1975 of this newsletter from a citizens group in Yokosuka.

障害児教育研究.  
那覇: 琉球大学教育学部特殊教育学科.  
Shōgaiji Kyōiku Kenkyū.  
Naha: Ryūkyū Daitaku Kyōiku Gakubu Tokushu Kyōiku Gakka.

The collection has only one issue of this publication on educational research on disabled children, from 1977.

障害者解放運動, 障害者解放闘争の革命的前進を!.  
東京: 日本共産青年同盟.  
Shōgaisha Kaihō Undō, Shōgaisha Kaihō Tōsō no Kakumeiteki Zenshin o!  
Tōkyō: Nihon Kyōsan Seinen Dōmei.

This magazine is put out by Nihon Kyōsan Seinen Dōmei, which is the youth organization of Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Dai Yon Intānashonaru (Dai Yon Intā). The second publisher listed in Shin Jidaisha, which is the main publishing outlet of Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Dai Yon Intānashonaru and publishes their newspaper, Sekai Kakumei.

情勢.  
東京: 柏書房.  
Jōkyō.  
Tōkyō: Kashiwa Shobō.

Jōkyō was launched in 1968 as a general magazine of new ideas and social change. It published New Left thinkers and activists, and was widely read by New Left students of the Zenkyōtō generation and the 1970s movements. Jōkyō was originally published by Kashiwa Shobō, but subsequently began publishing independently, first through Jōkyōsha and later Jōkyō Shuppan. It ceased publication in 1976 and its editor went abroad for a decade. The magazine was revived after his return to Japan and continues to be published today. It does not have a direct relationship to the Jōkyō faction of Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei. The collection contains 30 issues from 1968 to 1975, and one from 1997.

情勢と方針. 政治研究会機関紙.  
東京: 政治研究会.  
Jōsei to Hōshin, Seiji Kenkyūkai Kikanshi.  
Tōkyō: Seiji Kenkyūkai.

The collection has two issues of this political journal, both from 1959.

消費者リポート.  
東京: 日本消費者連盟.
Shōhisha Ripōto.  
Tōkyō: Nihon Shōhisha Renmei.

The collection has three issues from 1977 of a magazine published by the consumers league.

情報.  
新潟: 共産主義者同盟新潟地区委員会.  
Jōhō.  
Niigata: Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Niigata Chiku Iinkai.

The collection has two issues of this publication put out by the Niigata Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei. One issue is from 1960 and the other from 1961.

勝利に向けての試練, 革命的共産主義者同盟・分派機関誌.  
松川圭.  
Shōri ni Mukatte no Shiren, Kakumeiteki Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei, Bunpa Kikanshi.  
Matsukawa Kiyoshi.

The collection has just one issue of this publication, published by an individual as a factional organ of Kakukyōdo.

蝶恋花通信.  
東京: 蝶恋花舎.  
Chōrenka Tsūshin.  
Tōkyō: Chōrenkasha.

Journal published by Takenaka Rō. Takenaka was an independent journalist, the son of the artist Takenaka Eitaro. He published manuscripts sent to him secretly by Sekigun-ha members who were underground and wanted by the authorities.

書宴.  
東京: 芳雅堂書店.  
Shoen.  
Tōkyō: Hōgadō Shoten.

Journal written and published by Dekune Tatsuro, a Naoki literary award winner. Content has little to do with new left, but the publication is valuable because of its rarity. Dekune wrote essays on rare books and this contains his bibliography of old, rare books. The collection contains 32 issues from 1982-1988.

書記局通信.  
日本共産青年同盟中央執行委員会書記局.  
Shokikyoku Tsūshin.  
Nihon Kyōsan Seinen Dōmei Chūō Shikkō Iinkai Shokikyoku.
This is an organizational newsletter from the central committee of a group identified as the Central Action Committee of Nihon Kyōsan Seinen Dōmei, which is the youth organization of Kakumeiteki Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Dai Yon Inta. The collection has four issues from the mid-to-late 1970s. The collection holds four issues of this from 1976 to 1979, but the issue numbers do not correspond to the date sequence. See Serial ID#293.

There are three different publications in the collection with the name Shokikyoku Tsūtatsu. This one is the first issue of a newsletter produced by the secretariat of the student organization, Shakaishugi Gakusei Dōmei (Shagakudō), of Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei, the first Bund. This issue, which is quite rare, was published in 1959, shortly after Bund was established when its leaders split from the Japan Communist Party. In the classic organizational structure that Bund replicated from the Japan Communist Party, Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei was the “Party” and Shakaishugi Gakusei Dōmei was the Party’s student organization, which had its own national, regional, and organizational structure complete with secretariat. See also Serial ID #2000, which is the publication of the same name produced by the secretariat of the parent Party.

There are three separate publications in the collection with the title Shokikyoku Tsūtatsu. This one lists as its publisher a student government organization at Waseda University, but it was, like the other two, produced in the summer of 1959 at the very beginning of the 1960 Ampo struggle.

The collection contains three different serials with the name Shokikyoku Tsūtatsu. This one is a newsletter that was produced as an internal publication by the secretariat of the original Kyōsanshugisha, or first Bund. The collection has two issues from 1959. For issue #17 the publisher is listed as Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Shokikyoku Gakutaibu. The full set of this publication is reproduced in Bunto Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei no Shisō, volume 4, which is in the collection as Item #78 in the Book bibliography.
Shokutairen Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Sōhyō Zenkoku Ippan Rōso Tokyo Chihon Nanbu Shibu.

The collection has two issues of this labor union newsletter from 1974 and 1975.

Shokun, Bungei Shunjū no Opinion Zasshi.
Tōkyō: Bungei Shunjū.

Shokun is an opinion magazine put out by Bungei Shunjū. The collection has six scattered issues from 1970 to 1991, presumably because of their specific content.

Shosai no Mado.
Tōkyō: Yūhikaku.

The collection has one 1984 issue of this commercially published magazine.

Joshō.
Kyōto: Kyōto Daigaku Shuppankai.

This magazine format publication was one of several journals published by dissidents during the late 1960s and early 1970s as an alternative to the standard university academic journal. It was first published by Kyōto Daigaku Shuppankai, which was not the official university publisher but a separate Zenkyōtō publisher with ties to Sekigunha. The first issue came out under the title Daigaku and is also in the collection (see Serial ID # 1711). It was aimed at new students entering Kyoto University in April, 1969. The second issue, with the title Joshō, was published jointly by Kyōto Daigaku Shuppankai and Hokkaidō Daigaku Shuppankai, which was also a Zenkyōtō student organization. Later issues were published by Joshōsha, an independent publisher, as the journal became established as an independent intellectual journal. The collection contains the complete series through issue #16.

Shiozukuri Tsūshin.
Tōkyō: Shiozukuri no Nakama.

The collection has one issue from 1975 of this newsletter from a group promoting the making of salt.
Josei no Koe.
Tōkyō: Josei no Koe Henshū Kaigi.

This is an early New Left feminist magazine published in 1968 and 1969. The publisher Josei no Koe Henshū Kaigi appears on issue #4. Most other issues list Haruyama Michiko as the person responsible for publication. The collection contains what is apparently a complete set, of issues 1-7.

署名運動ニュース. item_ID: 50737
東京: 「金大中氏を殺すな」市民署名運動.
Shomei Undō Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Kin Daichū-shi o Korosuna” Shimin Shomei Undō.

This is a newsletter from a group carrying out a signature petition campaign in support of Kin Daichū, the Japanese name for Kim Dae Jung, after his arrest in Korea in 1980 on charges of sedition and conspiracy. There was great interest in Kim in Japan, because after his earlier criticism of the Park regime he had gone into exile in Japan, but was kidnapped by KCIA agents in 1973 and taken back to Korea. The collection has six of the seven issues produced during the petition campaign in 1980 and 1981, but is missing #5. He was sentenced to death, but after intervention from the US and a plea from the pope his sentence was commuted to 20 years and he later was allowed to go into exile in the US. Much later he served a term as president of South Korea.

シリーズ・世界の眼. item_ID: 51972
東京: アジア太平洋資料センター (PARC). SerialID: 1972
Shirīzu, Sekai no Me.
Tōkyō: Ajia Taiheiyō Shiryō Sentā (PARC).

The collection has one 1974 issue of this publication.

シリーズ・反原発と労働運動. item_ID: 51845
東京: 反原発労働者行動実行委員会. SerialID: 1845
Shirīzu, Hangenpatsu to Rōdō Undō.
Tōkyō: Han Ğenpatsu Rōdōsha Kōdō Jikkō Iinkai.

The collection has one issue from 1979 of this anti-nuclear power labor group publication.

自立. item_ID: 50114
長野: サークル自立.
Jiritsu.
Nagano: Sākuru Jiritsu.

The collection holds four issues from 1976 of a small newsletter called Jiritsu (Independence) put out by a group called Circle Jiritsu in Nagano.
This is a newsletter from a Beheiren group in Nagano engaged in information exchange. The collection has three issues, including the inaugural one, all from 1969.

The collection has one 1951 issue of this publication.

This is the newsletter of the support section of Tokyo Beheiren, which was active in providing support to people who had been arrested in anti-war demonstrations.


An entrance exam guide published by the Zenkyōtō.

The collection has one issue of the Shin Kansai newspaper from November 24, 1963, because of its content.
The collection has two issues of this newsletter from 1980.

進撃.  
東京: 東大闘争全学共闘会議事務局編集委員会.  
Shingeki.  
Tōkyō: Tōdai Tōsō Zengaku Kyōtō Kaigi Jimukyoku Henshū linkai.

Organizational newspaper of Tōdai (University of Tokyo) Zenkyōtō. The collection contains 20 issues covering the period from November 1968 to February 1970. Most are from 1969, and they cover the period of the standoff with the riot police in January 1969 all the way through early 1970. The Shingeki of the title means “advance” or “charge.”

進撃.  
共青同（準）南部地区委員会書記局.  
Shingeki.  
Kyōseidō (jun) Nanbu Chiku Iinkai Shokikyoku.

There are two serials called Shingeki in the collection. This one is a 1975 issue of a Kyōsan Seinen Dōmei publication.

人権と教育.  
浦和: 障害者の教育権を実現する会.  
Jinken to Kyōiku.  
Urawa: Shōgaisha no Kyōikuken o Jitsugen suru Kai.

This magazine is published by an organization advocating education and human rights for disabled persons. The collection contains nine issues from 1988 to 1991, a period of considerable disability rights activism in Japan.

人権ニュース.  
那覇: 沖縄人権協会.  
Jinken Nyōsu.  
Naha: Okinawa Jinken Kyōkai.

The collection has one issue from 1973 of this human rights newsletter from Okinawa.

新雑誌 X.  
東京: 新雑誌 X.  
Shin Zasshi X.  
Tōkyō: Shinzasshi X.
The collection has just one issue from 1986 of this commercially published monthly magazine that carries stories about mass media.

新左翼.  
大阪: 新左翼社.  
Shin Sayoku.  
大阪: Shin Sayokusha.

This is a newspaper format publication produced in Osaka and addressing general New Left issues. The collection has a few issues from 1969 to 1972 and then several from 1974.

新左翼.  
東京: 社労同通信社.  
Shin Sayoku.  
東京: Sharōdō Tsūshinsha.

There are two publications called New Left in the collection. This one is a gariban publication by Sharōdō and the collection has one issue from 1969.

真実通信.  
東京: 真実の会.  
Shinjitsu Tsūshin.  
東京: Shinjitsu no Kai.

The collection has one issue from 1976 of this newsletter, which has a feature on the release from custody of six defendants.

新宿区広報.  
東京: 東京都新宿区企画部広報課.  
Shinjuku-ku Kōhō.  
東京: Tōkyō-to Shinjuku-ku Kikakubu Kōhōka.

The collection has one 1983 issue of this newsletter from the Shinjuku ku planning section.

新宿区職労.  
東京: 東京都新宿区職員労働組合教宣部.  
Shinjuku-ku Shokurō.  
東京: Tōkyō-to Shinjuku-ku Shokuin Rōdō Kumiai Kyōsenbu.

This is the newsletter of the City workers union of Shinjuku-ku. The collection has two issues from 1981.

新宿区新聞.  
東京: 新宿区新聞社.  
THE SHINJUKU－KU SHINBUN.  
東京: 新宿区新聞社.
The collection contains three issues of the Shinjuku-ku newspaper from 1988.

新宿ベ平連通信, 反戦と変革のために.  item_ID: 50852
東京: 新宿ベ平連. SerialID: 852

Shinjuku Beheiren Tsūshin, Hansen to Henkaku no Tame ni.
Tōkyō: Shinjuku Beheiren.

The collection has two issues from 1970 of this newsletter from the Shinjuku Beheiren chapter, in which Furuya Yoshiko was a central participant.

新宿べ平連ニュース. item_ID: 51739
東京: 相原能子. SerialID: 1739

Shinjuku Beheiren Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Aihara Yoshiko.

The collection has one 1968 issue of the Shinjuku Beheiren newsletter which was put out by Aihara (Furuya) Yoshiko.

新すぎなみ. item_ID: 50275
東京: 杉並社会問題懇談会. SerialID: 275

Shin Suginami.
Tōkyō: Suginami Shakai Mondai Kondankai.

The collection has one issue from 1965 of this organizational newsletter from the New Suginami Social Problems Group.

真相. item_ID: 51980
東京: ふくろう出版社. SerialID: 1980

Shinsō.
Tōkyō: Fukurō Shuppansha.

The collection has two issues of this publication from 1958 and 1962. The 1958 issue is a special issue on the Algerian conflict.

新地平. item_ID: 50086
東京: 新地平社. SerialID: 86

Shin Chihei.
Tōkyō: Shin Chiheisha.

This was a monthly left-oriented general magazine. The collection contains three issues from 1981 and 1982.

新日本文学. item_ID: 50087
東京: 新日本文学会. SerialID: 87
Shin Nihon Bungaku.  
Tōkyō: Shin Nihon Bungakukai.

This is a well-known Japanese literary magazine. The collection contains five issues from 1976-1981. One (349) is an index to the journal and is cross-listed as a book in the research aids section.

新評.  
東京: 評論新社.  
SerialID: 165

Shinpyō.  
Tōkyō: Hyōron Shinsha.

Shinpyō is a general interest magazine. The issue in the collection, from July 1969, features an article about Beheiren and Oda Makoto.

新聞月報, Documentary news of the month.  
東京: 新聞月報社.  
SerialID: 424

Shinbun Geppō, Documentary news of the month.  
Tōkyō: Shinbun Geppōsha.

The collection has two issues of this commercially published magazine, from spring 1972.

シンポジウム準備ニュース.  
東京: 侵略ー差別と闘うアジア婦人会議.  
SerialID: 796

Shinpojiumu Junbi Nyūsu.  
Tōkyō: Shinryaku - Sabetsu to Tatakau Ajia Fujin Kaigi.

The collection has one issue from 1972 of this newsletter from a women’s group fighting discrimination in Asia.

人民, 沖縄人民党中央機関紙.  
那覇: 沖縄人民党教育宣伝部.  
SerialID: 64

Jinmin, Okinawa Jinmintō Chūō Kikanshi.  
Naha: Okinawa Jinmintō Kyōiku Sendenbu.

This is the organizational newspaper of the Okinawa Communist Party, which went by the name of Okinawa Jinmintō, headed by Senaga Kamejirō. The collection contains 182 issues, including a number of issues from 1962 and 1963 and a fairly complete run from 1969-1971. The publisher changes to Okinawa Jinmintō Chūō Inkai from 1969.

人民新聞.  
大阪: 人民新聞社.  
SerialID: 439

Jinmin Shinbun.  
Ōsaka: Jinmin Shinbunsha.
This left newspaper is published in Osaka. The collection has four issues from 1979-82.

人民通信.  
人民通信社.  
Jinmin Tsūshin.  
Jinmin Tsūshinsha.

The collection has three issues of this newsletter from the early 1980s.

人民の軍隊.  
大阪: 共産主義者同盟赤軍派関西地方委員会.  
Jinmin no Guntai.  
大阪: Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Sekigunha Kansai Chihō Iinkai.

This is one of three different publications put out by groups in Kansai trying to resurrect Sekigunha after Rengō Sekigun. See also Serial ID#296 and #298. This is the first and only issue.

人民の力.  
横浜: 人民の力社.  
Jinmin no Chikara.  
Yokohama: Jinmin no Chikarasha.

The collection has two issues from 1975 of this publication put out by Nihon Rōdōsha Kaikyū Kaihō Tōsō Dōmei.

人民の旗.  
東京: 日本マルクス・レーニン主義運動（日本共産党（プロレタリア革命派））中央機関紙委員会.  
Jinmin no Hata.  
東京: Nihon Marukusu-Rēnin Shugi Undō (Nihon Kyōsantō (Puroretaria Kakumeiha)) Chūō Kikanshi Iinkai.

The collection has one issue from 1972 of this publication.

人民の星.  
下関: 日本共産党（左派）中央委員会 人民の星社.  
Jinmin no Hoshi.  
Shimonoseki: Nihon Kyōsantō (Saha) Chūō Iinkai Jinmin no Hoshi Sha.

Jinmin no Hoshi is the newspaper of an independent Japan Communist Party (Left Faction). After the 10th JCP Congress in 1966 the Party shifted away from its China alliance and some who remained pro-China were purged. The Yamaguchi Prefecture Party organization formed the independent Japan Communist Party (Left Faction), which became a national organization in 1968. The collection has only one issue of this newspaper, a special issue from 1975.
The collection has one 1956 issue of this newspaper from Musashino.

The collection has six issues from 1978-79 of this newspaper concerned with Asian culture.

The collection has 54 issues of this magazine dating from 1980 to 1984 and is nearly complete for these years. The magazine is from a group promoting Asian cultures (suigyū means Asian water buffalo).

The collection has one issue from 1977 of this newsletter from a local branch of the Zentei postal workers union in Okinawa.

The collection has only one issue of this newsletter, a gōgai issue from 1975.

This is a hand-written publication put out by Taki Osamu. There is only one issue in the collection and it is not known if others were produced.
This newsletter was published by students participating in the second Sunagawa struggle of 1967, protesting the proposed expansion of an American airbase into land in the village of Sunagawa. A farmer named Miyaoka Masao lived and farmed right next to the base, and he invited students to stay in a hut on the property and experience the American military presence first hand. The newsletter reports on their experiences as live-in protesters there. This protest was similar to the later situation at Sanrizuka, in which students were also invited to stay with farmers while they joined in their protests.

This is a newsletter put out as part of the protests at Sunagawa, a village west of Tokyo where there were plans to expand an American military base. This was the second Sunagawa protest, in 1967. An early protest against base expansion in the same area took place in 1957 and preceded the formation of Bund.

The collection has one 1959 issue of this newsletter.

The collection has two issues of the Marugakudō journal Spartacus. One is from 1960 and the other is a gōgai issue from February 1969.

The collection has one issue of this newspaper from December 1963 because of its content.
政界往来. item_ID: 50209
東京: 政界往来社. SerialID: 209

Seikai Ōrai.
Tōkyō: Seikai Ōraisha.

The collection contains only one issue of this commercial magazine about the political world, which contains a special issue section with a map of New Left radical groups in Japan.

政治犯通信. 南ベトナムの30万政治犯を釈放するために. item_ID: 50512
東京: 南ベトナム政治犯釈放要求日本委員会. SerialID: 512

Seijihan Tsūshin, Minami Betonamu no 30 man Seijihan o Shakuhō suru tame ni.
Tōkyō: Minami Betonamu Seijihan Shakuhō Yōkyū Nihon Iinkai.

This newsletter was published by anti-Vietnam war citizens’ groups working for the release of 300,000 political prisoners in South Vietnam. The collection contains issues 2, 3, and 4. All three issues were published by Minami Betonamu Seijihan Shakuhō Yōkyū Nihon Iinkai and Minami Betonamu no Seijihan o Shakuhō suru Tame no Undō, Kyōto. Issue #4 also lists as a publisher Minami Betonamu Seijihan Shakuhō Yōkyū Katorikku Iinkai.

政治部情報. item_ID: 51944
東京: 日本労働組合総評議会政治部. SerialID: 1944

Seijibu Jōhō.
Tōkyō: Nihon Rōdō Kumiai Sōhyōgikai Seijibu.

The collection has one 1957 issue of this Sōhyō newsletter that is a special issue on the Okinawa issue.

精神医療. item_ID: 51717
東京: 精神医療委員会. SerialID: 1717

Seishin Iryō.
Tōkyō: Seishin Iryō Iinkai.

This is a professional journal of psychiatric medicine. The collection contains four issues with articles by Shima Shigeo, a psychiatrist who was also a leader of the first Bund. For the last issue, in 1986, the publisher changes to Yūkyū Shobō.

西南反戦. item_ID: 50009
Seinan Hansen

The collection contains 8 issues of a small newsletter distributed by Seinan Hansen, which was a student-worker Anti-War Youth Committee group (Hansen Seinen Iinkai) in which Takazawa Kōji participated as an organizer.

青年協. item_ID: 51645
県労協青年協.

SerialID: 1645
Seinenkyō.
Ken Rōkyō Seinenkyō.

The collection has one 1974 issue of this union youth bureau newsletter.

Seinen Kyōtō Nyūsu.
Sanrizuka o Tataku Kanagawa Seinen Kyōtō.

The collection has just one issue of this newsletter from a youth organization in Kanagawa supporting the Sanrizuka struggle. The issue is #1 from 1977.

Seinen Kyōtō Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Sanrizuka o Tataku Zenkoku Seinen Kyōtō.

This is a newsletter published by a youth alliance supporting the Sanrizuka struggle. The collection has three issues from 1978.

Seinen Sensen, Ajia kakumei to shakai shugi o mezasu seinen no tame no gekkanshi.
Tōkyō: Shin Jidaisha.

This is a publication of Dai Yon Inta that promotes youth awareness of revolutions and socialism in Asia. The collection has 45 issues, basically a complete set from 1975 to 1979.

Seinen no Hata.
Naha: Nihon Kyōsan Seinen Dōmei Okinawa-ken Iinkai.

The collection has two issues of this newsletter from 1975.

Seinenbu Tsūshin.
Okinawa-ken Shokurō Seinenbu Kyōsenbu.

The collection has one issue from 1979 of this newsletter from the youth division of the Okinawa Prefecture workers union.
Seinen Rōdōsha.
Naha: Nihon Kyōsan Seinen Dōmei Okinawa-ken Iinkai.

The collection has the inaugural issue of this newsletter of a Dai Yon Intā group in Okinawa.

整列ヤスメ.  item_ID: 50876
東京: 隊友社. SerialID: 876
Seiretsu Yasume.
Tōkyō: Taiyūsha.

This was a newsletter supporting Konishi Makoto, the anti-war Self Defense Force officer. Konishi was arrested for refusing to participate in military drills in preparation for SDF security operations related to the 1970 Ampo protests and leafleting anti-war handbills. He was then indicted under the very serious charge of sedition. The defense team used the court to question the constitutionality of the SDF, but when the lower court found him innocent of the sedition charge, the state did not appeal because they did not want to have the higher courts rule on the constitutionality of the SDF. The collection contains many other materials related to this case, including books written by Konishi, because Furuya Yoshiko was actively involved in his trial support group. This particular support group was composed of SDF members who supported Konishi. It was written for SDF members to question the kinds of activities they were being asked to participate in, including security policing during the 1970 Ampo protests, deployment to Okinawa, and other political issues of the time.

世界.  item_ID: 50136
東京: 岩波書店. SerialID: 136
Sekai.
Tōkyō: Iwanami Shoten.

Sekai is a major general interest magazine published by Iwanami Shoten. The four issues in the collection were preserved because of particular articles in them. Item ID#42 is a bibliography of the journal, which is cross-referenced as a book in the reference section.

世界革命, 日本革命的共産主義者同盟(第四インターナショナル日本支部)中央機関紙.  item_ID: 50056
東京: 新時代社.

Tōkyō: Shin Jidaisha.

Organizational publication of Dai-Yon Intā, a New Left group that was affiliated with the Trotskyite Fourth International and in Japan was a faction that originated with the Trotsky Study Group in the late 1950s that became Kakumei-teki Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei, which later split into Chūkaku-ha and Kakumaru-ha. Dai Yon Inta went off in a different direction with its international ties. The collection contains 971 issues of this newspaper, with one important special issue from 10/8/1970, two from 1981, and then a nearly complete set from 1989 to 1992.
Sekai Kakumei Undō Jōhō.
Tōkyō: Reborutosha.

Weekly journal published by Matsuda Masao, a film critic who was marginally involved with Sekigun-ha. The journal included coverage of revolutionary movements in central and south America, and carried articles on guerilla tactics and bomb-making manuals.

Sekai Kakumei Sensen (IRF).
Tōkyō: Sekai Kakumei Sensen Jōhō Sentā.

This journal was the main organ presenting the views of the “Arab Sekigun” group in the Middle East to a Japanese audience. The collection has ten issues. The first six are numbered 1-6, and the others have a special issue name.

Sekai Seiji, Ronpyō to Shiryō.
Tōkyō: Nihon Kyōsantō Chūō Iinkai.

Sekai Seiji is a biweekly magazine published by the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party. The collection contains 159 issues, from 1980 to 1991.

Sekai Seiji Shiryō.
Tōkyō: Nihon Kyōsantō Chūō Iinkai.

The is another magazine published by the Japan Communist Party Central Committee, and the collection has 175 issues dating from 1973-1980.

Sekai Chishiki.

The collection has one issue of this magazine from 1950.

Sekai Fusen Heiwa Nyūsu.
Kawasaki: Sekai Fusen Heiwa o Yakusoku suru Kai.

The collection has the inaugural issue from 1967 and one further issue from 1968 of this newsletter from a peace group promoting worldwide renunciation of war.
The collection has one issue of this newspaper from March 1970.

There are several serials called Sekigun in the collection, published in different formats at different time periods. We have followed Takazawa’s published bibliography of Sekigun materials in Sekigun Dokyūmento to distinguish them. This one is Purokaku Zenkoku Seiji Shinbun Saikan Junbigō (1974/11/10-). The Junbigō seems to be part of the identification of the series. It was published by the Purokaku faction of Sekigunha which organized around Shiomi Takaya in late 1974 but took a rather different position from the original Sekigunha. This series was published from 1974 through 1984. The collection contains a complete run of all issues from #1 to #17 in early 1977, and scattered issues after that. The publisher Ryōgensha appears as a renraku saki from issue #6 and then as the publisher for issues #54 and #94.

There are several serials called Sekigun in the collection, published in different formats at different time periods. We have followed Takazawa’s published bibliography of Sekigun materials in Sekigun Dokyūmento to distinguish them. This one is Sekigunha’s theoretical journal, published in magazine format. The collection contains
a sōshū with all eight issues, which were published from 1969/9-1970/6, plus loose copies of two of the issues. Issue #4, which came out in November, 1969, is considered the key theoretical statement of the organization.

赤軍. 共産主義者同盟赤軍派赤軍編集局.

Sekigun. Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Sekigunha Sekigun Henshūkyoku.

There are several serials called Sekigun in the collection, published in different formats at different time periods. We have followed Takazawa’s published bibliography of Sekigun materials in Sekigun Dokyūmento to distinguish them. This one is identified by Takazawa as the national political newspaper (Zenkoku Seiji Shinbun) and was published from 1969/9/4-1971/3/5. The first issue, hakkan jumbigo, published on September 4, 1969 in conjunction with the public debut of Sekigunha as an independent faction, is famous for its “Sensō Sengen” or declaration of war. The collection has a complete set of the 9 issues of this particular publication. Its publisher name changes to Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Sekigunha Sendenkyoku for issues #2 and #3, and changes again to Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Sekigunha Nihon Iinkai Sendenkyoku.

赤軍. 東京: 共産主義者同盟東京南部地区委員会.

Sekigun. Tōkyō: Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Tōkyō Nanbu Chiku Iinkai.

There are several serials called Sekigun in the collection, published in different formats at different time periods. We have followed Takazawa’s published bibliography of Sekigun materials in Sekigun Dokyūmento to distinguish them. This one is a magazine format publication that seems to be erroneously dated to March 1968. Its publisher is listed as the south Tokyo regional committee on Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei. It is most likely a publication produced by members of the Sekigunha faction in the spring of 1969, before the organization had emerged as an independent faction within Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei.

赤軍. 東京: 共産主義者同盟赤軍派日本委員会宣伝局.


There are several serials called Sekigun in the collection, published in different formats at different time periods. We have followed Takazawa’s published bibliography of Sekigun materials in Sekigun Dokyūmento to distinguish them. This one is Zenkoku Seiji Shinbun Fukkangō, which was published briefly from 1974/9/4-1974/11/20. The three issues in the collection are numbered 9, 10, and 12, which is a continuation of the numbering of an earlier, discontinued series. They were produced by Sekigunha Nihon Iinkai, which continued to advocate armed struggle but did not join the Sekigunha Purokakuha group that formed around Shiomi Takaya in late 1974.
There are several serials called Sekigun in the collection, published in different formats at different time periods. We have followed Takazawa’s published bibliography of Sekigun materials in Sekigun Dokyūmento to distinguish them. The two issues in this series are intended as a revival of Sekigunha’s theoretical journal Sekigun, but they are numbered 13 and 14, in a continuation of the number series used by the same group for its revival of the Sekigun newspaper. They were published in 1978 and were wrapped in paper covers with a different name, Sekai Kishō Kansoku Hōkokusho. It was extremely difficult and dangerous to publish anything labeled Sekigun at this time in Japan, and the covers may have been designed to disguise the contents.

Organizational newspaper of RG, a militant faction formed in opposition to Sekigunha. It was led by Ebara Kin (commonly known as “Barakin,” whose real name is Takeuchi Ki or Tsuyoshi). The collection has 26 issues from 1971 to 1981. Most are from 1972-1973.

The collection has one inaugural issue from 1982 of a theoretical magazine by a very late faction of Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei. It is not known whether any other issues were ever published.
This is a newsletter of Sekishoku Kyūenkai, the Sekigunha support organization also known as MOPRsha. This newsletter began publishing in 1973 and the collection has five issues, all from 1973.

Setsurei, Rengō Sekigun Kōhan Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Uegaki Yasuhiro.

A personal journal written and published by Uegaki Yasuhiro, who was one of the defendants in the main Rengō Sekigun trial as a Sekigunha member. The collection has four issues, produced in 1985 and 1986 while Uegaki was held in Tokyo House of Detention awaiting the appeal of his initial conviction.

Setouchi Tsūshin.
Suita: Setonaikai o Torikaesō—Ikiru Tame ni Ōsaka Shūkai Jikkō Iinkai Jimukyoku.

The collection has one issue from 1975 of this newsletter from an organization planning an event in Osaka to protect the Inland Sea.

Zen'inrō.
Naha: Zen Okinawa Insatsu Shuppan Sangyō Rōdō Kumiai Kyōsenbu.

The collection has one issue from 1975 of the newsletter of the Okinawa printing industry labor union.

Zen'ei.
Tōkyō: Zen'ei Henshū Iinkai.

The collection has only two issues of this newspaper, from 1969 and 1971. This one is a New Left newspaper. There is another Zen'ei in the collection, which was the Japan Communist Party Central Committee’s theoretical magazine beginning in the immediate postwar period. (Serial ID#1913).
There are two serial publications called Zen’ei in the collection. This one is a 1961 publication of materials from the JCP 8th Contress.

Zen-Oki Rōren.
Naha: Zen Okinawa Rōdō Kumiai Rengōkai Kyōsenbu.

The collection has one special issue from 1964 of this newspaper from the All Okinawa labor union with a headline article about whether the union had been wrong.

Senka, Orību Tōsō Iinkai Kikanshi.
Tōkyō: Chūō Daigaku Bunka Renmei Orību Tōsō Iinkai.

The collection has two issues, one from late 1968 and one from mid-1969, of this student newsletter from Chūō University’s student strike.

Senki.
Tōkyō: Senkisha.

This is the organizational newspaper of the second Bund (Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei). The collection holds 124 issues. Some are from 1966 when the second Bund began, with a much larger number from the 1968-1971 period and a few after that.
The collection has several serials called Senki. This one is from a labor research institute. There are two issues in the collection from 1960 during the 1960 Ampo struggle and two more from 1961.

This is a newsletter put out by the educational book publishers union during a labor dispute. The collection has one issue from late 1969.

There are three publications called Senku in the collection, two of which are connected with the organization Tōitsu Shakaishugi Dōmei (Tōshadō). This Senku is the group’s main theoretical journal. Tōshadō was founded in 1962 by Kasuga Shōjirō and others in the Kōzō Kaikakuha who had been removed from the Japan Communist Party. They had first tried to form a unified reform group including the JCP, Socialist Party and non-Party people, but when a rift developed in that group, Kasuga and his associates formed Tōitsu Shakaishugi Dōmei, with an affiliated student organization called Shakaishugi Gakusei Sensen, nicknamed Furonto. The collection contains the inaugural issue of Senku, which was published in December, 1961 and thus predates the formal founding of the organization Tōitsu Shakaishugi Dōmei.

There are three publications called Senku in the collection. Two are connected with the organization Tōitsu Shakaishugi Dōmei (Tōshadō), but this one was produced by the Shakaishugi Gakusei Dōmei (Shagakudō) chapter at Chūō University, which was affiliated with Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei (Kyōsandō). The collection has two issues of this hand-produced (gariban) newsletter from 1969, during a student strike at Chūō University.
There are three publications called Senku in the collection, two of which are connected with the organization Tōitsu Shakaishugi Dōmei. This Senku is the renamed newspaper Heiwa to Shakaishugi, which began publication under this name in 1969 with issues #184. This issue and four others from 1969-1971 are in the collection. As the subtitle indicates, Senku is the organizational newspaper of Tōitsu Shakaishugi Dōmei (Tōshadō). The organization was founded in 1962 by Kasuga Shōjirō and others in the Kōzō Kaikakuha who had been removed from the Japan Communist Party. They had first tried to form a unified reform group including the JCP, Socialist Party and non-Party people, but when a rift developed in that group, Kasuga and his associates formed Tōitsu Shakaishugi Dōmei, with an affiliated student organization called Shakaishugi Gakusei Sensen, nicknamed Furonto. In the wake of protest movements on and off campus, the original ideological position of the group was heavily criticized in 1968 and many of the leaders were forced out. The newspaper was renamed in the wake of this organizational shift. Then in 1972 the group itself was renamed Kyōsanshugi Kakumeitō. In the last issue in the collection, from September 1971, the newspaper’s subtitle changes to Nihon Kyōsanshugi Kakumeitō Chūō Kikanshi and the publisher changes to Senkusha.

The collection has one 1979 issue of this newsletter from the Dentsū labor union in Okinawa.

The collection has one 1974 issue of this newsletter from the military base workers union in Okinawa.

This is a hand-produced newsletter produced by a port workers labor union in Tokushima that was involved in a labor struggle. The collection has one issue from 1969 that was in a folder of materials from the Osaka Seinan Hansen Seinen iinkai group that Takazawa organized.
The collection has one issue from 1974 of a newspaper of the Tokyo section of the general workers union.

This is the newsletter of a national umbrella support group for people arrested for participation in the the Sanrizuka conflict. The collection has five issues from the inaugural issue in 1978 to scattered issues up to 1982.

The collection has three issues of a newspaper put out by the newly formed Zenkoku Zenkyōtō in fall 1969 and early 1970.

The collection has one 1971 issue of this women’s publication.

The collection contains two issues from 1972 of this newsletter put out by the office that was serving as a contact point for the support groups involved in the Tomimura case.

The collection has the first ten issues of the newspaper of Nihon University instructors joint struggle committee published in 1969 and 1970.
Warrior, Political Theory Organ. Item_ID: 50407
Sendai: Socialism Student Alliance Tohoku Regional Committee. SerialID: 407
We have one 1968 issue of this magazine produced by the Tohoku regional committee of Shagakudō.

Warrior, Socialism Student Alliance Theory Organ. Item_ID: 50393
Kyoto: Socialism Student Alliance Kansai Regional Committee. SerialID: 393
The collection has two issues of this newsletter from 1965 and 1969 published by the Kansai regional committee of Shakaishugi Gakusei Dōmei (Shagakudō), the student wing of Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei.

Warrior. Item_ID: 50522
Tokyo: Socialism Student Alliance Chūō University Branch. SerialID: 522
This newsletter was published by Shagakudō at Chūō University during their student strike. The collection has three issues from 1968-69.

All Self-Examination Report. Item_ID: 50478
Tokyo: National Auto-Transport Workers' Union. SerialID: 478
The collection has one issue from 1980 of this publication of the national auto workers union.

Newsletter published by a support group for four anti-Vietnam war citizen activists who were arrested in 1972 for forming a barricade and stopping a truck carrying a U.S. military vehicle out of the Sagamihara depot. The newsletters contain reviews of court proceedings and messages from the indicted individuals. The collection contains four issues, three from 1973 and one from 1976.
Senshin.  
Tōkyō: Senshin Henshūkyoku.

The collection has two issues of this publication from April 1972, which were filed with materials giving the position of various groups about the Rengō Sekigun incident.

Zenshin.  
Tōkyō: Nihon Kakumeiteki Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Zenkoku Iinkai.

Zenshin is the organizational newspaper of Nihon Kakumeiteki Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Zenkoku Iinkai. The newspaper began as the organizational newspaper of Kakumeiteki Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei (Kakkyōdō), which was founded in 1957 as Nihon Torotsukisuto Renmei and changed its name to Nihon Kakumeiteki Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei just a few months later. In a split with the group that later became Dai Yon Intānashonaru the following year, the group’s ideological leader, philosophy Kuroda Kan’ichi, formed the Zenkoku Iinkai to represent the mainstream of the Kakkyōdō organization. Kakkyōdō cooperated with Bund (Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei) during the 1960 Ampo protests. In the break-up of Bund following 1960 Ampo, members of the Bund factions Senki-ha and Purotsū-ha were absorbed into Kakkyōdō Zenkoku Iinkai. During this period Kakkyōdō, through its affiliated student organization Marukushugi Gakusei Dōmei (Marugakudō) gained control of Zengakuren, the national student organization. In 1963 there was a major split in Kakkyōdō and Marugakudō. The Kuroda faction left to form Kakumaru-ha, leaving Honda Nobuyoshi in control of Zenkoku Iinkai and what came to be known as the Chūkaku-ha or Central Core faction of the student organization. Control of the newspaper Zenshin was retained by Zenkoku Iinkai and Chūkaku-ha. (Kakumaru-ha started a separate newspaper, called Kaihō). The collection holds 237 issues of Zenshin, including some from the 1960-1963 period prior to the break with Kakumaru-ha and a good selection from 1966 to 1971. The publisher changes to Zenshinsha with issue #21, in 1961.

Zen Suidō.  
Tōkyō: Zen Nihon Suidō Rōdō Kumiai.

The collection has just one issue of this newspaper published by the All-Japan Water workers union. The issue is from 1978.

Zenseifu, Zen Nihon Seinen Fujin Kaigi Chūō Kikanshi.  
Tōkyō: Zen Nihon Seinen Fujin Kaigi.

The collection has three issues of this newsletter of the All Japan Youth and Women’s Conference in 1955 and 1956.
The collection has one issue from 1983 of the newsletter of an antiwar women’s group in Kawasaki.

The collection has one issue from 1982 of newsletter from an antiwar women’s group in Sagamihara.

The collection has three issues from January and February 1969 of this newsletter put out by the all-campus struggle committee headquarters at Chūō University during their student strike.

The collection has two issues, one from 1977 and the other from 1979, of this newsletter from the Okinawa regional office of the Zentei postal union.

This magazine was put out by one of several non-sect groups opposed to Kakumaru-ha at Waseda University. During this period Kakumaru-ha dominated political student life at Waseda, but various groups of non-sect (unaffiliated) students produced their own publications in opposition to it.
The collection has one double issue from 1972 of this newspaper produced by the All-Japan Medical Students Alliance.

Senretsu.
Zenkoku Hantei Gakusei Hyōgikai Rengō Chūō Shikkō linkai.

This magazine format publication was produced by the student arm of Kakumeiteki Rōdōsha Kyōkai, also known as Shaseidō Kaihōha. Kaihōha was removed from the Socialist Party’s student organization Shakaishugi Seinen Dōmei (Shaseidō) in 1965 and thereafter functioned as one of the main New Left student-based sects and as an intermittent member of Sampa Rengō. In 1969 Kaihōha formally took the name Kakumeiteki Rōdōsha Kyōkai, or Kakurōkyō, and began to take a more independent course, although it was still also known by the name Shaseidō Kaihōha. The student organization Hantei Gakusei Hyōgikai was also established at about the same time as a separate entity, and began to publish Senretsu. There is an organizational newsletter with the same title in the collection that was published by the local Hantei Gakusei Hyōgikai group at Chūō University.

Senretsu.
Tōkyō: Chūō Daigaku Hantei Gakusei Hyōgikai.

This newsletter was produced by a campus chapter of the student arm of Kakumeiteki Rōdōsha Kyōkai, also known as Shaseidō Kaihōha. Kaihōha was removed from the Socialist Party’s student organization Shakaishugi Seinen Dōmei (Shaseidō) in 1965 and thereafter functioned as one of the main New Left student-based sects and as an intermittent member of Sampa Rengō. In 1969 Kaihōha formally took the name Kakumeiteki Rōdōsha Kyōkai, or Kakurōkyō, and began to take a more independent course, although it also still was known as Shaseidō Kaihōha. The student organization Hantei Gakusei Hyōgikai was also established at about the same time as a separate entity, and began to publish Senretsu. There is an organizational magazine with the same title in the collection that was published by the national Hantei Gakusei Hyōgikai organization.

Zenrōto Nyūsu.
NET Zenrōto.

The collection has one 1975 issue of this newsletter from a labor group.

Zenrōto Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Dai 4 kai Zenkoku Rōdō Kumiai Katsudō Kōryū Shūkai.
The collection has seven issues of the this newsletter from the NET Zenro union, all from July and August 1970 during a labor conflict.

徐兄弟を自由に.  
東京: 徐兄弟を守る文学創造者と読者の会.  
So Kyōdai o Jiyū ni.  
Tōkyō: So Kyōdai o Mamoru Bungaku Sōzōsha to Dokusha no Kai.

The collection has two issues of this newsletter from a literary group supporting the Sō brothers who were in prison in South Korea. The issues are from 1981 and 1982.

総合芸術.  
大阪: TAM-TAM 芸術集団.  
Sōgō Geijutsu.  
Ōsaka: TAM-TAM Geijutsu Shūdan.

The collection has one 1967 issue of this arts magazine with a special on an American writers’ lawsuit.

総評全国一般.  
東京: 日本労働組合総評議会.  
Sōhyō Zenkoku Ippan.  
Tōkyō: Nihon Rōdō Kumiai Sōhyōgikai.

The collection has 30 issues of the Sōhyō labor federation newspaper primarily from 1974-75 with two later issues.

総評新聞.  
東京: 日本労働組合総評議会.  
Sōhyō Shinbun.  
Tōkyō: Nihon Rōdō Kumiai Sōhyōgikai.

The collection has five issues from 1974 and 1975 of the newspaper of the Sōhyō general workers union.
Sōmyaku (Chang Mek).
Osaka: Sōmyaku Henshūkai.

The collection has one issue of this publication from 1978, featuring articles about South Korea.

速報新宿区職労.
東京: 東京都新宿区職員労働組合教宣部.
Sokuhō Shinjuku-ku Shokurō.
Tōkyō: Tōkyō-to Shinjuku-ku Shokuin Rōdō Kumiai Kyōsenbu.

This is a newsletter of city workers in Shinjuku-ku and the collection has one issue from 1981.

徐君兄弟を救うために.
京都: 徐君兄弟を救う会.
So-kun Kyōdai o Sukuu Tame ni.
Kyōto: So-kun Kyōdai o Sukuu Kai.

Seo Seung (So Sun) was born in Kyoto as a zainichi Korean. He was arrested by the KCIA while studying at Seoul National University on suspicion of being a North Korean spy. Yasue Ryōsuke, editor in chief of the journal Sekai led the mushrooming campaign in Japan to release Seo, together with Seo Kyeung Shik, the youngest of the Seo brothers. As the trial progressed, suspicion grew that Seo Seung was indeed working as a North Korean spy. This is the newsletter of a support group for him in Japan. The collection also has a book by Seo Seung, So Kyodai Gokuchu kara no Tegami which was translated by Seo Kyeung Shik (Item #1345).

祖国統一新報.
東京: 統一評論社.
Sokoku Tōitsu Shinpō.
Tōkyō: Tōitsu Hyōronsha.

This is a newspaper supporting Korean reunification. The collection has four issues, all from 1975.

ソدان.
東京: 朝鮮・アジア関係図書センター (KALC) ソダン編集委員会.
Sodan.
Tōkyō: Chōsen Ajia Kankei Tosho Sentā (KALC) Sodan Henshū Iinkai.

The collection has only the 1981 inaugural issue of this publication promoting relations between North Korea and Asia.
Sora o! Mizu o! Tsuchi o!
Himeji: Betonamu Hansen Himeji Kōdō.

The collection has one issue, a gōgai from 1970, from the anti-Vietnam war group in Himeji. See also Serial ID #826.

尊憲. item_ID: 50055
東京: 長澤和長. SerialID: 55
Sonken.
Tōkyō: Nagasawa Kazuhisa.

Organizational publication of the Yodogō group put out by a supporter in Japan. The collection holds 28 issues from 1991-1994,

DAF, 埼玉直接行動戦線機関誌. item_ID: 51775
埼玉: 埼玉直接行動戦線. SerialID: 1775
DAF, Saitama Chokusetsu Kōdō Sensen Kikanshi.
Saitama: Saitama Chokusetsu Kōdō Sensen.

This magazine was put out by a Beheiren group in Saitama prefecture, led by Ozawa Ryōko.

斗争指令. item_ID: 50519
Tōsō Shirei (Chūdai).

The collection has two issues of this hand-produced publication from a student strike at Chūō University in February 1969.

第12回平和友好祭ニュース. item_ID: 51689
沖縄: 日本青年学生平和友好祭第12回沖縄県祭典実行委員会. SerialID: 1689
Dai 12 Kai Heiwa Yūkōsai Nyūsu.

This is the newsletter of a Dai Yon Intā student organization in Okinawa that was planning a big peace event. The collection has three issues in 1975.

第4次ペトリ闘争勝利させる会ニュース. item_ID: 50485
東京: 第4次ペトリ闘争を勝利させる会事務局. SerialID: 485
Dai 4 ji Petori Tōsō Shōrisaseru Kai Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Dai 4 ji Petori Tōsō o Shōrisaseru Kai Jimukyoku.

The Petri camera company was engaged in a lengthy contested bankruptcy process during which its workers obtained legal permission to run the factory and continue to produce the products. Other large labor unions helped them, and they had wide support from groups on the left. The collection has twenty issues of this newsletter put out by the groups supporting them, dating from 1978-81.
Taiwan Bunka.
Tōkyō: Taiwan Minzoku Kaihō Tōitsu Sensen.

The collection has three issues of this newsletter from a group promoting the liberation of the ethnic Taiwanese people, from 1975 and 1976.

Daigaku.
Kyōto: Kyōto Daigaku Shuppankai.

This magazine format publication the first issue of what later became the independent journal Joshō (Serial #28). It was one of several journals published by dissidents during the late 1960s and early 1970s as an alternative to the standard university publications. It was first published by Kyōto Daigaku Shuppankai, which was not the official university publisher but a separate Zenkyōtō student publishing organization. This first issue came out under the title Daigaku and was aimed at new students entering Kyoto University in April, 1969. The second issue, with the title Joshō, was published jointly by Kyōto Daigaku Shuppankai and Hokkaidō Daigaku Shuppankai, which was also a Zenkyōtō student organization. Later issues were published by Joshōsha, an independent publisher, as the journal became established as an independent intellectual journal. The collection contains the complete series through issue #16.

Daigaku ni okeru Heiki Kenyū no Jittai.
Daikanhō Tōsō Nyūsu.

This newsletter was produced in 1962 and 1963 at Tokyo University as part of a protest against the proposed Daikanhō or university control law. This was one of
several attempts to gain greater control over universities and university students. Although this attempt did not succeed, a revised University Control Law did pass in 1969 and was used to bring an end to the wave of Zenkyōtō student strikes. These issues are cross-referenced from the Tokyo University handbill collection and are hand-produced (gariban) publications.

Daisan Bunmei.
Tōkyō: Daisan Bunmeisha.

This is an intellectual magazine and the two issues in the collection deal with topics relevant to the collection.

Daibosatsu Habōhō Saiban Tōsō Shien I Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Shiomi Takaya.

The collection has one undated issue of the support group newsletter for the Daibosatsu Habōhō trial.

Taimatsu.
Koiwa, Katsushika, Jōtō Beheiren.

There are many different publications carrying the name Taimatsu (Torch). This one is a newsletter produced by a small Beheiren group in northeastern Tokyo.

Taiyō, THE SUN.
Tōkyō: Heibonsha.

Taiyō is a general interest monthly magazine published by Heibonsha. The collection contains one issue that was a special on Okinawa.

Dai 4 Intā.
Tōkyō: Sekai Keizai Kenkyūjo.

The collection has just one 1969 copy of this particular organizational newspaper from Dai yon Inta, although many other materials from the group are in the collection.
Dai Yon Intanashonaru, Dai Yon Intanashonaru Chuo Kikanshi.
Tokyo: Dai Yon Intanashonaru Chuo Shokkyoku Kikanshi Henshubu.

The collection has just one issue from 1978 of this newsletter from Dai Yon Inta.

Taiwa.
Hyogo: Taiwa no Kai.
This is a personal literary journal published by Takahashi Kazumi, a well-known China scholar and New Left sympathizer who died young. It contains rare material on New Left literature.

Takai Kabe.
This is the newsletter of the united trial support group for the group of trials known collectively as the “Tsuchida-Nisseki-Peace Can Bomb Frame Up.” This group fought successfully to unmask the false convictions of this group of defendants, resulting in dismissal of trials in progress and retrials for those who had already been convicted. Takazawa Koji was centrally involved in this group and wrote a book about the cases, which is in the collection as ID#1152.

Takunan Rō Seinenbu Junbi Kai.
The collection has only one 1975 issue of this newsletter from the youth section in formation of the Takunan labor union.

Tatakau Ajia, Struggles in Asia.
Tokyo: Ajia Seinen Kaigi.
The collection has eight issues of this magazine, one from 1976 and the rest from 1979-81, but one from 1979 says it is the inaugural issue.
Tatakau Oki Sei I.
Tōkyō: Okinawa Seinen Iinkai.

The collection has one issue from 1971 of this newsletter from Okinawa.

闘う全学連.  item_ID: 50472
東京: 全学連中央書記局情宣部. SerialID: 472

Tatakau Zengakuren.
Tōkyō: Zengakuren Chūō Shokikyoku Jōsenbu.

Tatakau Zengakuren is the theoretical journal of what is now the Kakumaru-ha Zengakuren. Zengakuren was originally a unified Japanese national student organization, which during the 1950s came under the control of the Japan Communist Party. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, control of Zengakuren passed in succession to two emerging New Left organizations not affiliated with the JCP: Kakumeiteki Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei (Kyōsandō, or Bund), through its affiliated student organization Shakaishugi Gakusei Dōmei (Shagakudō), during the 1960 Ampo protest period and then Kakumeiteki Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei (Kakkyōdō) through its student organization Marukushugi Gakusei Dōmei (Marugakudō) in the immediate post-1960 Ampo period. Kakumeiteki Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei (Kakkyōdō) was founded in 1957 as Nihon Torotsukisuto Renmei and changed its name to Nihon Kakumeiteki Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei just a few months later. Kakkyōdō cooperated with Bund (Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei), which controlled the Zengakuren mainstream and thus directed New Left student protests, during the 1960 Ampo protests. Tatakau Zengakuren was first published by Zengakuren when it was under Bund control in the spring of 1960, but shortly thereafter Kakkyōdō, through its affiliated student organization Marukushugi Gakusei Dōmei (Marugakudō), gained control of Zengakuren. Control of Zengakuren alternated between Bund and Kakkyōdō from 1961 to 1963, during which time the campus delegates affiliated with Minsei, the student organization of the JCP, left to form their own separate national student federation. In 1963 there was a major split in Kakkyōdō and its student organization Marugakudō. The Kuroda faction led by Kakkyōdō’s original ideological leader, philosopher Kuroda Kan’ichi, left to form Kakumaru-ha, leaving Honda Nobuyoshi in control of the national office of Kakkyōdō (Zenkoku Iinkai) and what came to be known as the Chūkaku-ha or Central Core faction of the student organization. Kakumaru-ha, whose supporters were the majority in the student organization Marugakudō, retained control of Zengakuren. However, it was no longer possible to retain a single national Zengakuren, because of the deep ideological splits between the JCP controlled campus groups affiliated with Minsei and those affiliated with the various New Left organizations. So Kakumaru-ha has simply maintained its own national student federation of campus groups affiliated with Marugakudō Kakumaru-ha. Tatakau Zengakuren therefore has since 1963 been the theoretical journal of the Kakumaru-ha Zengakuren. The collection contains several issues from the 1960-1962 period, plus one special issue from 1970. The collection’s holdings are thus primarily from periods when Bund controlled Zengakuren and its theoretical journal, and they do not reflect accurately the subsequent history of the journal. For the 1970 issue, the publisher changes to Zen Nihon Gakusei Jichikai Sōrengō Chūō Shikkō Iinkai Jōsenbu.
闘う全共斗．日本大学全学闘会議編集局．
Tatakau Zenkyōtō．
Nihon Daigaku Zengaku Kyōtō Kaigi Henshūkyoku．

The collection has only this inaugural issue from April 1969 of this newspaper of the Zenkyōtō at Nihon University．

ただかうちから．全逓那覇支部教宣部．
Tatakau Chikara．
Zentei Naha Shibu Kyōsenbu．

The collection has only one issue from 1979 of this handwritten (gariban) newsletter issued by the Naha, Okinawa branch of the Zentei postal workers union．

ただの市民が戦車を止める会ニュース．相模原: 「ただの市民が戦車を止める」会．
Tada no Shimin ga Sensha o Tomeru Kai Nyūsu．
Sagamihara: Tada no Shimin ga Sensha o Tomeru Kai．

This newsletter was produced by a group of anti-war citizens trying to stop military vehicles from leaving the U.S. military base at Sagamihara．The collection contains 46 issues dating from 1972 to 1978．

脱走兵通信．東京: イントレピッド四人の会．
Dassōhei Tsūshin．
Tōkyō: Intorepiddo Yonin no Kai．

Four U.S. service members deserted in response to Beheiren’s leafleting to those aboard USS Intrepid calling at Yokosuka．Beheiren sheltered the four and this launched Beheiren’s involvement in working with American deserters, which is written about in the book Tonari ni Dassōhei ga ita Jidai．The book is not in the collection because it came out later．The full collection of Dassōhei Tsūshin is also included in the Beheiren Nyuusu Shukusatsuban, item ID#90．

団結．東京: 団結社．
Danketsu．
Tōkyō: Danketsusha．

The collection has 34 issues of this gariban[mimeographed] newsletter, dating from 1950-1951．

だんけつの砦．沖縄: 食品労連沖縄地区協議会 オキコ労働組合．

Danketsu no Toride.
Okinawa: Shokuhin Rōren Okinawa Chiku Kyōgikai Okiko Rōdō Kumiai.

This is a newsletter from a union in Okinawa. The collection has five issues from 1977 and 1978.

item_ID: 50380
SerialID: 380

Dantōdai.
Tōkyō: Kakumei Kyūenkai.

The collection contains one issue of this publication from 1972 marked “preserve” “Sashō Henshū Iinkai.”

item_ID: 50815
SerialID: 815

Chekosurobakia 8/20.
Tōkyō: Hachigatsu Hatsuka Iinkai Jimukyoku.

This is a small magazine format newsletter put out by a group concerned about the situation in Czechoslovakia in 1969, after the Prague Spring had been defeated by the entry of Soviet troops.

item_ID: 51754
SerialID: 1754

Che Chorugyo-san o Sukuu Kai Kaibō.
Tōkyō: Che Chorugyo-san o Sukuu Kai.

This newsletter is produced by the support group in Japan for a Korean named Che Chorugyo, who had been given the death penalty in South Korea. The collection also holds another similar serial supporting the same person (Serial ID#636).

item_ID: 50636
SerialID: 636

Che Chorugyo-san o Sukuu Kai Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Che Chorugyo-san o Sukuu Kai.

This is one of two different newsletters in the collection produced by support groups in Japan for a Korean named Che Chorugyo, who had received a death penalty in South Korea.

item_ID: 52058
SerialID: 2058

Tōkyō: 10/21 Shinjuku Sōjō Jiken Bengodan Jimukyoku.
The collection has two issues from 1991 of this newsletter which is about the 1992 Rio de Janieruo United Nations summit. However, the newsletter was put out by the office of the lawyers for the defendants in the 10/21 Shinjuku Riot incident.

地区ニュース.
東京: 新宿地区委員会.
Chiku Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Shinjuku Chiku Iinkai.

This is a hand-produced newsletter put out by a local district committee in Shinjuku in the late 1950s.

筑豊争史. 大正鉱業退職者同盟機関紙.
福岡: 沖田活美.
Chikuhō Sōshi, Taishō Kōgyō Taishokusha Dōmei Kikanshi.
Fukuoka: Okita Katsumi.

This newsletter produced in 1971 is a reprint of a newsletter put out by an organization of miners who had lost their jobs in the closure of the Taishō mine in Fukuoka, called the Taishō Kōgyō Taishokusha Dōmei. Shortly after the Miike mine struggle ended in 1960, rationalization began at the Taishō mine elsewhere in Fukuoka. An organization of young miners under the leadership of a group that had been expelled from the Japan Communist Party (which controlled the main miners’ union) staged a two year long resistance movement with help from a Shaseidō faction of students called Sect 6. Some resistance continued even after the company housing had been closed and the workers who had been terminated had formed the Taishō Kōgyō Taishokusha Dōmei. The direct action tactics and ideas used in this irregular labor struggle later influenced the New Left in the Zenkyōtō movement, other labor movements, and at Sanrizuka.

知性.
東京: 知性コミュニケーションズ.
Chisei.
Tōkyō: Chisei Komyunikēshonzu.

Chisei is the name of a journal put out by the publisher Kawade Shobo, under the name of Chisei Communications. It falls in the category of sōgō zasshi, or general interest magazines. This is an index and bibliography of the journal for the period 1957-1978.

「地の塩東」京上映を成功させる会 事務局ニュース.
東京: 「地の塩」京上映を成功させる会.
“Chi no Shio” Tōkyō Jōei o Seikōsaseru Kai Jiumyoku Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Chi no Shio” Tōkyō Jōei o Seikōsaseru Kai.

The newsletter of an organization dedicated to showing the film “Chi no Shio.”
Chiheisen.  
Tōkyō: Kunitachi Beheiren.  

This is the newsletter of the Kunitachi Beheiren group.

Chayu e Namu (Jiyū no Ki).  
Tōkyō: Kankoku Minshuka Tōsō Shien Zainichi Seinen Gakusei Renraku Kaigi.  

This is a hand-produced magazine format publication put out by a youth and student group of Korean residents in Japan, supporting democratization in South Korea. The collection has only one issue, from 1980.

Chūkaku.  
Tōkyō: Marugakudō “Chūkaku” Henshū kyoku.  

This magazine was published twice monthly by the student organization of Kakumeiteki Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei (Kakkyōdō), which was called Marukusushugi Gakusei Dōmei, or Marugakudō. The magazine’s name, Chūkaku, then became the
name of the larger of two factions in both the parent and student organizations, Chūkaku-ha. The four issues in the collection are from 1963, when the Chūkaku and Kakumaru factions of Kakumeiteki Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei split. They are from the Hirai subcollection.

中公闘争. item_ID: 50021
東京: 中央公論社労働組合有志. SerialID: 21

Chūkō Tōsō.
Tōkyō: Chūō Kōronsha Rōdō Kumiai Yūshi.

This is a newsletter published by the labor union of Chūō Kōronsha, the publisher of Chūō Kōron magazine. The collection contains a complete set of issues 113-180, from late May, 1974 through December, 1975 (68 issues).

中国. item_ID: 50133
東京: 徳間書店. SerialID: 133

Chūgoku.
Tōkyō: Tokuma Shoten.

This magazine was produced by the China group of postwar intellectuals, such as Takeuchi Yoshimi. The issue in the collection is a bibliography and index of the journal. It is also cross-referenced in the Book bibliography’s reference section.

中国新聞. item_ID: 52059
広島: 中国新聞社. SerialID: 2059

Chūgoku Shinbun.
Hiroshima: Chūgoku Shinbunsha.

This regional newspaper’s name refers not to China but to the Chūgoku region of western Honshū. The two 1972 issues in the collection are from the Aihara-Furuya subcollection.

中四国救援センター. item_ID: 50860
広島: 中四国救援連絡センター編集局. SerialID: 860

Chūshikoku Kyūen Sentā.
Hiroshima: Chūshikoku Kyūen Renraku Sentā Henshūkyoku.

This is the newsletter for the branch of Kyūen Renraku Sentā that served the Shi-koku and Chūgoku (western Honshū) regions of Japan. The collection contains only one issue, from 1971, which was in the Aihara-Furuya subcollection. Kyūen Renraku Sentā was the central contact point for support activities assisting New Left students who were arrested for protest-related activity. After its founding in 1969 it expanded rapidly to meet the needs to the enormous number of students who were arrested in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Branches were formed in major cities throughout Japan to handle local cases.
This newsletter was produced by the Hantei Gakusei Hyōgikai group at Chūō University. Hantei Gakusei Hyōgikai (Hantei Gakuhyō) was the student organization of Kakumeiteki Rōdōsha Kyōkai (Kakurōkyō), also known as Shaseidō Kaihōha. Kaihōha was removed from the Socialist Party’s student organization Shakaishugi Seinen Dōmei (Shaseidō) in 1965 and thereafter functioned as one of the main New Left student-based sects and as an intermittent member of Sampa Rengō. In 1969 Kaihōha formally took the name Kakumeiteki Rōdōsha Kyōkai, or Kakurōkyō, and began to take a more independent course, although it was still also known by the name Shaseidō Kaihōha. The student organization Hantei Gakusei Hyōgikai was also established at about the same time as a separate entity. The same local Hantei Gakusei Hyōgikai group at Chūō University also produced a publication called Senretsu, which is in the collection.

This newsletter was put out in the 1982 by a citizens’ group concerned about the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and seeking peace in the Middle East.

This is the handproduced (gariban) newsletter of a labor organization in the Chubu region. The collection has one issue from 1979, dealing with the shuntō or spring labor offensive.

This is a commercially produced local newspaper that was published twice a week in Shimonoseki, Kyūshū, in the 1960s. The collection contains 21 issues from 1966 and 1967.
There are several unrelated publications with the name Chōsei in the collection. This one is a newsletter privately produced by a small group in the mid-1970s, which presented their views on a variety of issues. The name Chōsei, or Long March, generally indicates a group with Maoist sympathies. Satō Masahisa is listed as hakkōnin, but Tojinsha is listed as hakkōsho. The collection has two issues, from 1975 and 1976.

Several unrelated publications with this name are represented in the collection. This one was published by Nihon Marukusu-Rēninshugisha Dōmei Rōdōsha Soshiki Iinkai. The parent organization Marukusu-Rēninshugisha Dōmei was a successor to the original Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei ML faction, which formed and then split in the mid-1960s. The smaller of its factions was active in direct action campaigns in the late 1960s and produced several leaders of the Tokyo University and Nihon University Zenkyōtō movements. The group took the name Nihon Marukusu-Rēninshugisha Dōmei in late 1968, but then dissolved into several factions in late 1970. The magazine was published by one of those factions, in 1971. Its name, Chōsei (Long March) reflects the group’s Maoist sympathies.

There are three unrelated publications with this name in the collection. This one is a magazine format publication produced by the Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei (Bund) Kakumei no Hata faction in the early 1980s. The Kakumei no Hata faction was a successor to the Yūgeki faction, which it turn derived from a split in the Jōkyō faction. The same faction published the newspaper Kakumei no Hata, from which its name derives.

This newsletter was published by students in the Kyoto University general studies (first two years) division during the Kyōto University Zenkyōtō struggle in 1969. Its romanized name Chōsen (Challenge) should not be confused with the many serials concerned with North Korea (Chōsen) which is written with different characters.
Chōsen Gahō.  item_ID: 50051
東京: 朝鮮画報社. SerialID: 51

Chōsen Gahō.
Tōkyō: Chōsen Gahōsha.

This is a commercially published and richly illustrated monthly magazine about North Korea, published in Tokyo. The collection contains 27 issues from the early 1990s. It is an organizational publication of Chōsen Sōren (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan). The issues in the collection came out during the period when Takazawa Kōji was involved with the Yodogō group in North Korea, between 1991 and 1994.

Chōsen Jihō.  item_ID: 50080
東京: 朝鮮新報社. SerialID: 80

Chōsen Jihō.
Tōkyō: Chōsen Shinpōsha.

This newspaper containing news about North Korea is published in Tokyo by Chōsen Shinpōsha, a publishing organ of Chōsen Sōren. The collection contains 15 scattered issues from the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s, which came from the main Takazawa Collection and two other subcollections.

Chōsenjin, Ōmura Shūyōjo o Haishi suru Tame ni.  item_ID: 51746
京都: 朝鮮人社. SerialID: 1746

Chōsenjin, Ōmura Shūyōjo o Haishi suru Tame ni.
Kyōto: Chōsenjinsha.

This newspaper format publication was put out by a group centered on Tsurumi Shunsuke and others from Kyoto Beheiren who were concerned about the treatment of Koreans by Japan. Ōmura Shūyōjo was an internment facility in Nagasaki for Koreans. Closing the facility was a goal of this group as part of its support for Koreans. The Takazawa collection also contains a research report on this facility in the book collection (Item #1378).

Chōsen no Jishuteki Heiwa Tōitsu Shiji Nihon Iinkai Kaihō.  item_ID: 50866
東京: 朝鮮の自主的平和統一支持日本委員会. SerialID: 866

Chōsen no Jishuteki Heiwa Tōitsu Shiji Nihon Iinkai.
Tōkyō: Chōsen no Jishuteki Heiwa Tōitsu Shiji Nihon Iinkai.

This newsletter was put out by a group in Japan supporting the peaceful reunification of Korea under the banner of North Korea. The collection contains one issue, from 1990.

Chōsen no Shōnen.  item_ID: 50657
東京: 在日本朝鮮青年同盟中央常任委員会. SerialID: 657

Chōsen no Shōnen.
Tōkyō: Zai Nihon Chōsen Seinen Dōmei Chūō Jōnin linkai.
This newspaper is published by the youth organization for Korean residents in Japan who are affiliated with North Korea.

朝鮮民主主義人民共和国の貿易. － item_ID: 50157
平壌: 貿易出版社. － SerialID: 157

Chōsen Minshushugi Jinmin Kyōwakoku no Bōeki.
P'yongyang: Bōeki Shuppansha.

This is an official trade publication of the North Korean government, in magazine format, published in Pyongyang but written in Japanese. The collection contains one issue from 1991 that Takazawa collected during his travels there.

朝鮮連帯.－ item_ID: 50632
朝鮮連帯センター．－ SerialID: 632

Chōsen Rentai.
Chōsen Rentai Sentā.

This newsletter is published by a group promoting ties with North Korea. The collection contains three early issues from the mid-1970s.

賃金と社会保障.－ item_ID: 50222
東京: 労働旬報社．－ SerialID: 222

Chingin to Shakai Hoshō．
Tōkyō: Rōdō Shunpōsha.

This is a commercially published labor magazine dealing with compensation and social security issues. The collection contains only one issue from 1975, which is a special issue on the 1976 spring labor offensive (Shuntō).

通信.－ item_ID: 52056
東京: 富村公判対策委員会．－ SerialID: 2056

Tsūshin．
Tōkyō: Tomimura Kōhan Taisaku Iinkai．

The collection has one 1971 issue of this newsletter from the group handling policy for the Tomimura trial.

通信方位．－ item_ID: 50070
東京: クラブ 有声社．－ SerialID: 70

Tsūshin Hōi．
Tōkyō: Kurabu Yūseisha.

This is a personal journal in typescript published by Nakano Shigeharu. The collection has 33 issues produced between 1972 and 1991.
The collection has five issues of this commercially published magazine from 1999 and 2002, because they contained relevant articles about North Korea and Aum Shinrikyō.

The collection has one issue of this newsletter, from a support group for antiwar members of the self-defense force who are on trial. The best-known is Konishi Makoto.

The collection has one 1982 issue of this newsletter put out by the support group for the Tsuchida, Nisseki Pīsukan defendants in a famous enzai case. There are other materials on this case in the collection.

This serial was originally titled Gekkan Jishu Kōza. It was edited by Sakata Hiroko. Aki Shobo produced the publication.

The collection has two issues from 1959 and 1963 of this newsletter from Ōkubo elementary school in Shinjuku, presumably because the Furuya children were attending it.

The collection has one 1982 issue of this newsletter put out by the support group for the Tsuchida, Nisseki Pīsukan defendants in a famous enzai case. There are other materials on this case in the collection.

This serial was originally titled Gekkan Jishu Kōza. It was edited by Sakata Hiroko. Aki Shobo produced the publication.
This newsletter was produced by an anti-Vietnam war group in Tokyo supporting Vietnamese children. The collection has eight issues, all from 1974.

Doburoku Bunka.
Tōkyō: Doburoku Bunka no Kai.

Doburoku is a term for homemade sake. The collection has three issues of this newsletter on homemade sake culture, from 1982 and 1983.

Teikō.
Tōkyō: Sōdai Beirenen.

The collection has one issue from 1968 of this newsletter from the Beirenen chapter at Waseda University.

Deigo no Hana.
Ōsaka: Deigo no Hana Henshūkyoku.

The collection has one issue of this newsletter from 1971.

Teiryū.
Tōkyō: Kaiensha.

This is the first issue of a newspaper produced by a group concerned with Japan’s war responsibility. The issue of Japan’s treatment of Asians during the war, and its war responsibility, were being discovered and explored by New Left students from the late 1960s on. This publication was one element of the movement.

Tēze.
Tōkyō: DōJidai Shisō Henshū Iinkai.

The collection has two issues of this contemporary thought journal, both because they carried special content on Yoshimoto Takaaki. One is from 1985 and the other from 1988.
There are two serials called Tessa o Kudake. The collection has one undated issue of this publication from the Kyōto University cell of Kyōsandō.

鉄鎖を砕け, 共産主義者同盟全国委員会首都圏委員会機関誌.  item_ID: 50343  
東京: 戦旗社.  SerialID: 343

Tessa o Kudake, Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Zenkoku Iinkai Shu-to-ken Iinkai Kikanshi.  
Tōkyō: Senkisha.

The collection has one issue of this magazine published by Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei in 1972.

鉄の戦線, 共産主義者同盟政治局中央労対部機関誌.  item_ID: 51852  
東京: 戦旗社.  SerialID: 1852

Tetsu no Sensen, Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Seijikyoku Chūō Rōtaibu Kikanshi.  
Tōkyō: Senkisha.

This is the inaugural issue from 1968 of a publication from the labor section of Kyōsandō.

DENEGO デネゴ.  item_ID: 50225  
兵庫: デネゴ社.  SerialID: 225

Denego.  
Hyōgo: Denegosha.

This is the first issue, published in September 1969, of a little mimeographed journal.

デモクラット, 民主主義学生同盟桃大支部機関紙.  item_ID: 51878  
民主主義学生同盟桃大支部.  SerialID: 1878

Demokuratto, Minshushugi Gakusei Dōmei Momodai Shibu Kikanshi.  
Minshushugi Gakusei Dōmei Momodai Shibu.

The collection has one 1969 issue of this Minsei newsletter from Momoyama Daigaku.  
This was published during a Zenkyōtō strike but Minsei was opposed to the strike.

テルアビブ闘争救援委員会ニュース.  item_ID: 50443  
東京: テルアビブ闘争救援委員会.  SerialID: 443

Teruabibu Tōsō Kyūen linkai Nyūsu.  
Tōkyō: Teruabibu Tōsō Kyūen linkai.

This is a newsletter of a group in Japan that wanted to provide support to Okamoto Közō, who was being tried in Israel as the survivor of the Lod Airport attack. The collection has only one issue, which is #2.
The collection has three issues, one undated, of this newsletter, which was put out by two Red Army members in prison in Japan, but was in support of Okamoto Kozo.

This magazine publishes film scripts; the issue in question contains the script of a TV drama written by Takahashi Kazumi. The scenario is about a university professor named Masaki with a past of ideological conversion (“tenko”) and betrayal. He was a member of a group of law students publishing a left-leaning law journal during the Pacific War under the guidance of a Marxist legal scholar. The group was arrested and punished by the special political police, including one of them being beaten to death, but Masaki saved himself from arrest and since then has successfully led a life of fame and status. The story is set during the late 1950s when Keisatsukan Sho-kumu Shikko Ho was debated under the Kishi Administration, and follows Masaki as he treads a downward path with social and political scandal.

The collection has four issues of this newspaper from 1967 and 1968.

The collection has one issue of this newsletter of the Zen Dentsū union in Kyūshū, a special issue on Okinawa published in 1979.

This is a publication of the Hansen Seinen Iinkai formed at the Dentsū advertising agency. The collection has one copy of it, a bessatsu from March 1972.
The collection has a 1974 issue of this commercial magazine because it has a special feature on postwar thought.

This is a monthly intellectual magazine produced by a major publisher. The collection contains seven issues from the 1960s and 1970s with articles by major figures on relevant topics.

The collection has one issue from 1959 of this newsletter.

Tōitsu is the organizational newspaper of Kyōsanshugi Rōdōshatō (Kyōrōtō), which was formed in 1967 by a faction that left a Kōzō Kaikaku organization called Minshushugi Gakusei Dōmei. The group participated as a New Left organization in the protests of the late 1960s, forming a student organization called Puroretaria Gakusei Dōmei (Purogakudō) in early 1969. It then organized Hantei Gakusei Sensen in 1970 but this split into several factions at the end of 1971. Kyōrōtō continued through the 1970s and 1980s, forming alliances with Kyōsandō Senkiha and Dai Yon Intā, participating in the late 1970s Sanrizuka protests, and particularly in the Narita Airport Control Tower attack in 1978. The collection contains a selection of issues from 1968 through 1992. The numbering of issues is somewhat confusing, as the early issues have fairly high numbers, indicating that the newspaper was carrying on from an earlier publication belonging to its predecessor organization. The numbering later shifts to a lower “kaidai” series. There is a gap in the collection holdings from 1969 to 1980, and the new series from #152 to #355 carries the subtitle Saikan Junbiban and was published by Kyōsanshugisha Rōdōshatō Zenkoku Kyōgikai. From #379 to #389, the subtitle changes again to Kyōsanshugi Rōdōshatō Zenkoku Kyōgikai Kikanshi and the publisher to Kōjinsha.
The collection has two 1977 issues of this newsletter from a support group for people who had been arrested for protesting the Tōkai nuclear reactor.

Tōki is the organization newspaper of Marukusushugi Seinen Dōmei (Maruseidō), an organization formed in 1974 by former members of Rēnin Kenkyūkai and ML Dōmei, who had a unique style of appearing at demonstrations in battle dress. This version of the newsletter was aimed at prisoners, whom they were trying to organize. A related serial, Tōki (shūkanban) is in collection (Serial ID #861). For issue #30, the publisher changes to Tōkisha.

The collection holds two issues from 1990 of this newsletter from Tokyo University of Foreign Languages.
This is a June, 1968 issue of the regular Tokyo University student newspaper from the Gomi sub-collection. It contains information about the Rokugatsu Kōdō, or June Action, which he helped organize.

The collection has a June 1968 issue of this commercially published newspaper in which the lead story is the assassination of Robert Kennedy.

This is a 1957 issue of a newsletter of the JCP Tokyo-to committee.

The collection has two issues of Tokyo Minpō from September 1947.

This is a newsletter put out by the Tokyo Materialism Research Group. The collection has seven issues from 1962 to 1966. It was in a folder of materials on post 1960 Ampo activity.

Onoda Jōji’s personal journal. The collection has one issue.
The collection has one 1972 issue of this publication from the Lenin Kenkyūkai. See also Serial Issue #1781.

This is another publication from the youth organization of Dai Yon Inta. The collection has issues 3 and 4 from 1979.

The collection has one 1959 issue of this newsletter of the Tokyo University employees union.

This was published as part of the effort to re-establish Sekigunha after Rengō Sekigun. The collection has issues #1 and #2, which are the only ones published. This reflects one of the three different directions being debated during that period. See also Serial ID#296 and #301.

This is a newsletter from a labor struggle at the Kōbunsha publishing company. The collection has two issues from 1969.
This is a newsletter put out during a labor dispute at Kōbunsha publishing company in 1970. It was jointly produced by “Kōbunsha Rōdō Kumiai” and “Kōbunsha Ki-sha Rōdō Kumiai,” and later joined by “Kōbunsha Rinrōkyō.” The collection has five issues.

**斗争通信.**

那覇: 県職労民保支部ゆうな学園分会.

Tōsō Tsūshin.

Naha: Kenshokurō Minpo Shibu Yūna Gakuen Bunkai.

This is the newsletter from a section of the Okinawa prefectural workers union that was involved in a dispute at Yūna Gakuen. The collection has four issues from 1977. See also Serial ID#1660.

**闘争ニュース.**

東京: 東大一・二0斗争委員会.

Tōsō Nyūsu.

Tōkyō: Tōdai 1/20 Tōsō Iinkai.

This is one of three serials in the collection with the same title, Tōsō Nyūsu. This one was hand-produced at Tokyo University as part of a national student protest against the Self-Defense Agency’s plan to displace villagers on Niijima to develop a missile base there. The dispute first arose in 1957, but later sparked broad student opposition, culminating in protests in early 1961. The 10 issues in the collection are cross-referenced from the Tokyo University handbill collection, and are hand-produced (gariban).

**闘争ニュース.**

東京: 中央大学夜間部自治会.

Tōsō Nyūsu.

Tōkyō: Chūō Daigaku Yakanbu Jichikai.
This is one of three serials in the collection with the same title, Tōsō Nyūsu. This one was published at Chūō University’s night division in December, 1968. At that time the Physics and Engineering faculty of the university was on strike, and this serial was urging the night students to expand it into an all-university strike.

The collection has two issues from 1977 of a newsletter put out by the labor union of Akatsuki Printing, which was involved in a labor dispute.

This is a newsletter put out by the metal workers union at Petri Camera company, where the workers were operating the factory during bankruptcy proceedings and eventually won the assets. The collection has three issue of this newsletter from 1979, but the collection contains other materials from this labor conflict.

This is a newsletter put out in support of students who were arrested in the Tokyo University struggle. The issue in the collection dates from 1971, two years after the original event. The “kaidaigō” of the title indicates that the newsletter was being re-issued under a new name. The name of the publishing group, “Kakudai Nyūsu” also implies that the scope of the newsletter had expanded.
This is the newsletter of a group providing trial support to persons who were arrested in the Tokyo University conflict on January 1969. The collection has five issues from 1969.

東大斗争獄中書簡集. item_ID: 50387
東京: 狱中書簡発刊委員会. SerialID: 387
Tōdai Tōsō Gokuchū Shokanshū.
Tōkyō: Gokuchū Shokan Hakkan Iinkai.

The collection has six issues from May and June 1969 that contain writings of persons imprisoned for the Tokyo University conflict.

東風新聞. item_ID: 51832
東京: 東風新聞社. SerialID: 1832
Tōfū Shinbun.
Tōkyō: Tōfū Shinbunsha.

A newspaper put out by a group taking a pro-China position. The issue in the Gomi sub-collection dates from June, 1968, and thus may be preserved because of its coverage of Rokugatsu Kōdō, the June Action that Gomi helped organize.

東弁新聞. item_ID: 52066
東京: 東京弁護士会. SerialID: 2066
Tōben Shinbun.
Tōkyō: Tōkyō Bengoshikai.

There is one 1982 issue of this Tokyo lawyers newspaper in the collection.

東方, Eastern Book Review. item_ID: 50455
東京: 東方書店. SerialID: 455
Tōhō, Eastern Book Review.
Tōkyō: Tōhō Shoten.

This is a book review magazine put out by Tōhō Shoten, a publisher specializing in Asian books. The collection has one issue from 1983.

東峰公判ニュース. item_ID: 50841
東京: 「島田くんを支援する会」. SerialID: 841
Tōhō Kōhan Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Shimada-kun o Shien suru Kai.

This newsletter is from a support group for someone named Shimada who was on trial for acts related to the Sanrizuka struggle. The collection has five issues from 1979 and 1980 with issue numbers suggesting that the trial had been going on for some time.
東北精神医療.  item_ID: 50786  
宮城: 東北精神医療編集委員会.  
SerialID: 786

Tōhoku Seishin Iryō.  
Miyagi: Tōhoku Seishin Iryō Henshū Iinkai.

The collection has one issue from 1982 of this publication on psychiatry in Tōhoku.

東北大学新聞.  item_ID: 50237  
仙台: 東北大学新聞社.  
SerialID: 237

Tōhoku Daigaku Shinbun.  
Sendai: Tōhoku Daigaku Shinbunsha.

This is the student newspaper of Tohoku University in Sendai. The collection has 
seven issues, six from 1970 and one from 1971.

東洋大学新聞.  item_ID: 52061  
東京: 東洋大学新聞学会.  
SerialID: 2061

Tōyō Daigaku Shinbun.  
Tōkyō: Tōyō Daigaku Shinbun Gakkai.

The collection has one 1971 issue of the Tōyō University newspaper.

討論ブレチン.  item_ID: 50515  
東京: 新時代社.  
SerialID: 515

Tōron Burechin.  
Tōkyō: Shin Jidaisha.

The collection has one issue of this from 1970, a special issue on military problems.  
Shin Jidaisha is the publisher for Dai Yon Inta.

東亜日報ニュース.  item_ID: 50579  
東京: アジア政治犯情報センター.  
SerialID: 579

Tōa Nippō Nyūsu.  
Tōkyō: Ajia Seijihan Jōhō Sentā.

The collection has two issues of this newsletter from the Asian Political Prisoners 
Information Center, both from 1975.

東亜日報労働者に支援と連帯を！ 日韓労働者連帯－討論資料集.  item_ID: 50575  
東京: 全日本労働組合活動家会議.  
SerialID: 575

Tōa Nippō Rōdōsha ni Shien to Rentai o!, Nikkan Rōdōsha Rentai-Tōron Shiryōshū.  
Tōkyō: Zen Nihon Rōdō Kumiai Katsudōka Kaigi.

The collection has only one issue of this magazine, #2, from 975.
The chemicals used in the tear gas canisters fired by the Japanese riot police contained many toxic chemicals, including dioxin. This group was concerned with outlawing such poison gas, not only as used in Vietnam, but against anti-war demonstrators in Japan. People from Kyūen Renraku Center were also involved in this movement, because they were aware of the short and long-term damage caused by the use of these gases against demonstrators. The caused respiratory and skin ailments, some of which became chronic conditions.

This is the organizational newsletter of the Tokuda Kyūichi Kenkyūkai, whose members include Arasato Kinpuku. Tokuda Kyūichi is the former Secretary-general of the Japan Communist Party who is famous as one of the very few people who were imprisoned throughout the war under the Peace Preservation Law and never made a tenkō. He was born in Okinawa.

The collection has one issue from 1978 of this newsletter from a group in Akita protesting construction of the Anigawa Dam.
Tosho (Books) is a magazine published by the Iwanami Shoten publishing company that contains reviews and announcements of new books. The collection contains 301 issues, a nearly complete collection covering the years 1964 through 1992.

Toshokurō Shūhō.
Tōkyō: Tōkyō-to-ku Shokuin Rōdō Kumiai.

This is the newsletter of a labor union of Tokyo city workers. The collection has one issue from 1981.

Tōkyō: Tosho Shinbun.

This is a regular newspaper covering new book publications that is still published in Japan. The collection contains six issues from 1982-1983 that included reviews of publications on the New Left.

Dochaku Bunmei.
Himeji: Dochaku Bunmei Kenkyūkai.

The collection has one 1971 issue of this publication on indigenous culture.

Tokkan.
Tōkyō: Zenkoku Hantei Sensen Rengō.

This is a 1975 publication and the collection has only the one issue, which is #4.

Dotō.
Tōkyō: Dotōsha.

Dotō is a newspaper published by Dotōsha, which is the nickname of a faction of the Marusen-ha faction of Bund (Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei). The group’s official name is
Rōdōsha Kyōsanshugi Iinkai. Their office was located behind Bungeiza in Ikebukuro. The collection holds a nearly complete series of 151 issues from 1968 through 1977.

都のお知らせ.  
東京: 東京都広報室.  
To no Oshirase.  
Tōkyō: Tōkyō-to Kōhōshitsu.

The collection has one 1975 issue of this newsletter from Tokyo-tō.

富村公判ニュース.  
東京: 富村公判対策委員会.  
Tomimura Kōhan Nyūsu.  
Tōkyō: Tomimura Kōhan Taisaku Iinkai.

Support group for Tomimura Junichi. Tomimura was arrested for taking hostage in the Tokyo Tower lookout and demanding liberation of Okinawa. Furuya Yoshiko was involved in his support group and the collection has a range of materials concerning his case, including trial records, letters, and materials from his support group.

富村さん獄中書簡集  
Tomimura-san Gokuchū Shokanshū.

The collection has two copies of this publication from 1971, which was distributing copies of Tomimura’s letters from prison.

富村さん支援する会ニュース.  
大阪: 富村さん支援する会.  
Tomimura-san Shien suru Kai Nyūsu.  
Ōsaka: Tomimura-san Shien suru Kai.

The collection has one issue of this newsletter from the Osaka support group for Tomimura.

富村さん支援運動ニュース.  
東京: 東京富村さん支援委員会事務局.  
Tomimura-san Shien Undō Nyūsu.  
Tōkyō: Tōkyō Tomimura-san Shien Iinkai Jimukyoku.

This is the 1971 inaugural issue of the support group for Tomimura's trial.

ともに.  
東京: 韓国民主化支援世界大会委員会 (ASKOD) 編集部.  
Tomo ni.  
Tōkyō: Kankoku Minshuka Shien Sekai Taikai Iinkai (ASKOD) Henshūbu.
This small journal was published by a support group advocating the democratization of South Korea. The collection contains two issues, #1, which was stapled, and #6, which was bound.

The collection has one issue from 1982 of this newsletter concerned with democracy in Japan and Korea.

Journal by the underground movement (“Angura”). The collection contains only one issue, the first. There is an article in it by Adachi Masao, experimental film director and new left activist who was associated with Nihon Sekigun.

The collection has two issues of this newsletter from December 1976.

This is the student newspaper of Tokyo Metropolitan University, and the collection has one issue from 1971.

The collection has three issues of this magazine, including the first issue from 1975 and two more from 1976 and 1979.
Toride no Ue ni Warera no Sekai o, 70 nen Anpo Tōsō to Kakumeiteki Sayoku no Ninmu: Gekidō no 70 nendai Nihon Kaikyū Tōsō kara Nihon Kakumei no Tenbō made. Dōshisha Daigaku Marukusu Shugi Kenkyūkai.

This is the newsletter of a Marxist study group at Dōshisha University involved in the anti-Ampo movement. The collection has 12 issues, all from 1969.

どりゅう. item_ID: 50793
東京: 土龍会. SerialID: 793

Doryū. Tōkyō: Doryūkai.

The collection has two issues from 1978 of this publication.

とろ火, 語 学 共 斗. item_ID: 51785
東京: 語学共斗. SerialID: 1785

Torobi, Gogaku Kyōtō. Tōkyō: Gogaku Kyōtō.

This magazine was published by Chinese language students at the Tokyo-Kanda Gogaku Senmon Gakkō.

長崎べ平連通信. item_ID: 50729
長崎: ベトナムに平和を! 長崎市民連合. SerialID: 729


The collection has one issue of the Nagasaki Beheiren newsletter from 1971.

中村君、金本さん 公判ニュース. item_ID: 50615
中村金本救対. SerialID: 615


The collection has only one issue of this newsletter from the trial support group for two people who were on trial in 1982.

名古屋べ平連ニュース. item_ID: 51661
名古屋: 名古屋べ平連. SerialID: 1661


The collection has one 1970 issue of this newsletter from Nagoya Beheiren.
Nasu Bungaku.
Tochigi: Nasu Bungakusha.

Takano Etsuko of Ritsumeikan University who committed suicide during the Zenkyoto movement, was from Nasu. Hatachi no Genten was originally published in Nasu Bungaku. Takazawa collected a number of accounts of people who died young during the student movement, and this is part of that set of materials, most of which are catalogued as books.

長いあお.  item_ID: 51719
東京: 同人・長いあお. SerialID: 1719

Nagai Ao.
Tōkyō: Dōjin — Nagai Ao.
The collection has three issues of this publication personally produced by Nagai Ao. Two issues are from 1967 and one from 1969.

那覇 連帯する会ニュース.  item_ID: 50667
那覇: 三里塚闘争と戸村一作氏に連帯する会（那覇地区）. SerialID: 667

Naha Rentai suru Kai Nyūsu.
Naha: Sanrizuka Tōsō to Tomura Issaku-shi ni Rentai suru Kai (Naha Chiku).

This newsletter is from a group in Naha, Okinawa working to support Tomura Issaku, the leader of the Sanrizuka farmers opposition group. The collection has the first three issues from 1974.

Nami.
Tōkyō: Shinchōsha.

Nami is a poetry magazine published by Shinchōsha. The collection contains one issue from 1993, presumably because of its particular content.

なんじゃかんじゃ通信.  item_ID: 50696
埼玉: 富士見産婦人科病院被害者同盟. SerialID: 696

Nanja Kanja Tsūshin.
Saitama: Fujimi Sanfujinka Byōin Higaisha Dōmei.

This is a support group newsletter put out by the victims of the Fujimi Gynecological Hospital Incident. Based on an incorrect diagnosis, a doctor at this hospital unnecessarily removed the uterus and ovaries from 63 patients. The victims sued the hospital. The collection contains one issue of their newsletter.

なんだいべ, 南大阪べ平連通信.  item_ID: 50824
大阪: 南大阪べ平連. SerialID: 824
Nandaibe, Minami Osaka Beheiren Tsūshin. Osaka: Minami Ōsaka Beheiren.

The collection has ten issues of this newsletter from the South Osaka Beheiren chapter, all from 1969 except one from 1970.

ナンバーワン (No. 1), 決定的な人間ニュース誌. 東京: ナンバーワン出版. SerialID: 450

Nanbā Wan (No. 1), Ketteiteki na Ningen Nyūzushi. Tōkyō: Nanbā Wan Shuppan.

This is a commercially published monthly magazine and the collection has five issues from 1982.

南北対話. 韓国弘報協会. SerialID: 454


This is an organizational publication promoting communication between North and South Korea. The collection has one issue, #9, from 1975.

にしたまふじんぶ, 西多摩教職員組合婦人部機関誌. 青梅: 西多摩教職員組合婦人部. SerialID: 2073


This is a 1974 issue of the publication of the women’s section of the Nishitama teachers union.

日麻寮生を守る会ニュース. 神戸・姫路・大阪: 日本製麻の寮生を守る会. SerialID: 1808


The collection has one 1968 issue of this newsletter from a group promoting Japanese hemp.

日タイ青年友好運動ニュース. 東京: 日タイ青年友好運動. SerialID: 461


A magazine put out by a Japanese-Thai Friendship organization. The collection has two issues from 1976.
The collection has one issue of this publication, the inaugural one from April 1, 1969.

This is the main newsletter of the Nihon University conflict trial support group. The collection holds 14 issues from 1969-1971. See also Serial ID#258.

The collection contains the first three issues of this newsletter from an organization promoting solidarity between the Japanese and Tai workers. This particular newsletter was issued by the Jikkō iinkai planning a particular campaign for October 1978. There are two issues from late 1977 and one from 1978.

The collection has one 1983 issue of this newsletter.

The collection has six issues of this newsletter published weekly by the Chūkakuha group involved in the Sanrizuka struggle. The publisher “Zengakuren” is actually the Chūkaku Zengakuren. The issues are from 1977 and 1979.

The collection has six issues of this newsletter published weekly by the Chūkakuha group involved in the Sanrizuka struggle. The publisher “Zengakuren” is actually the Chūkaku Zengakuren. The issues are from 1977 and 1979.
The collection has three issues of this publication, which reports research on Japan-S. Korea relations. The issues are from 1975, 1979, and 1981.

日韓調査 回らん板.  item_ID: 50699
東京: 市民の手で日韓ゆ着をただす調査運動. SerialID: 699

Nikkan Chōsa Kairanban.
Tōkyō: Shimin no Te de Nikkan Yuchaku o Tadasu Chōsa Undō.

The collection has the first three issues of this Japan-Korea Research Circular, from 1979 and 1980.

日韓ニュース.  item_ID: 50771
東京: 日韓民衆連帯首都圏連絡会議. SerialID: 771

Nikkan Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Nikkan Minshū Rentai Shutoken Renraku Kaigi.

The collection has two issues from 1983 of this group promoting Japan-Korea solidarity.

日刊ハンパク.  item_ID: 50226
ハンパクしんぶんし ゃ. SerialID: 226

Nikkan Hanpaku.
Hanpaku Shinbunsha.

Paper published by a group opposing the 1970 world expo held in Osaka (“han-banpaku” group). The group held a “han-paku” in opposition to the “banpaku” at the Osaka Castle park. In 1969 a U.S. military F-4 Phantom jet crashed into the Kyushu University campus, and this group along with member of the Kyushu University Zenkyōtō managed to steal the engine of the plane. The group displayed the stolen engine at the Osaka Castle park “han-panku.”

日韓連帯.  item_ID: 50769
東京: 日韓連帯委員会. SerialID: 769

Nikkan Rentai.
Tōkyō: Nikkan Rentai Iinkai.

The collection has seven issues of this magazine, which promotes solidarity between Japan and Korea. The issues are sequential from the inaugural issue in 1977 to 1978, but #7 is missing.

日韓連帯ニュース.  item_ID: 50081
東京: 日本の対韓政策を正し韓国民主化闘争に連帯する日本連絡会議. SerialID: 81

Nikkan Rentai Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Nihon no Taikan Seisaku o Tadashi Kankoku Minshuka Tōsō ni Rentai suru Nihon Renraku Kaigi.
This newsletter was produced by a group promoting good relations between Japan and South Korea. The collection contains 42 issues dating from 1974, when the newsletter began publishing, through 1978.

日本経済新聞 (大阪).  item_ID: 51837  SerialID: 1837
大阪: 日本経済新聞大阪本社.
Nihon Keizai Shinbun (Osaka).
Osaka: Nihon Keizai Shinbun Osaka Honsha.

The collection has two issues of the Osaka edition of this major economic newspaper because of particular content they carried. The issues are from November 1963 and November 1970.

日本大学新聞.  item_ID: 50412  SerialID: 412
東京: 日本大学新聞社.
Nihon Daigaku Shinbun.
Tōkyō: Nihon Daigaku Shinbunsha.

The collection has one issue of the official student newspaper of Nihon University, from 1973.

日本読書新聞.  item_ID: 50379  SerialID: 379
東京: 日本出版協会.
Nihon Dokusho Shinbun.
Tōkyō: Nihon Shuppan Kyōkai.

This is a commercially published newspaper of book reviews. The collection has 9 individual issues from 1969 on, plus a 1961 shukusatsuban catalogued with books as (#6173).

日本読書新聞 縮刷版.  item_ID: 50327  SerialID: 327
東京: 日本出版協会.
Nihon Dokusho Shinbun Shukusatsuban.
Tōkyō: Nihon Shuppan Kyōkai.

This is a reduced format collected edition of Nihon Dokusho Shinbun which is also listed in the reference section as a book.

日本と中国.  item_ID: 50369  SerialID: 369
東京: 日本中国友好協会（正統）永福支部.
Nihon to Chūgoku.
Tōkyō: Nihon Chūgoku Yūkō Kyōkai (Seitō) Eifuku Shibu.

The collection has one 1970 issue of a newsletter put out by a Japan-China Friendship organization.
The collection has one issue from 1969 of this newspaper from the Japan-China Friendship group in Osaka.

The collection has two issues from 1972 of this newsletter from a group aiming to prosecute cases of medical malpractice.

Nihon no Koe is the organizational newspaper published by Nihon no Koe Dōshikai, the organization founded by Shiga Yoshio and Suzuki Ichizō when they were thrown out of the Japan Communist Party in 1964. Both men were Diet members, and had taken positions not acceptable to the JCP leadership. When Nakano Shigeharu and Kamiyama Shigeo subsequently protested the Party’s action, they too were thrown out and joined Nihon no Koe. The collection contains the first four issues from 1964, and four more issues from 1968. The publisher changes to Nihon no Koe for the 1968 issues.

Ogata Yoshio is listed as publisher, but Sanrizuka Tōsō to Tomura Issaku-shi ni Rentai suru Kai (Naha Chiku) is listed as publication source (hakkō moto).

The collection has one 1962 issue of this publication on materialism.
Nihon o Kangaeru.
Pyongyang: Nihon o Kangaeru Henshū Iinkai.

Organizational publication of the Yodogō group in North Korea. The journal was written by Yodogō members in North Korea but published by supporters in Japan for a Japanese audience. The collection holds 28 issues published between 1981 and 1990.

入管闘争通信.
東京: 入管闘争通信編集委員会.

Nyūkan Tōsō Tsūshin.
Tōkyō: Nyūkan Tōsō Tsūshin Henshū Iinkai.

The collection has one 1971 issue of this newsletter.

ニュース速報.
沖縄: 沖縄ヒルトンホテル労働組合.

Nyūsu Sokuhō.
Okinawa: Okinawa Hiruton Hoteru Rōdō Kumiai.

The collection has seven issues of this newsletter from the Okinawa Hilton labor union from 1977-1979.

人間劇場.
東京: 一 粒会.

Ningen Gekijō.
Tōkyō: Hitotsubu Kai.

This is another magazine published by a group working in Sanya, the day laborer’s area of Tokyo. It is similar to Ningen Hiroba (Serial ID #1744) in being oriented to culture and arts rather than the later union organizing undertaken by New Left groups there.

人間座, テアトル・ユマニテ特集号.
東京: 劇団人間座.

Ningenza, Teatoru Yumanite Tokushūgō.
Tōkyō: Gekidan Ningenza.

The collection has two issues of this theater company newspaper from 1968 and 1970.

人間として.
東京: 筑摩書房.

Ningen to shite.
Tōkyō: Chikuma Shobō.

The collection has a 1971 issue of this commercial magazine because it has a feature on Takahashi Kazumi.
This magazine was put out by people working in Sanya, the day laborers' community in Tokyo. It came out fairly early, before there was much union organizing in Sanya, and was primarily oriented to literary and cultural activity.

The collection has just one issue of this Neo-Nationalist newsletter, from December 1968.

The collection has one issue from 1975 of this newsletter.

Chūpiren was headed by Enoki Misako. Chūpiren was a women's liberation group headed by Enoki Misako. This is their regular newsletter publication. The collection has two issues from 1972 and 1973.

There are several serials with the name Noroshi. This one is a magazine produced by the Osaka regional branch of the Senki faction of Kyōsanhugisha Dōmei. The issue in the collection (item #6183) is from May, 1968. In addition to this Noroshi, there are an organizational newsletter (Serial ID #728), an organizational newspaper (Serial ID #1856) and an organizational magazine (Serial ID #1904) with the same title in holdings. Kyōsanhugisha Dōmei Kansai Chihō Iinkai is also listed as a publisher.
Noroshi.  
Tōkyō: Mitsubishi Jūkōgyō Hansen Kabunushi Kai.

There are several different serials with the name Noroshi. This one is a newsletter put out by the Mitsubishi Jūkōgyō Hansen Kabunushi Kai, or anti-war stockholders group, in the 1970s. This suggests that it was produced as part of the one-share stockholders movement as a way of protesting the involvement of Mitsubishi Jūkō in military production. The newsletter was produced some years prior to the famous Mitsubishi Jūkō bombing incident. In addition to this serial, there are an organizational newspaper (Serial ID #1856) and two organizational magazines (Serial ID #426 & #1904) with the same title in holdings.

烽火, NOROSHI.  item_ID: 51856
東京: 戦旗社. SerialID: 1856
Noroshi.
Tōkyō: Senkisha.

There are several different serials with the name Noroshi. This one was produced in the 1970s by the Senki Faction of Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei. In addition to this serial, there are an organizational newsletter (Serial ID #728) and two organizational magazines (Serial ID #426 & #1904) with the same title in the holdings. One of these, (Serial ID #426) is also associated with the Senki Faction of Kyōsanshugishi Dōmei. In addition to Senkisha, Chūō Senkisha and Ōsaka Senkisha appear as publishers of this newspaper. Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei (Zenkoku Iinkai) also appears as a publisher on issues #272 and #307. The collection has two issues from 1972 and one from 1977.

烽火, 労働者協会機関紙. item_ID: 51904
京都: 労働者協会. SerialID: 1904
Noroshi, Rōdōsha Kyōkai Kikanshi.
Kyōto: Rōdōsha Kyōkai.

There are several different publications with the name Noroshi. This one is an organizational magazine published by Rōdōsha Kyōkai in 1961. The publisher’s address is the Kyōto city Gakuren organization office located on the Dōshisha University campus. Other publications in the collection with the same name are: an organizational newsletter (Serial ID #728), an organizational magazine (Serial ID #426) and an organizational newspaper (Serial ID #1856).

のん. item_ID: 50725
東京: 国立ベ平連. SerialID: 725
Non.
Tōkyō: Kunitachi Beheiren.

This was the newsletter of the Kunitachi chapter of Beheiren and the collection has two issues from 1968.
Bastille (バスティーユ).
東京: ばすてぃゆ社.

Bastille.
Tōkyō: Basutiyusha.

This is a hand-produced newsletter format publication produced by Sekigunha in December 1969, after its first activities and the arrest of many of its members at Daibosatsu. According to Takazawa’s bibliography of Sekigunha publications, only this one issue is known to have been published. It was put out as part of the support group activities following the Daibosatsu arrests of Sekigunha members.

北海道大学新聞.
札幌: 北海道大学新聞会.

Hokkaido Daigaku Shinbun.
Sapporo: Hokkaido Daigaku Shinbunkai.

This is the student newspaper of Hokkaido University and the collection has one issue from 1970.

H・J 支援委通信.
東京: よど号ハイジャック裁判支援委員会.

H・J Shien I Tsūshin.
Tōkyō: Yodogō Haijakku Saiban Shien Iinkai.

This is a trial support group for the persons who were arrested in Japan in connection with the Yodogō hijacking to North Korea in 1970. The nine principals in the hijacking remained out of reach in North Korea, but the Japanese police were prosecuting a number of other people for providing assistance, as co-defendants in the hijacking. The main person who had hijacking charges was Shiomi Takaya, who had been arrested a couple of weeks before the hijacking on an outstanding arrest warrant and had other charges, and was held incommunicado for 18 months after his arrest. Several others were also involved in this trial, which was ongoing for several years. The collection has just one issue of this newsletter, #7, from 1974. This is one of three similar newsletters with slightly different names, covering different time periods. See also Serial ID#447 and ID#448.

HOB通信.
大阪: 東大阪べ平連.

HOB Tsūshin.
Ōsaka: Higashi Ōsaka Beheiiren.

HOB stands for “Hobit (Hobitto),” a community space and coffee shop run by Beheiiren members.

プレジデント.
東京: プレジデント社.

item_ID: 50307
SerialID: 307

item_ID: 50242
SerialID: 242

item_ID: 50446
SerialID: 446

item_ID: 50730
SerialID: 730

item_ID: 50150
SerialID: 150
President (Purejidento).
Tōkyō: Purejidentosha.

Commercial magazine. Takazawa contributed an article to this magazine.

パーランク.
東京: 国際主義労働者委員会.

Pāranuku.
Tōkyō: Kokusaishugi Rōdōsha Iinkai (ILC).

The collection has one issue from 1972 of this publication of the International Labor Committee.

パイプライン埋設に心配する沿線住民の会ニュース.
千葉: パイプライン埋設に心配する沿線住民の会.

Paipurain Maisetsu ni Shinpai suru Ensen Jūmin no Kai Nyūsu.
Chiba: Paipurain Maisetsu ni Shinpai suru Ensen Jūmin no Kai.

The collection has one 1980 issue of this newsletter from a residents’ group protesting construction of a pipeline along a railway line.

パヴェーダ.
東京: 中央大学全中斗法学部闘争委員会.

Pavēda.
Tōkyō: Chūō Daigaku Zenchūtō Hōgakubu Tōsō Iinkai.

The collection has one copy of this newsletter from the Law Faculty students at Chūō University student strike.

はく, 大田ベ平連機関紙.
大田ベ平連.

Haku, Ōta Beheiren Kikanshi.
Ōta Beheiren.

This newsletter was published by the Ota-ku (Tokyo) chapter of Beheiren.

話の特集.
東京: 話の特集.

Hanashi no Tokushū.
Tōkyō: Hanashi no Tokushū.

Hanashi no Tokushū is a commercially published magazine that frequently publishes New Left material. The collection contains three issues from 1984, 1985, and 1990 which contained articles of particular interest.

はばたき.
全金ベトリカメラ支部 青年行動隊.

item_ID: 50529
SerialID: 529

item_ID: 50621
SerialID: 621

item_ID: 50838
SerialID: 838

item_ID: 51811
SerialID: 1811

item_ID: 50130
SerialID: 130

item_ID: 50544
SerialID: 544
Habataki.
Zenkin Petori Kamera Shibu Seinen Kōdōtai.

The collection has one issue from 1979 of this newsletter from the youth section of the metal workers union at Petri camera, which at the time was in bankruptcy and the factory was being run by the workers.

破防法研究.  item_ID: 50456
東京: 破防法研究会.  SerialID: 456

Habōhō Kenkyū.
Tōkyō: Habōhō Kenkyūkai.

This magazine was published monthly for a long time and dealt with cases prosecuted under the Anti-Subversive Activities Law (Habōhō), under which a number of New Left activists were prosecuted under its individual provisions and several organizations were threatened with dissolution under its organizational provisions. The collection has two issues, one from 1971 when there were active cases, including Shiomi Takaya’s, and another from 1992, which is a special issue and says it will be the last.

腹腹時計.  item_ID: 50040
東京: 東アジア反日武装戦線 KF部隊 (準).  SerialID: 40

Harahara Dokei.
Tōkyō: Higashi Ajia Hannichi Busō Sensen KF Butai (Jun).

Hara Hara Tokei (The Ticking Clock) is the name of a famous but very obscure serial that was produced by Higashi Asia Hannichi Busō Sensen. The first issue of the original edition was a bombmaking manual that was banned and removed from circulation. The two issues in the collection are actually from an attempt to revive the organization in the late 1970s, by a cell that called itself the “KF Butai.”

バリケード.  item_ID: 50528
東京: 中央大学文学部闘争委員会書記情宣部.  SerialID: 528

Barikēdo.
Tōkyō: Chūō Daigaku Bungakubu Tōsō linkai Shoki Jōsenbu.

The collection contains three hand-produced newsletters called Barricade (Barikēdo), produced by student groups at different universities during university strikes in 1969. This one is from Chūō University. Slightly different publisher names are listed for the two issues in the collection.

バリケード.  item_ID: 51969
京都: 京都府立医大全学共闘会議情宣局.  SerialID: 1969

Barikēdo.
Kyōto: Kyōto Furitsu Idai Zengaku Kyōtō Kaigi Jōsenkyoku.

The collection contains three hand-produced newsletters called Barricade (Barikēdo), produced by student groups at different universities during university strikes in 1969. This one is from Kyoto City Medical University.
The collection contains three hand-produced newsletters called Barricade (Barikedo), produced by student groups at different universities during university strikes in 1969. This one is from Waseda University and was produced by one of the anti-Kakumaru-ha groups there.

During the Zenkyotō period students set up free universities where lectures were offered on various topics, and several collections of these lectures have been published. This publication in magazine format is a collection of such lectures from Chūō University. The collection holds the first issue of what was intended to be a series, but we do not know if any further issues were published.

A newsletter put out by the labor union at the Suntory factory during a labor dispute.

The collection has two issues of this newsletter from a group in western Tokyo supporting the Palestinian cause. The issues are from 1980 and 1982.

One of several newsletters produced by supporters of the students who were arrested during the 10/8/1967 First Haneda Incident. They were produced by essentially the same group, but the title of the newsletter changed as the pool of people they were supporting fluctuated. After the Sasebo protests in January, 1968, those arrestees were also supported and the name changed to reflect this. This was one of the original New Left support groups for unaffiliated (non-sect) students, which later became one of the founding groups for Kyūen Renraku Center.
羽田・佐世保救援ニュース.  
東京: 羽田10. 8救援会.  
Haneda, Sasebo Kyūen Nyūsu.  
Tōkyō: Haneda 10/8 Kyūenkai.

This is the same group that was providing support for students arrested in the 10/8/1967 Haneda Incident. After the Sasebo protests in January, 1968, the same group was also supporting people who were arrested at Sasebo, so the newsletter’s name changed for a while to reflect this. This was one of the original New Left support groups for unaffiliated (non-sect) students, which later became one of the founding groups for Kyūen Renraku Center.

反核太平洋パシフィカ.  
東京: 反核パシフィックセンター東京.  
Hankaku Taiheiyo Pashifika.  
Tōkyō: Hankaku Pashifikku Sentā Tōkyō.

The collection contains 23 issues of this magazine format journal put out by an a group focusing on anti-nuclear activities in the Pacific. The issues are from 1986-1988.

叛旗.  
東京: 共産主義者同盟「叛旗」編集委員会.  
Hanki.  
Tōkyō: Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei "Hanki" Henshū iinkai.

This is the newspaper published by the Hanki faction of Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei, whose faction name was taken from the publication. The same group also produced a magazine format publication with the same name and publisher. The publisher of the newsletter changes to Sōbōsha from issue #97.

叛旗.  
東京: 共産主義者同盟「叛旗」編集委員会.  
Hanki.  
Tōkyō: Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei "Hanki" Henshū iinkai.

This magazine format publication was produced by the Hanki faction of Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei. An organizational newspaper with the same title was also produced by the same organization and publisher. The faction took its name from the publications. The editor/publisher name is Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei San Tama Chiku iinkai” for issue #2.

反議会戦線, 黒田寛一後援会ニュース.  
東京: 黒田寛一後援会.  
Han Gikai Sensen, Kuroda Kan’ichi Köenkai Nyūsu.  
Tōkyō: Kuroda Kan’ichi Köenkai.

The collection has one issue of this newsletter from 1962, put out by the supporters of Kuroda Kan’ichi, the philosophical leader of Kakumaruha. See also Serial ID#279.
The collection has one special issue of this newsletter from 1967. See also Serial ID#278.

The collection has one issue from fall 1968 of a newspaper put out by the Zenkyōtō organization at Nihon University.

The collection has two serial publications called Hangyaku. This one is published by an international high school front in Osaka and the collection has one issue from 1969.

There are a number of serials with “Hangun” in the title. They are put out by various groups, but all those that use the same character for “han” as this one are part of an anti-military movement among members of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces and their outside supporters. The key figure in this movement is Konishi Makoto, a Self-Defense Force soldier who started an anti-war movement and was arrested for violating the self-defense force law. He was tried twice and found not guilty both times. This one was put out by the Shinjuku group supporting the movement.

There are a number of serials with “Hangun” in the title. They are put out by various groups, but all those that use the same character for “han” as this one are part of an anti-military movement among members of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces and their outside supporters. The key figure in this movement is Konishi Makoto, a Self-Defense Force soldier who started an anti-war movement and was arrested for
violating the self defense force law. He was found not guilty in Niigata district court, retried, and found not guilty again. This one was put out by a group in Niigata supporting him.

叛軍イワクニ.  item_ID: 50743  
山口: 岩国国際叛軍連合 (ICMC).  SerialID: 743

Hangun Iwakuni.  
Yamaguchi: Iwakuni Kokusai Hangun Rengō (ICMC).

There are a number of serials with “Hangun” in the title. They are put out by various groups, but all those that use the same character for “han” as this one are part of an anti-military movement among members of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces and their outside supporters. The key figure in this movement is Konishi Makoto, a Self-Defense Force soldier who started an anti-war movement and was arrested for violating the self-defense force law. He was tried twice and found not guilty both times. This one was put out by an international group in Iwakuni, Yamaguchi prefecture, supporting the movement. From saisei 4 gō the publisher changes to Iwakuni Behei-ren, but the address remains the same.

叛軍通信.  item_ID: 50613  
東京: 叛軍通信編集委員会.  SerialID: 613

Hangun Tsūshin.  
Tōkyō: Hangun Tsūshin Henshū Iinkai.

There are a number of serials with “Hangun” in the title. They are put out by various groups, but all those that use the same character for “han” as this one are part of an anti-military movement among members of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces and their outside supporters. The key figure in this movement is Konishi Makoto, a Self-Defense Force soldier who started an anti-war movement and was arrested for violating the self-defense force law. He was tried twice and found not guilty both times. The first seven issues of the serial are called Hangun Tsūshin. Konishi himself was the editor for issues #6 and 7. The series continues from issue #8 under the name Hangun Tōsō (Serial ID #453). The publisher is listed as Konishi Makoto for issue #6 and then as Konishi Jimusho for issue #7.

叛軍闘争.  item_ID: 50453  
東京: 小西事務所.  SerialID: 453

Hangun Tōsō.  
Tōkyō: Konishi Jimusho.

There are a number of serials with “Hangun” in the title. They are put out by various groups, but all those that use the same character for “han” as this one are part of an anti-military movement among members of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces and their outside supporters. The key figure in this movement is Konishi Makoto, a Self-Defense Force soldier who started an anti-war movement and was arrested for violating the self-defense force law. He was tried twice and found not guilty both times. This one was put out by the “Konishi Office,” which is run by Konishi himself. The first seven issues of the serial are called Hangun Tsūshin and are catalogued under Serial ID #613). This series, under the name Hangun Tōsō, begins with issue #8.
There are a number of serials with “Hangun” in the title. They are put out by various groups, but all those that use the same character for “han” as this one are part of an anti-military movement among members of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces and their outside supporters. The key figure in this movement is Konishi Makoto, a Self-Defense Force soldier who started an anti-war movement and was arrested for violating the self-defense force law. He was tried twice and found not guilty both times. This one was put out by a Tokyo group supporting the movement.

The collection has one 1983 issue from a group planning a national anti-nuclear power event.

This is a variation of the publication Vetonamu Hansen (Serial ID #808), also published by the same organization, which was a local anti-war organization in Katsushika-ku, in the shitamachi area of Tokyo.

This is the newsletter of an anti-war citizens’ group in Machida.
Hansen Tsūshin.
Kyōto: Shin Shisōsha.

The collection has one 1972 issue of this anti-war newsletter. See also Serial ID #1782 published on the same day by the same publisher.

反戦ニュース.
朝日反戦青年委員会.
Hansen Nyūsu.
Asahi Hansen Seinen Iinkai.

There are three serial publications called Hansen Nyūsu in the collection. This one is from the Asahi Hansen Seinen Iinkai and there is one issue from 1970.

反戦ニュース.
西南地区反戦事務局.
Hansen Nyūsu.
Seinan Chiku Hansen Jimukyoku.

The collection has two issues from 1969 of this newsletter from the Hansen Seinen Iinkai group of young workers that Takazawa Kōji organized in southwest Osaka. There are also other materials in the collection concerning this group.

反戦ニュース.
反戦青年委員会.
Hansen Nyūsu.
Hansen Seinen Iinkai.

This is one of several newsletters from Hansen Seinen Iinkai groups, which were local groups of young workers who had been mobilized by New Left students into antiwar activity. The collection has one copy of this one.

反戦の声.
東京: 中野べ平連.
Hansen no Koe.
Tōkyō: Nakano Beheiren.

This is a newsletter published by the local Nakano Beheiren group in western Tokyo. Issue #5 is a joint published issued by Nakano Beheiren and Suginami Beheiren, their neighbor to the west.

反戦派労働運動.
川崎: 神奈川県反戦青年委員会.
Hansenha Rōdō Undō.
Kawasaki: Kanagawa-ken Hansen Seinen Iinkai.
The collection has one issue of this newsletter put out by the Hansen Seinen iinkai of Kanagawa-ken. Hansen Seinen iinkai were groups of young laborers, organized by New Left students into antiwar activities. This one concerned their labor movement activities.

反戦労働者救対ニュース.  item_ID: 50260
東京: 全国反戦救対事務局. SerialID: 260
Hansen Rōdōsha Kyūtai Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Zenkoku Hansen Kyūtai Jimukyoku.

This is the newsletter of a trial support group for people arrested as participants in Hansen Seinen iinkai, who were young laborers who participated in New Left activities. The collection has one issue from February 1970.

反大学戦線.  item_ID: 50629
反大学戦線編集委員会. SerialID: 629
Han Daigaku Sensen.
Han Daigaku Sensen Henshū iinkai.

After the free university lectures that sprung up during the Zenkyōtō campus strikes, there as a second movement that was “anti-university.” This publication is part of that movement, and the collection has its inaugural issue from 1971.

反対同盟新聞.  item_ID: 50670
千葉: 三里塚芝山連合空港反対同盟. SerialID: 670
Hantai Dōmei Shinbun.
Chiba: Sanrizuka Shibayama Rengō Kūkō Hantai Dōmei.

This is the newspaper put out by Hantai Dōmei, the group of farm households in Sanrizuka and Shibayama that were opposing the construction of Narita airport and the sale of their land for that purpose. The collection has five issues from 1982 and 1983.

反対同盟ニュース.  item_ID: 52030
千葉: 三里塚芝山連合空港反対同盟. SerialID: 2030
Hantai Dōmei Nyūsu.
Chiba: Sanrizuka Shibayama Rengō Kūkō Hantai Dōmei.

This is a 1983 preparatory issue of a Hantai Dōmei newsletter.

反弾圧.  item_ID: 50597
大阪: 糟谷君虐殺真相究明反弾圧委員会. SerialID: 597
Han Dan’atsu.
Ōsaka: Kasuya-kun Gyakusatsu Shinsō Kyūmei Han Dan’atsu linkai.

The collection has one issue from 1969 of this newsletter that is a support group for someone named Kasuya.
The collection has two issues of this newsletter from a citizens group in Nagoya opposing oppression. Both issues from 1969, when authorities were cracking down on student protest.

The collection has two issues from 1977 of this newsletter.

This is a newsletter published by Shakaishugi Gakusei Dōmei, the student organization of Bund (Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei).

The collection has one issue of this newsletter from Himeji.

The collection has two issues from 1974 of this newsletter which was produced in connection with a gathering of Asian youth opposed to Japan.

The Han Nyūkan Jōhō Center was an information center set up by Gomi Masahiko, Mutō Ichiyō and Tsumura Takashi to advocate a rethinking of Japan’s immigra-
tion laws as they applied to Korean residents in Japan. This was the organization’s newsletter.

パンの木.  item_ID: 51773  SerialID: 1773
兵庫: のぼりお・あきひこ.

Pan no Ki.
Hyōgo: Noborio Akihiko.

This is a privately published magazine put out by Noborio Akihiko in Hyōgo prefecture.

反白書.  item_ID: 50395  SerialID: 395
東京: 反白書編集部.

Han Hakusho.
Tōkyō: Han Hakusho Henshūbu.

The collection has just one issue of this magazine from 1973, which contains a main story about the PFLP-Sekigun Sekai Kakumei Sengen.

反爆取.  item_ID: 50355  SerialID: 355
東京: 爆取弾圧と闘う救援会議.

Han Bakutori.
Tōkyō: Bakutori Dan’atsu to Tatakau Kyūen Kaigi.

The collection has two issues from 1975 and 1981 of this organizational magazine, which supported people charged with violating the famous explosives control law.

ハンパクニュース.  item_ID: 50731  SerialID: 731
大阪: 反戦のための万国博協会.

HANPAKU Nyūsu.
Ōsaka: Hansen no Tame no Bankokuhaku Kyōkai.

The collection has the first three issues from 1969 of the newsletter of a group in Osaka promoting an antiwar exposition.

反覇権通信.  item_ID: 50587  SerialID: 587
東京: 反覇権通信編集委員会.

Han Haken Tsūshin.
Tōkyō: Han Haken Tsūshin Henshū Iinkai.

The collection has two issues of this newsletter from 1975.

反米愛国.  item_ID: 50430  SerialID: 430
京浜安保共闘事務局.

Hanbei Aikoku.
Keihin Anpo Kyōtō Jimukyoku.
The collection has two issues of this newsletter from 1969. It was put out by Kei-hin Ampo Kyōtō, the public student wing connected to Kakumei Saha and led by Kawashima Gō. Hanbei Aikoku was their slogan, which had a curiously right-wing sound although it was a left wing group.

氾濫.  item_ID: 50036
東京: 「氾濫」編集委員会. SerialID: 36
Hanran.
Tōkyō: Hanran Henshū Iinkai.

This publication was organized and published by Nihon Sekishoku Kyūenkai, the Sekigun-ha support organization, to provide a communication channel for people who were in prison. The name of the organization was taken from a prewar support organization of the same name that provided support for people arrested for their participation in the communist movement. That earlier organization was part of the Comintern’s system of support for arrested and imprisoned communist party members and associates. Takazawa Kōji was active in the Sekigun-ha version in 1972 and wrote about it in his book about the Rengō Sekigun Incident, Heishitachi no Yami which is in the collection as Item ID#1147. The collection holds six issues, published in 1974 and 1975.

叛乱 , 法大工社 2 斗連機関紙.  item_ID: 51896
東京: 法大工社 2 阻連. SerialID: 1896
Hanran, Hōdai Kōsha 2 tōren Kikanshi.
Tōkyō: Hōdai Kōsha 2 Tōren.

The collection has three different serial publications called Hanran. This one is the inaugural issue from 1969 of newsletter from a group at Hōsei University.

叛乱 , 沖縄中部地区反戦青年委員会機関紙.  item_ID: 52044
沖縄中部地区反戦青年委員会. SerialID: 2044
Hanran, Okinawa Chūbu Chiku Hansen Seinen Iinkai Kikanshi.
Okinawa Chūbu Chiku Hansen Seinen Iinkai.

The collection has the first five issues from the central Okinawa Hansen Seinen Iinkai, published in 1970.

叛乱軍軍報, 武装蜂起準備委員会・関西地方委員会機関紙.  item_ID: 51908
武装蜂起準備委員会. SerialID: 1908
Hanrangun Gunpō, Busō Hōki Junbi Iinkai, Kansai Chihō Iinkai Kikanshi.
Busō Hōki Junbi Iinkai.

This publication was produced in fall, 1968, by a group inspired by the protests in Paris in May, 1968 and hoping to incite a similar “uprising” in Japan. The publisher is listed both as Busō Hōki Junbi Iinkai and as Kansai Chihō Iinkai.
Be-Common (ビーコモン).
東京: 日本放送出版協会.
Be-Common (Bi-Komon).
Tōkyō: Nihon Hōsō Shuppan Kyōkai.

This is a commercially published magazine put out by the Japan Broadcasting and Publishers association. The collection contains two issues from the early 1990s because of articles they contain.

Higashi Ajia Han’nichi Busō Sensen e no Shikei, Jūkei Kögeki Funsai Kōsoshin o Tataku Shien Renraku Kaigi Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Higashi Ajia Hannichi Busō Sensen e no Shikei Jūkei Kögeki Funsai, Kōsoshin o Tataku Shien Renraku Kaigi.

The collection has eight issues of this newsletter of the support groups for the Higashi Asia bombing campaign defenants. Its very long name is shortened to Shienren. These issues are from 1981 and 1982, which is after the initial trial decision with two death penalties, when the support group was actively supporting the appeals.

Higashi Ajia Han’nichi Busō Sensen o Kyūensuru Kai Tsūshin.
Tōkyō: Higashi Ajia Han’nichi Busō Sensen o Kyūen suru Kai (Junbi Kai).

The collection has two issues of this newsletter from the beginning of a support group for the Higashi Asia Han’nichi Busō Sensen bombers, the inaugural issue from July 1970 and the next issue from October 1976.

Higashi Kaigan.
Okinawa: Kinwan o Mamoru Kai.

This is a newsletter put out by the group protesting the development of fuel storage tanks (CTS) in Kin Bay in Okinawa. The collection has six issues of this newsletter from 1976-1980, and also holds other materials related to the anti-CTS movement.

Higashi Tsūshin.
Higashi Tsūshin Henshū linkai.

The collection has two issues of this newsletter from 1982 and 1983.
This newsletter was put out by a confederation of unions supporting the Kōbunsha workers in their labor dispute. The collection has three issues from 1970.

This is a commercially published magazine. The issue in the collection features the Zenkyōtō movement.

This is a student newspaper published at Hitotsubashi University. The collection has just two issues from 1971 and 1972.

The collection has one 1988 issue of this newsletter from the one-tsubo antiwar landowners group in Okinawa.

The collection has just one issue of this newsletter from the one-tsubo anti-war landowners organization in Okinawa, from 1985. This movement involved people buying just one tsubo (two meters square) of land in Okinawa that was being used by the U.S. military. When the leases were renewed, all these landowners had to agree, although if the landowners refused the governor could sign for them, which happened many years later.
Hinouchi, Ōdate-shi o Shiru Zasshi.
Akita: Ōdate-shi Shi Hensan Iinkai.

The collection has one issue from 1980 (issue #10) of this magazine format publication. It is a publication of the historical committee of Ōdate city, Akita prefecture.

火の鳥. item_ID: 50660
経済支部平和と国際連帯委員会. SerialID: 660

Hi no Tori.
Keizai Shibu Heiwa to Kokusai Rentai Iinkai.

The collection has three issues of this newsletter, all from October 1987.

火花. item_ID: 51883
大阪: 関西労働者連絡会議図書月販労組大阪分会大阪斗争委員会. SerialID: 1883

Hibana.
Ōsaka: Kansai Rōdōsha Renraku Kaigi Tosho Geppan Rōsō Ōsaka Bunkai Ōsaka Tōsō Iinkai.

The collection has several serial publications called Hibana. This one was published by a labor union in Osaka and the collection has one issue from 1969.

火花. item_ID: 51905
関西地方委員会. SerialID: 1905

Hibana.
Kansai Chihō Iinkai.

The collection has multiple serial publications called Hibana and has just one 1978 issue of this one from Kansai.

火花. item_ID: 51914
火花編集委員会. SerialID: 1914

Hibana.
Hibana Henshū Iinkai.

The collection has several serials called Hibana. The collection has the first two issues of this one from 1974, which was connected with the Puro Kaku faction of Sekigunha.

批判と展望. item_ID: 50882
虐殺糾弾. SerialID: 882

Hihan to Tenbō.
Gyakusatsu Kyūdan.

This magazine format publication was put out jointly by three groups: Gyakusatsu Kyūdan, Han Sutārin Shugi Chishikijin Sensen, and Mutsuki Kai. The collection contains two issues, both published in 1971.
The collection contains three issues of Hihyō Seishin or Critical Spirit from the early 1980s, all of which have special themes relevant to the collection’s issues.

The collection has two issues of this newsletter from an anti-war group opposing violence, from 1968 and 1969 when violence was escalating at demonstrations.

The collection has one issue from 1969 of this newsletter from an anti-Vietnam war group in Himeji. See also Serial ID#812 from the same organization.

This newsletter was produced by Mukai Takashi in Himeji as part of the Rokugatsu Kōdō (June Action) movement. The movement was a united anti-war protest joined by about 300 citizens’ groups on June 15, in 1968 and 1969.

The collection has one issue from 1974 of this newsletter.

The collection contains four issues of this newsletter, issues #5–#8 from 1967.
表現座.
東京: 劇団表現座.
Hyōgenza.
Tōkyō: Gekidan Hyōgenza.

This is a 1967 issue of the theatre troupe Hyōgenza’s publication, a special issue on “waku waku gakusei”.

飆風.
京都: 飆風の会.
Hyōfū.
Kyōto: Hyōfū no Kai.

A China studies journal published by Takahashi Kazumi’s research group during the Kyoto University Zenkyōtō movement. Takahashi was a Kyoto University professor who supported the student movement and his is a rare and important document.

瓢鰻亭通信.
福岡: 前田俊彦.
Hyōmantei Tsūshin.
Fukuoka: Maeda Toshihiko.

The collection has 21 issues of this private publication produced by Maeda Toshihiko in Fukuoka. The dates range from the early 1970s to the early 1980s.

ヒロシマ・ナガサキを考える.
東京: ヒロシマ・ナガサキを考える会.
Hiroshima, Nagasaki o Kangaeru.
Tōkyō: Hiroshima Nagasaki o Kangaeru Kai.

The collection has one issue from 1982 of this newsletter from an anti-nuclear group.

ひろしまべ 平連ニュース.
広島: ベトナムに平和を!広島市民連合.
Hiroshima Beheiren Nyūsu.
Hiroshima: Betonamu ni Heiwa o! Hiroshima Shimin Rengō.

The collection has one issue from 1969 of the Hiroshima Beheiren chapter.

破鎖 (pha xieng).
東京: ベトナム平和と統一のために闘う在日ベトナム人の声.
Fa Shen (pha xieng).
Tōkyō: Betonamu Heiwa to Tōitsu no Tame ni Tatakau Zainichi Betonamujin no Koe.

The collection contains eight issues from the early 1970s of this newsletter from Vietnamese living in Japan.
This is the publication produced by Shiomi Takaya’s support group. Shiomi Takaya was the ideological leader of Kyosanshugisha Dōmei Sekigunha. He was arrested in March, 1970 on a variety of felony charges related to his leadership of Sekigunha, and remained in prison until 1991. After issue #49 the publisher changes to Fūsetsu Henshū Iinkai because Shiomi had been released from prison in 1990 and no longer had a prison support group. The publication continued under Shiomi’s personal direction. The collection has 46 issues produced between 1982 and 1993.

The collection has just one issue of this newsletter, from 1978.

This a hand-produced (gariban) newsletter or broadsheet from a Kyoto Beheiren group. It may be from a student Beheiren group rather than the main citizens’ organization in Kyoto. The collection contains the first issue, and it is not known if any others came out. Shi no Shōnin o Kokuhatsu suru Gurūpu is also listed as a publisher.

This is a single issue of a newsletter that was originally included in a set of materials from an anti-war group within the publishing industry.
This is a newsletter put out during a dispute at Fukumura Publishing. The collection has one issue from 1970.

The collection has one gögai issue from 1975 of the printers union Tokyo branch.

This is a trial support group for the persons who were arrested in Japan in connection with the Yodogō hijacking to North Korea in 1970. The nine principals in the hijacking remained out of reach in North Korea, but the Japanese police were prosecuting a number of other people for providing assistance, as co-defendants in the hijacking. The main person who had hijacking charges was Shiomi Takaya, who had been arrested a couple of weeks before the hijacking on an outstanding arrest warrant and had other charges, and was held incommunicado for 18 months after his arrest. Several others were also involved in this trial, which was ongoing for several years. The collection has three different newsletters from the Yodogō hijack support group, with slightly different names and different issue dates. The collection has six issues of this one, from 1972, 73, and 75. The meaning of the odd name is not known. See also Serial ID#446 and ID#448.

The collection has one 1970 issue of this newsletter from the Fushimi Beheiren group.

This collection has one 1981 issue of this newsletter from the women’s action corps of the Hantai Dōmei at the center of the Sanrizuka struggle.
Fujin Shinbun.
Tōkyō: Nihon Fujin Kaigi.

The collection has four issues from 1982 and 1983 of this women’s newspaper produced by Nihon Fujin Kaigi. These issues are in the collection because Furuya Yo-shiko had articles published in them.

Fujin Tsūshin, Shakaishugi Fujin Kaigi Kikanshi.
Tōkyō: Fujin Tsūshin Henshū Iinkai.

This political women’s magazine was published from 1971 through the late 1980s by a socialist feminist group. From issue #80 the publisher changes to Shakaishugi Fujin Kaigi, and the secondary title starts to appear from issue #100.

Fujin Minshu Shinbun.
Tōkyō: Fujin Minshu Kurabu.

The collection has nine issues of this long-running women’s newspaper from 1968 through 1981. The main collection of Hamilton Library at the University of Hawaii contains both a reprint edition of the newspaper and additional individual issues.

Busō, Seinen Kyōsan Dōmei Kikanshi.
Tōkyō: Seinen Kyōsan Dōmei Chūō Iinkai.

This is a commercially published magazine put out by Seinen Kyōsan Dōmei. The collection also has a newsletter with the same title, Busō, which is put out by a different organization. The name Seinen Kyōsan Dōmei was originally given by the postwar Japan Communist Party to its youth organization in 1945, but that name was dropped only a few years later in favor of Nihon Minshu Seinen Dōmei (Minsei). Since Minsei was opposed to violent protest during the 1969-1971 period when this magazine entitled Busō (Armed Conflict) was published, the name appears to have been appropriated by a completely different New Left organization.

Busō.
Kokusaishugiha Zenkoku Iinkai.

This newsletter is produced by Kokusai Shugiha, but it is not clear what it was a faction of. The collection holds only one issue, which concerns the Tokyo University struggle. The collection also contains a magazine format publication with the same
name, Busō, published by a different group (Serial ID 1722) and another newsletter with the same title (Serial ID#2110).

ブックレビュー批評精神. item_ID: 50176
東京: 批評社. SerialID: 176
Bukku Rebyū Hihyō Seishin.
Tōkyō: Hihyōsha.

This is a commercially published magazine of book reviews produced by the same publisher as the magazine Hihyō Seishin. The collection contains two special issues with themes related to the collection’s interests.

福生市民連合. item_ID: 50713
東京: 福生市民連合. SerialID: 713
Fussa Shimin Rengō.
Tōkyō: Fussa Shimin Rengō.

The collection has one issue of this newsletter from 1983.

フペリュート. item_ID: 50414
日本大学芸術学部マルクス主義研究会. SerialID: 414
Fuperyūto.
Nihon Daigaku Geijutsu Gakubu Marukusu Shugi Kenkyūkai.

This is a newsletter put out by the Marxist Research Group in the Arts faculty of Nihon University during the Zenkyōtō movement there.

フペリヨード. item_ID: 50521
中央大学社会科学研究会. SerialID: 521
Fuperiyōdo.
Chūō Daigaku Shakaikagaku Kenkyūkai.

The collection has seven issues of this publication from late 1968. It was hand-produced (gariban) by a social science group in connection with the Chūō University student strike.

フペリヨード前進, 社学同都委員会機関紙. item_ID: 51981
Fuperiyōdo Zenshin, Shagakudō To linkai Kikanshi.
Tōkyō: To linkai Fuperiyōdo Henshūbu.

The collection has one 1959 issue of this Shagakudō publication.

婦民救援ニュース. item_ID: 51760
東京: 婦人民主クラブ救援委員会. SerialID: 1760
Fumin Kyūen Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Fujin Minshu Kurabu Kyūen Iinkai.

Fujin Minshu Kurabu Kyūen Iinkai was one of the first support organizations involved in the formation of Kyūen Renraku Center. This is their newsletter. The women in this organization were also among the first in the New Left to rebel against its male chauvinism and form the women’s liberation movement of the 1970s.

冬の砦.  item_ID: 50231
鎌倉: 松永君を守る会. SerialID: 231

Fuyu no Toride.
Kamakura: Matsunaga-kun o Mamoru Kai.

Matsunaga Yū is a textile artist who was studying Okinawan textile dying methods when he participated in an Okinawan general strike demonstration in November, 1971, at which a riot policeman was killed by a gasoline bomb. Matsunaga rushed forward to help the injured policeman, but then was arrested and charged with the murder. He vehemently protested that he was innocent. His cause was taken up by many support groups, and after five years in prison he was found innocent and released. His case is treated as one of many “frame-up” incidents during this period in which the wrong person was charged and prosecuted for a protest-related crime. Issue #5 of this newsletter also lists Sapporo Matsunaga-san o Mamoru Kai as a second publisher. Another publication, Okinawa Fuyu no Toride (Serial ID #788), was put out by his support group in Naha, where the trial was held and he was imprisoned.

フライデー.  item_ID: 50867
東京: 講談社. SerialID: 867

Furaidē (Friday).
Tōkyō: Kōdansha.

Friday is a commercial Japanese weekly magazine. Issues are in the collection because there were occasionally relevant articles published in it.

部落解放闘争シリーズ.  item_ID: 51695
東京: 日本共産青年同盟. SerialID: 1695

Buraku Kaihō Tōsō Shirīzu.
Tōkyō: Nihon Kyōsan Seinen Dōmei.

This magazine is commercially published by the youth organization of Kakumeiteki Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Dai Yon Intānashonaru Nihon Shibu (Dai Yon Intā) and reflects its views of the Buraku Kaihō issue.

プラナリア通信.  item_ID: 50388
滝田修. SerialID: 388

Puranaria Tsūshin.
Takita Osamu.
The collection has three issues from 1974 of a handwritten (gariban) newsletter put out by Takita Osamu while he was underground and wanted for involvement in the Sekiei military incident of 1971.

ふれあい, オキコ労働組合中央機関紙.
オキコ労働組合教宣部.
Fureai, Okiko Rōdō Kumiai Chūō Kikanshi.
Okiko Rōdō Kumiai Kyōsenbu.

The collection has two issues of this newsletter from 1975.

プロジェクト通信.
那覇: 高橋悠治を聞く 会 たたかいの歌・民衆音楽会事務局.
Purojekuto Tsūshin.
Naha: Takahashi Yūji o Kiku Kai Tatakai no Uta, Minshū Ongaku Kai Jimukyoku.

The collection has only one issue of this newsletter, issue #1 from 1979.

プロレタリア, 日本共産党 (マルクス・レーニン主義) 中央機関紙.
東京: 労農通信社.
Puroretaria, Nihon Kyōsantō (Marukusu-Rēnin Shugi) Chūō Kikanshi.
Tōkyō: Rōnō Tsūshinsha.

The collection has one 1981 newsletter from the the Marx-Leninist breakaway faction of the JCP.

プロレタリアート.
大阪: 革命的共産主義者同盟 (第四インターニュン日本支部) 関西地方委員会.
Puroretariāto.
Ōsaka: Kakumeiteki Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei (Dai Yon Intā Nihon Shibu) Kansai Chihō Iinkai.

The collection has three issues of this newsletter published by the Kansai section of Dai Yon Intā.

プロレタリア革命, 共産主義者同盟東大細胞機関紙.
共産主義者同盟東大細胞.
Puroretaria Kakumei, Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Tōdai Saibō Kikanshi.
Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Tōdai Saibō.

The collection has two issues of this newsletter from the Tokyo University cell of Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei from October and December of 1959, shortly after this group had broken with the Japan Communist Party. See Serial ID #1969.

プロレタリア軍団, 武装蜂起準備委員会 (A・I・P・C) 全国機関紙.
東京: ゲバルト社.
Tōkyō: Gemburtsu Shō.
Puroretaria Gundan, Busō Höki Junbi Iinkai (AIPC) Zenkoku Kikanshi.
Tōkyō: Gebarutosha.

Puroretaria Gundan Zenkoku Gakusei Hyogikai was a student group formed in 1967 when Ota Ryu and Kondo Kohei split from Dai Yon Inta and formed a group at Hosei University with some students from Shagakudo. There were small groups at other universities. They published Puroretaria Gundan and advocated violent revolution. The collection contains five issues published in 1968 and 1969.

プロレタリア戦線. item_ID: 50323
大阪: プロレタリア学生同盟中央委員会. SerialID: 323

Puroretaria Sensen.
Ōsaka: Puroretaria Gakusei Dōmei Chūō Iinkai.

This is a magazine format publication published by Puroretaria Gakusei Dōmei Central Committee and the collection has two issue.

プロレタリア通信. item_ID: 50004
共産主義者同盟書記局. SerialID: 4

Puroretaria Tsūshin.
Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Shokikyoku.

This is the main internal newsletter produced by the national secretariat of Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei, or Bund. However, the newsletter was first produced in the late 1950s by the first Bund. It ceased publication with the dissolution of the first Bund, and was revived under the same name in 1965 and then published from 1967 through 1969 by the second Bund until it fragmented. The collection has one issue from 1951, two from 1965, and then 35 from the 1967-69 period. The editor/publisher changes from Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Shokikyoku to Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Seijikyoku from 1968/4/16. In addition to the individual issues catalogued here, the complete collection of Proretaria Tsūshin from the first Bund is republished in Volume 4 of Bunto Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei no Shisō, which is Item #78 in the book collection.

プロレタリア独裁. item_ID: 50374
東京: プロレタリア独裁編集委員会. SerialID: 374

Puroretaria Dokusai.
Tōkyō: Puroretaria Dokusai Henshū Iinkai.

The collection has four issues of this magazine from 1975, including its inaugural issue in May.

プロレタリアの旗. item_ID: 50442
東京・大阪・那覇: 「プロレタリアの旗」社. SerialID: 442

Puroretaria no Hata.
Tōkyō/ Ōsaka/ Naha: Puroretaria no Hata Sha.

The collection has two issues of this newspaper from 1975. It is commercially published and lists three places of publication: Tokyo, Osaka, and Naha.
This magazine format publication was put out by the Nagoya city branch of Kyōsanhugisha Dōmei. This was from the First Bund and the collection has four issues from 1960 and 61.

The collection has two issues of this journal published by the Dotōha, from 1973 and 1975.

This is a commercially published literary magazine. The collection contains two issues with relevant articles. One of which is on Takahashi Kazumi.

This is a commercially published literary magazine. The collection contains five issues from the early 1980s with articles relevant to the collection.

This is a hand-produced (gariban) newsletter put out by the labor union of the 1970 Osaka International Expo. It is part of a series of critical and protest activities related to Expo. The collection has five issues, all from April-June 1970 while the Expo was open.
This is a newsletter produced by the publication section of Nihon Kakumeiteki Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei, or Kakkyōdō. The collection has only one issue.

文芸.
東京: 河出書房新社.
Bungei.
Tōkyō: Kawade Shobō Shinsha.

This is a commercially published general literary magazine. The collection includes a number of issues that have relevant articles. One issue (ID#60) includes a comprehensive bibliographical index to the magazine. This issue is also cross-listed in the Takazawa Collection as a book in the reference section.

文芸春秋.
東京: 文芸春秋.
Bungei Shunjū.
Tōkyō: Bungei Shunjū.

This is a commercially published general interest magazine. The collection contains five issues with articles of interest.

ぶんせき 別刷.
東京: 日本分析化学会.
Bunseki Betsuzuri.
Tōkyō: Nihon Bunseki Kagaku Kai.

This is small magazine format publication of an organization engaged in critical analysis of scientific topics. The issue in the collection contains an analysis by Furuya Yoshiko of whether “shio natorium,” a form of sodium used in the manufacture of home-made bombs, is a salt. The discussion arose in connection with the arrest of underground bombing groups in the mid-1970s.

文理戦線.
東京: 日本大学文里学部闘争委員会情宣局.
Bunri Sensen.
Tōkyō: Nihon Daigaku Bunri Gakubu Tōsō Iinkai Jōsenkyoku.

This is a newspaper format publication put out by students involved in protests against the Bunri Gakubu division of Nihon University. This was one of many different protests within Nihon University as part of the Zenkyōtō movement.

兵士とともに.
東京: 市ヶ谷叛軍行動委員会.
Heishi to Tomo ni.
Tōkyō: Ichigaya Hangun Kōdō Iinkai.
The collection has the inaugural issue of this hand-produced publication from an antimilitary group in Ichigaya.

Heishi to Rōdōsha.
Tōkyō: Heishi to Rōdōsha Henshū Inkkai.

The collection has a complete run of issues 1-40 (several are combined issues) from 1973-1981, plus one issue from 1984. They are from the Takeishi subcollection.

Heitai Susumuna, Jieitai, Shimin Hansen Kyōtō Kikanshi.
Kyōto: Jieitai Shimin Hansen Kyōtō.

The collection has one 1970 issue of this newsletter from an antiwar group in Kyoto that combined jieitai members and ordinary citizens.

This is a commercial Japanese magazine. Issues are in the collection because there were occasionally relevant articles published in it.

Heiwa to Shakaishugi, Tōitsu Shakaishugi Dōmei Zenkoku Kikanshi.
Ōsaka: Heiwa to Shakaishugi Henshūkyoku.

This is the newspaper of Tōitsu Shakaishugi Dōmei (Tōshadō), which was formed in 1962 by Kasuga Shōjiro, Yamada Rokuyaemon, and others who left the Japan Communist Party in 1961 as the Kōzō Kaikaku faction. Kasuga and his associates envisioned a combined effort by several groups to revitalize the socialist movement and formed Tōshadō in 1962 for that purpose, splitting with another group in the Kōzō Kaikaku Faction who wanted to form a new vanguard party. Tōshadō formed a student organization called Shakaishugi Gakusei Sensen, or Front, which was involved in the campus protests and anti-war protests of the late 1960s, at which time the parent organization’s original ideas came under criticism. The collection’s issues stem from this period. In 1969 the newspaper was renamed Senku. The collection contains several early issues of the renamed newspaper under Serial ID#1721.
Heiwa to Minshushugi.
Tōkyō: Kenpō Yōgo Kokumin Rengō.

The collection has a 1968 issue of a newspaper from an organization protecting the constitution.

Heiwa no Tame ni, Nihon Hansen Gakusei Dōmei Chūō Kikanshi.
Tōkyō: Nihon Hansen Gakusei Dōmei Kyōsenbu.

This is a 1958 newsletter of Hansen Gakusei Dōmei.

Beshien Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Betonamu Ryūgakusei Shien no Kai Jimukyoku.

This is the newsletter of a group that was assisting Vietnamese students who were studying in Japan. The full title of the serial is “Betonamu Ryūgakusei Shien no Kai Nyūsu,” but the shortened title appears on the front of the issues.

Pedarion, Momoyama Gakuin Daigaku Sakamoto Zemināru Sotsugyō Ronbunshū.
Ōsaka: Sakamoto Zemināru Sotsugyōsha.

“Sakamoto Zemināru” is a group led by Sakamoto Kenzō and this is their journal.

Betonamujin Ryūgakusei Shien Höya Shimin no Tsudoi Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Betonamujin Ryūgakusei Shien Höya Shimin no Tsudoi.

This is a magazine format publication of a group in Höya city (a suburb of Tokyo) who were assisting Vietnamese students in Japan. The students were very elite students from South Vietnam who had come to Japan on Japanese government scholarships. Under the terms of their scholarships they were supposed to return to Japan when their studies were completed. Because of the war conditions in Vietnam and for some, the fear that they would be regarded as politically suspect, these students wanted to remain in Japan. Once their studies were completed the scholarship money stopped, so sympathetic local activists and Beheiren groups tried to support them in various ways.

Betonam Nyūsu.
Betonamu Tsūshin.
Kōbe: Betonamu ni Heiwa o! Kōbe Kōdō Iinkai.

The newsletter of the Beheiren group in Kōbe. Another serial with the same name was published by the Beheiren group in Kyoto.

Betonamu Tsūshin.
Kyōto: Betonamu ni Heiwa o! Kyōto Shūkai Jimusho.

This is the newsletter of the Kyoto Beheiren group. Another newsletter with the same name was published by the Beheiren group in Kobe (Serial ID#1779). After issue #19 the publisher changes to Betonamu Tsūshin Henshūbu.

Betonamu ni Heiwa o! Kansai Shimin Rengō Tsūshin.
Ōsaka: Kansai Beheiren Jimukyoku.

Newsletter of the Osaka Beheiren group.

Betonamu Hansen Kaigi Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Tōdai Be-hansen Renraku Sentā.

The newsletter of the Tokyo University Anti-Vietnam War Contact Center. The issue in the collection deals with participation in the Rokugatsu Kōdō (June Action) in June, 1968, and is from the Gomi subcollection.

Betonamu Hansen Shimin Shishū.
Ibaraki: Betonamu Hansen Shimin Shishū Hakkan Iinkai.

A locally produced collection of people's anti-Vietnam war poetry, in magazine format.

Betonamu Hansen Shimin no Koe.

The collection contains seven issues of this newsletter from an anti-Vietnam citizens group, from 1967 and 1968.

Betonamu Hansen Shшкачниен Ренгеко Тсушин.

The newsetter of the Beheiren group in Osaka. Another serial with the same name was published by the Beheiren group in Kobe (Serial ID#1779). After issue #19 the publisher changes to Betonamu Tsūshin Henshūbu.

Betonamu Hansen Shima Rengō Toshin.
-triggered Japantext.

Newsletter of the Osaka Beheiren group.

Betonamu Hansen Kaigi Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Tōdai Be-hansen Renraku Sentā.

The newsletter of the Tokyo University Anti-Vietnam War Contact Center. The issue in the collection deals with participation in the Rokugatsu Kōdō (June Action) in June, 1968, and is from the Gomi subcollection.

Betonamu Hansen Shimin Shishū.
Ibaraki: Betonamu Hansen Shimin Shishū Hakkan Iinkai.

A locally produced collection of people's anti-Vietnam war poetry, in magazine format.

Betonamu Hansen Shimin no Koe.

The collection contains seven issues of this newsletter from an anti-Vietnam citizens group, from 1967 and 1968.
Betonamu Hansen Chōchin Demo Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Betonamu Hansen, Chōchin, Demo no Kai.

The newsletter of a group that was organizing lantern demonstrations all over Japan to protest the war in Vietnam. The collection has issue #15, published in January 1969.

ベ平連通信 佐世保. item_ID: 51787
佐世保: 「ベトナムに平和を」佐世保市民連合. SerialID: 1787

Beheiren Tsūshin Sasebo.
Sasebo: Betonamu ni Heiwa o Sasebo Shimin Rengō.

This is the newsletter of the Beheiren group in Sasebo. Sasebo is the location of an American Naval base which was used for port calls of military ships thought to be carrying nuclear materials. It therefore became a protest site in the late 1960s. The core of this group was an existing group called Jūkunin no Kai. Some of the members preferred using the Beheiren name while others preferred using the group’s original name. Publications and handbills appeared under both names, but the membership overlapped heavily.

ベ平連通信 ふくおか. item_ID: 50820
福岡: 「ベトナムに平和を！」福岡市民連合. SerialID: 820

Beheiren Tsūshin Fukuoka.
Fukuoka: Betonamu ni Heiwa o! Fukuoka Shimin Rengō.

This is the newsletter of the Fukuoka Beheiren group.

ベ平連ニュース. item_ID: 51665
新潟: 十日町ベ平連. SerialID: 1665

Beheiren Nyūsu.
Niigata: Tōkamachi Beheiren.

This is one of several different newsletters with similar titles put out by regional and local Beheiren chapters. This one is from the Tōkamachi chapter in Niigata.

ベ平連ニュース, The BEHEIREN News. item_ID: 50072
東京: 「ベトナムに平和を！」市民連合. SerialID: 72

Tōkyō: Betonamu ni Heiwa o! Shimin Rengō.

There are many different newsletters put out by Beheiren chapters, with similar titles. This one is a professionally published newspaper format one produced by the main organization in Tokyo. The collection has 102 individual issues, but also contains the complete shukusatsuban edition, which is catalogued as a book, Item #90.

ベ平連ニュースのニュース. item_ID: 51889
東京: 「ベトナムに平和を！」市民連合. SerialID: 1889
Beheiren Nyūsu no Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Betonamu ni Heiwa o! Shimin Rengō.

On top of all the various newsletters produced by local Beheiren groups, the main Tokyo organization began putting out a kind of “news of the newsletters” publication in 1971, after many of the tiny local publications had stopped publishing. Its purpose was to provide a broader, secondary outlet for the material that was coming out in the remaining tiny local publications. The collection contains a copy of the inaugural issue, but we do not know if it continued to be published.

変革. item_ID: 51768
東京: 日本社会党革命同志会. SerialID: 1768
Henkaku.
Tōkyō: Nihon Shakaitō Kakumei Dōshikai.

This magazine was put out by the small, farthest left faction within the Socialist Party, Kakumei Dōshikai.

ペンギン・クエスチョン. item_ID: 51672
東京: 現代企画室. SerialID: 1672
Pengin Kuesuchon.
Tōkyō: Gendai Kikakushitsu.
The collection has one 1984 issue of this commercial magazine because it contains material on the 1960s.

蜂起. item_ID: 50014
東京: 蜂起社. SerialID: 14
Hōki.
Tōkyō: Hōkisha.

Publication put out by the Kansai Bunto, Saragi-faction which had opposed the formation of Sekigunha in 1969. The collection holds 41 issues from 1972-1977 plus one from 1982.

蜂起. item_ID: 50310
京都: 共産主義者同盟赤軍派. SerialID: 310
Hōki.
Kyōto: Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Sekigunha.

The collection has two issues of this magazine. According to Takazawa’s bibliographic notes on Sekigun publications, Bocctanie (Serial ID#309) means Hōki or uprising. The collection has two issues of this hand-produced magazine format publication, #2 and #3, suggesting that this is the continuation of the same item under a different name. The publication address of this one was at Doshisha University.

蜂起左派. item_ID: 50408
共産主義者同盟蜂起左派. SerialID: 408
Hōki Saha.
Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Hōki Saha.

This magazine format publication was produced by the Hōki Saha faction (i.e., the left wing of the Hōki faction) of Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei. Hōkiha was created through a Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei factional split in 1970 under Saragi Tokuji’s leadership, but in 1973 Hōki Saha broke off as an underground organization in a second split. The collection contains two issues, and the publisher for the second issue is listed as Sekisaisha.

彷書月刊. item_ID: 50197
東京: 弘隆社. SerialID: 197

Hōsho Gekkan.
Tōkyō: Köryūsha.

This is a commercial magazine concerning old style books. Takazawa wrote an article to advertise a volume that was produced as a memorial to Karōji Kentarō after his death (Tsuisōshū). The second is a special issue on Okinawa.

法政大学新聞. item_ID: 50241
東京: 法政大学新聞学会. SerialID: 241

Hōsei Daigaku Shinbun.
Tōkyō: Hōsei Daigaku Shinbun Gakkai.

This is the student newspaper from Hōsei University, and the collection has four consecutive issues from 1970.

宝石. item_ID: 50555
東京: 光文社. SerialID: 555

Hōseki.
Tōkyō: Kōbunsha.

This is a commercial magazine and the collection has one issue from 1990 containing an article about Shiomi Takaya’s trip to North Korea.

暴風, 沖縄青年同盟機関紙. item_ID: 50702
東京: ニライ社. SerialID: 702

Bōfū, Okinawa Seinen Dōmei Kikanshi.
Tōkyō: Niraisha.

This is a professionally produced newspaper format publication put out as the organ of the Okinawa Seinen Dōmei, or Okinawan Youth League. However, it is published in Tokyo and contains the same content as a newspaper called Kaihō Tsūshin, which is not in the collection.

北摂べ平連ニュース, ベトナムに平和を!北摂市民連合. item_ID: 51663
兵庫: 北摂べ平連. SerialID: 1663

The collection has one 1969 issue of this Beheiren newsletter from Hyōgo prefecture.

北米新報, THE HOKUBEI SHIMPO. item_ID: 51930
ニューヨーク: Japanese American News Corp. SerialID: 1930

The collection has three issues of this newspaper, published by the Japanese American News Corp, from 1958.

BOCCTAHNE (ボスターニイエ (蜂起) ), 共産主義者同盟赤軍派 茨木県委員会 政治理論機関誌. item_ID: 50309
水戸: 共産主義者同盟赤軍派 茨木県委員会. SerialID: 309
Bocctanie (Bosutāniiie Hōki), Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Sekigunha Ibaragi-ken Iinkai Seiji Riron Kikanshi.
Mito: Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Sekigunha Ibaragi-ken Iinkai.

This is a political theory publication in magazine format produced by the Ibaragi prefecture branch of Sekigunha. The collection has only one issue, published in September, 1970, which may be the only one that was published. See also Serial ID#310.

ホテル共斗速報. item_ID: 50580
沖縄: 沖縄県ホテル労働組合共闘会議. SerialID: 580

The collection has just one issue of this newsletter from the Okinawa hotel workers union, from 1975.

ホテル香和労ニュース. item_ID: 50603
Hoteru Kōwa Rō Nyūsu. SerialID: 603

The collection has only one issue of this newsletter from the Hotel Kōwa labor union from 1974.

炎. item_ID: 50488
那覇: 石橋印刷・事務機社・タイプ学院労働組合. SerialID: 488

The collection has the inaugural issue from 1975 of this publication of the labor union at Ishibashi Printing in Naha.
ほのほ。
日本共産党立命館大学一部細胞。
Honō.
Nihon Kyōsantō Ritsumeikan Daigaku Ichibu Saibō.
This is a 1956 newsletter of this newsletter.

ポパイ。
東京: 平凡出版。
Popai.
Tōkyō: Heibon Shuppan.
This is a commercial Japanese magazine. Issues are in the collection because there were occasionally relevant articles published in it.

ほびっと友の会通信。
京都: 鈴木正穂。
Hobitto Tomo no Kai Tsūshin.
Kyōto: Suzuki Masaho.
The Hobbitt was the name of a café run by Beheiren as part of its outreach to American military personnel stationed in Japan who might be interested in deserting. This newsletter was privately published in Kyoto by friends of the Hobbitt. The collection has two issues from 1973.

ポム（春）, 日韓民衆連帯ニュース。
東京: 日韓民衆連帯首都圏連絡会議。
Pomu (Haru), Nikkan Minshū Rentai Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Nikkan Minshū Rentai Shutoken Renraku Kaigi.
The collection has four issues from 1980 of this newsletter from a group promoting solidarity between Japan and Korea.

ホリック。
東京: 少年社。
Horikku.
Tōkyō: Shōnensha.
The collection has one 1986 issue of this commercial magazine with a review of the 1960s.

ボルシェヴィキ, 共産主義者同盟政治理論誌。
東京: 共産主義者同盟遊撃編集委員会。
Boronıheviki, Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Seiji Rironshi.
Tōkyō: Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Yūgeki Henshū linkai.
This is a magazine format publication put out by a faction of Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei in the mid-1970s as a political theory journal. A newsletter with the same name is also in the collection, but it was published by a different organization.

ボルシェヴィキ.社青同国際主義派関東地方委員会.
Borusheviki. Shaseidō Kokusaishugi-ha Kantō Chihō linkai.

This is a hand-produced (gariban) newsletter put out by the Kanto regional committee of Shaseidō Kokusai Shugiha. Shaseidō is the youth and student organization of the Socialist party, and this faction of it is distinct from the main New Left sect called Shaseidō Kaihōha, which became independent of the parent organization in 1965 but continued to carry the name Shaseidō. A magazine format publication of the same name is also in the collection, but is put out by a different organization.

ボルシェヴィズム通信.レーニン研究会理論機関誌.
Borushevizumu Tsūshin, Rēnin Kenkyūkai Riron Kikanshi.
Kyōto: Shin Shisōsha.

This magazine format publication was published by the Lenin Kenkyūkai in Kyoto in the early 1970s as a theoretical journal. It contains the group’s commentary and positions on the major New Left issues of the time. The collection has four issues from 1971-1973.

ほん・コミニケート.
Hon, Kominikēto.
Tōkyō: Hon Kominikēto Sha.

An article written by Takazawa is published in this journal.

本土を裁く.
Hondo o Sabaku.

The collection contains the first three issues of this publication from 1971 and 1972.

本の手帖.
Hon no Techō.
Tōkyō: Shōshinsha.

Hon no Techō is a magazine of book reviews. The issue in the collection is a complete bibliography of the contents, produced in 1969. It is cross-referenced as a book in the reference section.
Hon no Mado.
Tōkyō: Shōgakukan.

The collection has a single issue of this commercially published magazine about books, a special issue on Okinawa.

Honbu Jōhō.
Tōkyō: Sōhyō Zenkoku Ippan Rōdō Kumiai.

The collection has only one 1975 issue of this labor union newsletter from the headquarters of Sōhyō.

Sanrizuka "Tettō Kyōyūsha no Dai Undō" o Junbi suru Kai Nyūsu.

The collection has two issues from 1975 of this group supporting the Sanrizuka struggle.

Mainichi Gurafu.
Tōkyō: Mainichi Shinbunsha (Tōkyō).

Mainichi is a large format photo-journalism magazine produced by the Mainichi Newspaper Company. As with Asahi Gurafu, the collection contains specific issues because of their content. The collection has issues from February and November 1969 on student issues, and June 1972 on Okinawa.

Mainichi Gurafu Kinkyū Zōkan.
Tōkyō: Mainichi Shinbunsha (Tōkyō).

The collection has two issues of this commercially published pictorial magazine because of specific content. One is from December 1970 and the other is from 1989 and concerns the death of the Shōwa emperor.

Mainichi Gurafu Bessatsu.
Tōkyō: Mainichi Shinbunsha (Tōkyō).
The collection has one special issue of Mainichi Graph from the death of the Shōwa Emperor in 1989.

毎日新聞 (大阪). item_ID: 51835
大阪: 毎日新聞社 (大阪). SerialID: 1835
Mainichi Shinbun (Osaka).
Osaka: Mainichi Shinbunsha (Osaka).

The collection has fifteen issues of the Osaka edition of Mainichi Shimbun from 1962 through 1971, because of particular articles they contained.

毎日新聞 (東京). item_ID: 50331
東京: 毎日新聞社 (東京). SerialID: 331
Mainichi Shinbun (Tōkyō).
Tōkyō: Mainichi Shinbunsha (Tōkyō).

The collection has 14 issues of this major Japanese daily newspaper. They range from 1969 to 1992, and presumably are in the collection because of specific content they contained.

毎日デモ in 神保町ニュース. item_ID: 50553
東京: 自主講座聴「毎日デモ in 神保町」. SerialID: 553
Mainichi Demo in Jimbōchō Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Jishu Kōza-nai “Mainichi Demo in Jinbōchō”.

The collection has five issues from 1984 of this newsletter concerning a continuing demonstration in Jimbōchō.

マグマ. item_ID: 50590
東京: 山谷救援会. SerialID: 590
Maguma.
Tōkyō: Sanya Kyūenkai.

Handbills for day laborers in Sanya published by Sekigunha. This is a small serial that Sekigunha produced and handed out to day laborers in Sanya. The collection contains three issues, one of which is a special edition commemorating the death of Funamoto Shuji, who was a labor activist in Sanya.

マスコミ市民. item_ID: 50105
東京: 日本マスコミ市民会議. SerialID: 105
Masukomi Shimin.
Tōkyō: Nihon Masukomi Shimin Kaigi.

Masukomi Shimin is published with the aim of linking Japan’s mass communications professionals with the citizenry. The collection contains three issues on particular topics at the beginning and end of the 1980s.
The organizational publication of an anti-war group of journalists and employees of media corporations. Tamiya Takamaro used to be a student part-timer at a publisher named Shinkō Shuppan and he belonged to this anti-war group.

This is a newsletter issued by the secretariat of a coalition of antiwar groups in the publishing industry. The collection contains only one issue from January 1970.

This is the newsletter of an organization of mass communications workers involved in the antiwar movement during the late 1960s and early 1970s. The collection contains only one issue of this newsletter, but the collection contains other related materials.

This is a commercially published monthly magazine that claims to cover the things that standard mass media do not. The collection has nine issues from 1980 and 1981.

The collection has one issue of the newsletter of the Okinawa prefecture mass communication workers union from 1975.
The collection has one 1975 newsletter from the youth section of the mass communications union.

マスコミ労協モーニングスター労ニュース.  
Masukomi Rōkyō Mōningu Sutā Rō Nyūsu.

The collection has just one issue of this newsletter from the mass media workers union at the Morning Star newspaper, from 1974.

窓をあけて・・・. 連合赤軍裁判報告記.  
東京: 連合赤軍女性被告救済を通じてコトの本質にいくらなりとも迫る会.
Mado o Akete…, Rengō Sekigun Saiban Hōkokuki.  
Tōkyō: Rengō Sekigun Josei Hikoku Kyūen o Tsūjite Koto no Honshitsu ni Ikuraka Naritomo Semaru Kai.

The collection has one issue of this item, produced in 1973 in support of the women defendants of Rengō Sekigun, who were being tried in western Japan separate from the main leaders.

東京: 横山浩司.  
Manifesuto, Manifest der Kommunisten in Literatur 1968.  
Tōkyō: Yokoyama Hiroshi.

This is a privately published radical literary magazine put out in 1968.

まぼろし草.  
東京: 幻燈社.  
Maboroshi Sō.  
Tōkyō: Gentōsha.

The collection has one 1970 issue of this newspaper.

守る会通信.  
東京: 富士高校放火事件・加納君を守る会.  
Mamoru Kai Tsūshin.  
Tōkyō: Fuji Kōkō Hōka Jiken Kanō-kun o Mamoru Kai.

The collection has one issue from 1975 of this newsletter, which is a support group for someone involved in an explosion incident at Fuji High School.

守る会ニュース.  
伊藤忠君を守る会.  
item_ID: 50671  SerialID: 671
Mamoru Kai Nyūsu.
Itō Tadashi-kun o Mamoru Kai.

The collection has just one issue, #5 from 1978, of this support group for Itō Tadashi.

守る会ニュース.  item_ID: 50672
沖縄: 新城尚子さんを守る会.  SerialID: 672

Mamoru Kai Nyūsu.
Okinawa: Shinjō Naoko-san o Mamoru Kai.

The collection has one issue from 1979 of this support group newsletter from Okinawa, supporting Shinjō Naoko-san.

マルクス主義.  item_ID: 50048
東京: 日本社会科学研究所（マルクス・レーニン主義毛沢東思想）.  SerialID: 48

Marukusushugi.
Tōkyō: Nihon Shakaikagaku Kenkyūjo (Marukusu-Rēninshugi Mō Takutō Shisō).

There are of course many publications with this name. This one was not an official organ but Shiomi Takaya’s personal journal, published around the same time as Serial ID#48. There are two issues in the collection.

マルクス主義戦線.  item_ID: 50037
東京: 共産主義者同盟（マルクス主義戦線）.  SerialID: 37

Marukusushugi Sensen.
Tōkyō: Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei (Marukusu Shugi Sensen).

This magazine format publication was issued by the Marukusushugi Sensen faction (Marusenha) of Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei in the mid-1960s while this faction was most active. Marusenha was one of the main factions involved in the resurrection of Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei as the second Bund, and was involved in the major protests of the mid-1960s but it split into several factions in 1968. From issue #9 in 1965, the publisher changes to Reimeisha (the publisher of Reimei, predecessor to the second Bund’s newspaper Senki). The collection holds seven issues from 1964-1966.

マルクス・レーニン主義.  item_ID: 50348
共産主義者同盟赤軍派「マルクス・レーニン主義」編集委員会.  SerialID: 348

Marukusu-Rēninshugi.
Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Sekigunha “Marukusu, Rēnin Shugi” Henshū Iinkai.

The collection has one issue of this Sekigunha magazine format publication from 1975.

マルクス・レーニン主義.  item_ID: 51738
東京: 共産主義者同盟東大総細胞.  SerialID: 1738

Marukusu-Rēninshugi.
Tōkyō: Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Tōdai Sōsaibō.
This was the theoretical publication of Marusen-ha Marukusushugi Sensen ha), which was an organization within the second Bund. The formal name of the group was Rōdōsha Kyōsanshugi Iinkai, but it was informally known as Dotōha. There is another serial publication of Dotōha known as Dotō (Serial ID#6) with more than 150 issues in the collection.

The collection has two issues from 1957 and 1958 of this publication from the JCP Tokyo University cell. These issues are from 1957 and January 1958, which was before members of this cell broke with the JCP.

The collection has three issues of this magazine from 1981 and 1983.

The collection has three issues from 1976 of a publication of the Marx-Lenin faction of Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei.

The collection has one issue of this Maoist magazine, from 1982.

Marco Polo is a general interest magazine. The four issues in the collection from 1992 to 1994 carry articles by Takazawa Koji on the Yodogo group and Sekigunha. They include Takazawa’s interviews with the Yodogo wives in Pyong Yang, an interview with Konishi Takahiro on the trading company he runs, and an article about Shiomi Takaya’s 20 years in prison.
This magazine format publication was produced in 1970-71 by a group concerned about Japanese policy toward resident Koreans, in particular the proposal to grant permanent residence through the immigration law. The publisher for issue #18 is listed as Marebito Henshū Iinkai.

The collection has two issues from 1970 of the Niigata Beheiren newsletter, whose title translates as “Turn, Left”

This is an organizational magazine published by a children’s research group. The collection has two issues from 1971.

This is a hand-produced newsletter format publication with news of various groups and issues related to the status and treatment of Koreans in Japan. The term Choson is used, implying that the group’s focus is North Korea. It was produced through an alliance of Beheiren people and those working on Korean issues.

This was a student newspaper at Keio University. The collection includes 45 issues from 1970 and 1971, when it was published weekly.
Michi.
Tōkyō: Sedai Gunhyōsha.

A general interest commercial magazine aimed at youth and covering a range of topics. The collection has 23 issues published between 1974 and 1982.

Midorikai Tsūshin.
Tōkyō: Tōkyō Daigaku Hōgakubu Midori Kai Iinkai.

The collection has one 1960 issue of a newsletter from a group at the law faculty of Tokyo University.

Minato Chiku Tōhō.
Nihon Kyōsantō Minato Chiku Iinkai.

A publication of the Japan Communist Party Minato ward committee from which the Bund (Bunto) was formed in a split between the young Zengakuren leaders who were members of the JCP cell and their Party handlers in 1958. The publication was written by Nakamura Mitsuo. Shima Shigeo was also a member of the JCP Minato ward committee.

Minamata, "Minamata" Kanja to Tomo ni.
Kumamoto: Minamata-byō o Kokuhatsu suru Kai.

The collection has 11 issues from 1978 and 1979 of this newsletter of a group involved in the Minamata disease issue.

Minamata-byō Saiban Shien Nyūsu "Kokuhatsu".
Kumamoto: Minamata-byō o Kokuhatsu suru Kai.

The collection has one issue from 1970 of this group supporting the Minamata disease lawsuit.
The collection has one issue of this publication put out by Minamijima Kai. Minamijima is an island in the Ogasawara (Bōnin) group.

南部, THE SOUTH & NORTH. item_ID: 51935  
東京: 南方同胞援護会. SerialID: 1935

Minami to Kita, The South & North.  
Tōkyō: Nanpō Dōhō Engokai.

The collection has one 1969 issue of this publication.

宮城合同ニュース. item_ID: 50537  
仙台: 総評全国一般宮城合同労働組合教宣部. SerialID: 537

Miyagi Gōdō Nyūsu.  
Sendai: Sōhyō Zenkoku Ippan Miyagi Gōdō Rōdō Kumiai Kyōsenbu.

The collection has six issues from 1974 and 75 of this newsletter from the Miyagi general workers amalgamated union, affiliated with Sōhyō.

ミューズ. item_ID: 50610  
東京: サロンミューズ 99 事務局. SerialID: 610

Myūzu.  
Tōkyō: Sarondo Myūzu 99 Jimukyoku.

The collection has only one issue, #7 from 1986, of this small publication.

未来. item_ID: 50214  
東京: 未来社. SerialID: 214

Mirai.  
Tōkyō: Miraisha.

The collection contains 14 issues of this monthly magazine from September 1991 to December 1992. I carries a number of articles by women.

ミリオン・パール, 東京労映機関紙. item_ID: 50805  
東京: 東京労働者映画協議会. SerialID: 805

Mirion Pāru, Tokyo Rōei Kikanshi.  
Tōkyō: Tōkyō Kinrōsha Eiga Kyōgikai.

The collection has two issues from 1970 of this newsletter from a workers’ film society.

ミリタント, 第四インターニュート日本委員会学生ビューロー機関誌. item_ID: 51987  
東京: 第四インターニュート日本委員会学生ビューロー. SerialID: 1987

Miritanto, Dai Yon Intā Nihon Linkai Gakusei Byūrō Kikanshi.  
Tōkyō: Dai Yon Intā Nihon Linkai Gakusei Byūrō.

The collection has only an undated issue #1 of this Dai Yon Intā publication.
Mingei no Nakama.
Tōkyō: Gekidan Mingei.

The collection has one issue from 1982 of this newspaper from a folk theater group.

Minshū no Koe.
Yokohama: Nikkan Rentai Kanagawa Minshū Kaigi.

The collection has two issues from 1983 of this newsletter from a group in Kanagawa promoting solidarity between Japan and South Korea.

Minshushugi no Hata.
Ōsaka: Minshushugi Gakusei Dōmei Zenkoku Iinkai Henshūkyoku.

This newspaper was produced by a student group called Minshushugi Gakusei Dōmei. The group was initially created in 1963 by Osaka City University students following the ideas of Osaka City University professor Ono Yoshihiko, when the JCP-led student organization Heimin Gakuren split in the wake of the Kōzō Kaikaku faction split. The following year, after Shiga Yoshio and his associates left the Japan Communist Party and formed Nihon no Koe, Heimin Gakuren dissolved and students from several other universities sympathetic to the Nihon no Koe position of peaceful coexistence joined Minshushugi Gakusei Dōmei. In the next few years the organization was caught in a series of factional splits and mergers involving segments of the Kōzō Kaikaku faction and Nihon no Koe, and came to be regarded as the student organization of Nihon no Koe. The issue in the collection is from this latter period.

Minzoku Tōitsu Shinbun, The Ming-Jok Tong-il.
Tōkyō: Minzoku Tōitsu Shinbunsha.

This newspaper is published by an organization seeking the reunification of the Korean people. The collection has 70 issues of this newspaper from 1975 to 1981.

Minpō.
Tōkyō: Minpōsha.

The collection has the first two, and then two later issues of this printed newspaper, all from 1951.
This is another newspaper format publication of Nihon Gakusei Kaigi and the collection has three issues form 1974.

The collection has four issues of this Beheiren news magazine from the Itabashi chapter in Tokyo, issues 2 through 5, from 1970 and 1971.

Several people were arrested and charged with a series of separate incidents involving handmade bombs and incendiary devices, which the police had tried to link together. He case was known as the Tsuchida-Nisseki Peace Can Bomb Incident, shortened to NichiP. The case later fell apart and several of the defendants were exonerated, a rare event in Japan. This journal was published by supporters to tell the stories of the incarcerated defendants. Takazawa wrote a book of investigative journalism about this incident, called Frame-Up, which is also in the collection as Item #1152.

The collection has five issues from 1974 of this newsletter that was part of the Sanrizuka struggle.

There are two serials called Mushiro Hata in the collection. This one is from the labor-farmer boarding house in Sanrizuka and the collection has one issue from 1982. There is also another serial in the collection from this group.
無政府研究. STUDO DE ANARKIO. item_ID: 51976
神戸: P・B・Kの会. SerialID: 1976

The collection has only one 1961 issue of this anarchist publication.

ムスケル通信. item_ID: 50258
日大闘争救援会内ムスケル通信社編集部. SerialID: 258

This is the newsletter of a trial support group for defendants in the Nihon University conflict trial. The collection holds two issues from 1971.

眼, 映画運動誌. item_ID: 50404
東京: 杉並シネクラブ. SerialID: 404

Me, Eiga Undōshi. Tōkyō: Suginami Shine Kurabu.
The collection contains one issue of this magazine put out by the Suginami Cinema club in 1970.

明治大学新聞. item_ID: 50316
東京: 明治大学新聞学会. SerialID: 316

Meiji Daigaku Shinbun. Tōkyō: Meiji Daigaku Shinbun Gakkai.
The collection has one issue of the Meiji University student newspaper, the new students issue from 1972, which was in a folder of unsorted Red Army materials.

明大べ平連, 明大べ平連機関紙. item_ID: 50816
東京: 明大べ平連. SerialID: 816

Meidai Beheiren, Meidai Beheiren Kikanshi. Tōkyō: Meidai Beheiren.
This newsletter was produced by the Beheiren student chapter at Meiji University. The collection contains several issues from 1968.

めちゃくちゃ. item_ID: 50542
沖縄: 沖縄ヒルトンホテル労働組合. SerialID: 542

The collection has one issue of this newsletter from the Okinawa Hilton Hotel union from 1977.
This is a newsletter of Vietnamese living in Japan. The collection has three issues of their newsletter from 1978 and 1979.

The collection has four issues of this local Beheiren newsletter produced by an individual in Tokyo. The issues are from 1970 and 1971.

The magazine format publication Moppuru was produced by the trial support organization of Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Sekigunha. The name Moppuru (MOPR) derives from the nickname of the trial support organization of the prewar Japan Communist Party, which was part of a network of such support groups linked to the Communist International. The Russian name for this network of support groups used the acronym MOPR, which in Japanese became Moppuru. The publication began in August, 1971, and there were four issues before it ceased publication in 1973. From issue #2, the publisher became Nihon Sekishoku Kyūen Kai, which was the formal Japanese name of the organization (and also of its prewar Japanese predecessor affiliated with the JCP). The group also published a newsletter, Moppuru Tsūshin (Serial ID# 640).

This newsletter was produced by the trial support organization of Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Sekigunha. The name Moppuru (MOPR) derives from the nickname of the trial support organization of the prewar Japan Communist Party, which was part of a network of such support groups linked to the Communist International. The Russian name for this network of support groups used the acronym MOPR, which in Japanese became Moppuru. The formal name of the organization was Nihon Sekishoku Kyūen Kai, which was also the official name of its prewar Japanese predecessor affiliated with the JCP. The collection has only three issues of the newsletter, from 1973. The organization also published a magazine format publication, called Moppuru (Serial ID #642).
“Motekku” is a nickname for Mosakusha, the underground cooperative bookstore in Shinjuku that began as a coffee shop called Shiko Shiko Mosakusha. Two members of the group were indicted for possessing licentious publications with intent to sell them. The publication called Motekku is a newsletter put out by the support group for the two who were arrested.

This newsletter was produced by the Beheiren group in the city of Morioka.

The collection has two issues of this newsletter from the Keizai Gakubu during the Chūō University strike. Both issues are from May 1969.

The collection has one issue from 1973 of this newsletter from a group in Chiba supporting a group of victims who were suing over harmful side effects from medications.

The collection has just one iss of this Okinawa labor union publication from 1979.
ヤブチ援農通信.  item_ID: 50666
那覇: ヤブ地島農地再生援農連絡会.  SerialID: 666

Yabuchi En’nō Tsūshin.
Naha: Yabuchijima Nōchi Saisei En’nō Renrakukai.

The collection has just one issue, from 1980, of this newsletter from Okinawa.

山形大学新聞.  item_ID: 50859
山形: 山形大学新聞会.  SerialID: 859

Yamagata Daigaku Shinbun.
Yamagata: Yamagata Daigaku Shinbun Kai.

The collection has one issue from 1971 of the Yamagata University newspaper.

ヤマトウンチュウ.  item_ID: 52051
弘前富村さん支援委員会(準).  SerialID: 2051

Yamatunchū.
Hirosaki Tomimura-san Shien Iinkai (jun).

The collection has seven issues of this newsletter from the Tomimura-san support organization in formation in Hirosaki, all from 1971.

やんばる.  item_ID: 50467
名護: 山原の自然を守る会.
Nago: Yanbaru no Shizen o Mamoru Kai.

The collection has one issue of a publication from a group trying to protect nature in northern Okinawa, an area known as Yanbaru. The issue is from 1980 and is #14 in the series.

唯物論研究.  item_ID: 50082
東京: 青木書店.

Yuibutsuron Kenkyū.
Tōkyō: Aoki Shoten.

This is a serious journal about dialectical materialism. The collection contains nine issues from the early 1960s.

夕刊アンポ.  item_ID: 50822
名古屋: 名古屋べ平連.

Yūkan Anpo.
Nagoya: Nagoya Beheiren.

The collection has one issue from 1969 of the newsletter of the Nagoya Beheiren group.
The collection has two issues from November 1970 of this newspaper commercially published in Osaka.

游撃: 共産主義者同盟政治機関紙.
東京: 遊撃社.

Yūgeki, Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Seiji Kikanshi.
Tōkyō: Yūgekisha.

The collection has three issues of this political newsletter from Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei, all from 1977.

There are several publications called Yūgeki (Raid, or Attack) in the collection. This one is a hand-written gariban [mimeographed] publication published by Sakasa no Ishi (Opposing Will) that continued for a considerable length of time. The collection contains 14 issues from 1977 to 1983.

The collection has four issues of this newsletter, published by Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei in 1974 and 1975. It is one of several publications called Yūgeki in the collection, two of which were published by Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei. See also Serial ID#586.

There are several serials of the same name in the collection. This one, from the Gomi sub-collection, was produced by a group of poets who had formed a Beheiren group.
The collection has one 1977 newsletter from a group supporting the Yūna Gakuen struggle.

ゆうな分会速報. item_ID: 50690
分会教宣部. SerialID: 690
Yūna Bunkai Sokuhō.
Bunkai Kyōsenbu.

The collection has the inaugural 1977 issue of this newsletter from the Yūna Bunkai. There are other items in the collection concerning the Yūna Bunkai.

夜明けよ急げ, 戦旗派獄共闘機関誌. item_ID: 50790
東京: 戦旗派獄中者共闘会議. SerialID: 790
Yoake yo Isoge, Senkiha Goku Kyōtō Kikanshi.
Tōkyō: Senkiha Gokuchūsha Kyōtō Kaigi.

This is a magazine format publication containing the prison writings of imprisoned members of Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Senkiha. The collection contains only one issue of this publication of prison writings, issue #57, which as published in 1982. The Senki faction of the second Bund has remained active and still publishes the newspaper Senki, from which its name is derived. The publication comes out in the name of an association of Senkiha prisoners, but is produced with the assistance of Senkiha supporters outside of prison. The second publisher listed is Senkisha, which publishes the organization’s newspaper.

溶鉱炉下の叫び. item_ID: 51911
鋼管川鉄青年活動者会議. SerialID: 1911
Yōkōro Shita no Sakebi.
Kōkan Kawatetsu Seinen Katsudōsha Kaigi.

The collection has one 1969 issue of this newsletter.

予研移転反対ニュース. item_ID: 52037
移転問題協議会. SerialID: 2037
Yoken Iten Hantai Nyūsu.
Iten Mondai Kyōgikai.

The collection has one 1988 issue of this newsletter from a group opposing the transfer of the National Institute of Health.

予研移転問題のお知らせ. item_ID: 52035
東京: 早稲田・住民の会. SerialID: 2035
Yoken Iten Mondai no Oshirase.
Tōkyō: Waseda, Jūmin no Kai.

The collection has three issues of this newsletter from 1988.
The collection has one issue from 1989 of a trial seeking suspension of the transfer of the National Institute of Health.

This is the student newspaper of Yokohama National University. The collection has one issue from 1971.

The collection has the inaugural issue of this newsletter from 1979.

The collection has ten issues of the Osaka edition of Yomiuri Shimbun from 1963 through 1970 because of particular articles they contained.

The collection has nine issues of this major Japanese daily newspaper, between 1969 and 1992, which are in the collection because of specific content.

The collection has three issues from 1977 of this newsletter put out by a group of four different unions in Okinawa.
六月行動ニュース.  
「六月行動」実行委員会事務局.
Rokugatsu Kōdō Nyūsu.
Rokugatsu Kōdō Jikkō Iinkai Jimukyoku.

This newsletter was published by the group organizing the 1968 Rokugatsu Kōdō, or June Action as a combined protest action by many anti-war and anti-nuclear groups. These materials and others concerning the Rokugatsu Kōdō are part of the Gomi sub-collection, because Gomi Masahiko was a key organizer of the event in both 1968 and 1969. The collection also contains another organizational newsletter with the same title published by Rokugatsu Kōdō Iinkai in 1969 (Serial ID # 827).

RADIX.  
福岡: 大学変革研究者会議.
Radix.
Fukuoka: Daigaku Henkaku Kenkyūsha Kaigi.

During the late 1960s, as part of the university reform movement, faculty at several national universities began putting out their own independent journals in opposition to the traditional university-sponsored ones. This is the one produced by Kyūshū University faculty. It was more philosophical in tone than the others because it was led by philosopher Takizawa Katsumi.

レコンキスタ.  
東京: 一水会事務局.
Reconquista.
Tōkyō: Issuikai Jimukyoku.

This is an organizational newspaper published by Issuikai, a right-wing group originally led by Suzuki Kunio, who was close to the New Left although he had a New Right political philosophy. The collection contains 23 issues from 1976 to 1981.

RG 救対ニュース.  
横浜: 共産主義者同盟 (RG).
RG Kyūtai Nyūsu.
Yokohama: Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei (RG).

This newsletter comes from the support group for arrested members of Kyōsandō RG faction. We have one issue, #7, from 1977.

ROT (ローテ). 共産同政治機関誌.  
東京: ローテ編集局.
ROT (Rōte).
Tōkyō: Rōte Henshūkyoku.

This three issues of an organizational magazine were found in a folder of 1971 materials from Kansai, but this one was published in Tokyo.
ラ・クカラーチャ, La Cucaracha.  
東京: ラテン・アメリカ行動委員会.
Ra Kukarâcha, La Cucaracha.  
Tōkyō: Raten Amerika Kōdō Iinkai.

The collection has two issues of this magazine, from 1977 ad 1979.

ラ・レボルト (La Revolte).  
反戦高協・大?書記局.
Ra Reboruto (La Revolte).  
Hansen Kōkyo, ō? Shokikyoku.

This is a publication of a Hansen Seinen Iinkai group that seems to be organizing high school students. It was included in some materials from the Osaka Seinan Hansen Seinen iinkai group that Takazawa organized in southwest Osaka. The collection has one issue from June 1969.

乱気流.  
京都: 新空港はいない市民の会・京都.
Rankiryū.  
Kyōto: Shin Kūkō wa Iranai Shimin no Kai Kyōto.

The collection has one 1979 issue from a group opposing a new airport in Kansai.

らんるの旗, 足尾銅毒事件と田中正造.  
東京: 製作委員会.
Ranru no Hata, Ashio Kōdoku Jiken to Tanaka Shōzō.  
Tōkyō: Seisaku Iinkai.

The collection has three issues from 1974 of this newsletter dedicated to researching the Ashio Copper Mine Incident and Tanaka Shōzō.

立教大学新聞.  
東京: 立教大学新聞学会.
Rikkyō Daigaku Shinbun.  
Tōkyō: Rikkyō Daigaku Shinbun Gakkai.

The collection has one issue of the Rikkyō University student newspaper from 1970.

立正大学学生新聞.  
東京・熊谷: 立正大学学生新聞会.
Risshō Daigaku Gakusei Shinbun.  
Tōkyō, Kumagaya: Risshō Daigaku Gakusei Shinbunkai.

This is the student newspaper of Risshō University and the collection has two issues from 1971.
This is the student newspaper of Ritsumeikan University and the collection has two issues from 1970.

The collection has one 1971 issue of this group creating a women’s lib collective.


The collection has one 1968 issue of this publication from the Ryūkyū government in occupied Okinawa.

The collection has one issue from 1971 of this newsletter from Fukuoka.
琉大タイムズ, THE RYUDAI TIMES. item_ID: 52060
那覇: 琉球大学マスコミ研究会. SerialID: 2060

Ryūdai Taimuzu, The Ryudai Times.
Naha: Ryūkyū Daigaku Masukomi Kenkyūkai.

The collection has one 1974 issue of this newspaper from the Ryūkyū University Mass Media Research Group.

流動. item_ID: 50095
東京: 流動. SerialID: 95

Ryūdō.
Tōkyō: Ryūdō.

Ryūdō is a commercially published general magazine that is edited by a veteran of the Zenkyōtō era student movement and often carries articles either about New Left issues or by New Left authors. The collection contains 47 issues from the 1970s and early 1980s, most of which are tokushū whose main topics are included in the website title entries for the individual issues. From the August, 1977 issue the publisher changes to Ryūdō Shuppan.

梁山泊通信. item_ID: 50536
情報センター「梁山泊」. SerialID: 536

Ryōzanpaku Tsūshin.
Jōhō Sentā “Ryōzanpaku”.

The name of this group translates as “a place of assemblage for the bold and ambitious” and the collection has only issue #1 from 1974.

良心の篝火. item_ID: 50339
松本: 前田祐一. SerialID: 339

Ryōshin no Kagaribi.
Matsumoto: Maeda Yūichi.

A personal journal written and published by Maeda Yūichi.

理論. item_ID: 50199
東京: 理論社. SerialID: 199

Riron.
Tōkyō: Rironsha.

The collection has one important issue of this journal, a 1953 issue of reflections (hansei) on Stalinism and its problems.

理論戦線, 日本社会主義学生同盟理論機関誌. item_ID: 50202
東京: リベラシオン社. SerialID: 202

Riron Sensen, Nihon Shakaishugi Gakusei Dōmei Riron Kikanshi.
Tōkyō: Riberashionsha.
Riron Sensen is the theoretical journal of Nihon Shakaishugi Gakusei Dōmei (Shagakudō). The organization traces its roots to the student organization Hansen Gakusei Dōmei (Hansen Gakudō), founded in 1950, which played a major role in organizing the student movement and Zengakuren, the national student organization, during the 1950s. In 1958 Hansen Gakudō changed its name to Shakaishugi Gakusei Dōmei. The following year, with the departure of many Zengakuren national leaders from the Japan Communist Party and the formation of Bund (Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei), Shagakudō became the student organization affiliated with Bund. Shagakudō played a major role in the 1960 Ampo protests, but then dissolved in their aftermath. It was revived in the 1960s along with the second Bund, and played an important role as the student wing of Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei during the late 1960s and the 1970 Ampo protests. The theoretical journal Riron Sensen followed a parallel history. It was edited by the student organization as its own independent theoretical journal, separate from the Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei theoretical journal Kyōsanshugi. The serial collection contains eight issues of Riron Sensen, the first three from the 1958-1960 period and the remainder from 1968-1970. The subtitle of the journal changes to Shakaishugi Gakusei Dōmei Riron Kikanshi from issue #5 in 1960. The editor name changes to Shakaishugi Gakusei Dōmei Zenkoku Iinkai Riron Sensen Henshū Iinkai from issue #6 (fukkan 1gō) in 1968 and to Shakaishugi Gakusei Dōmei Zenkoku Iinkai Riron Sensen Henshūkyoku from issue #8 and to Kyōsandō Zenkoku Iinkai Riron Sensen Henshūkyoku for issue #10. The revived publication from 1968 was published by Senkisha. The Takazawa Collection also contains reprint editions of the full set of both the original Riron Sensen (Item #1783) and the one produced in 1968-70 (Item #83). Another serial with the same title exists in holdings. (Serial ID #1857) There is a third Riron Sensen later published as Senki-Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Riron Kikanshi by a different Bund faction that is not in the collection.

There are two different publications called Riron Sensen in the collection. This one was published by the Kyōto University chapter of Shakaishugi Gakusei Dōmei. Thus it is a locally produced magazine format publication put out by one campus chapter of the same organization that published the other Riron Sensen as its official national theoretical journal (see Serial ID#202). The collection contains one issue of this local Riron Sensen, which is dated 1969 but carries the issue number 100.

This is a newsletter issued by a small group in 1970. The organization name Seinen Kyōsan Dōmei is taken from the name given by the Japan Communist Party to its directly controlled youth organization in the immediate postwar period, but this name ceased to be used in 1949 with the formation of Nihon Minshu Seinendan (Min-
sei). Zen’ei, which is also the name of the publisher of the main JCP theoretical journal Zen’ei, is listed as the publishing company. However, it appears that these names are used as a parody by an underground group in 1970.

黎明.
東京: 黎明社.

Reimei.
Tōkyō: Reimeisha.

Reimei was the predecessor publication of the Second Bund’s publication Senki . There was an organization called Reimeisha from the 1960s Ampo Bund (Bunto) period, and this is a newspaper published by Reimeisha in 1965 and 1966. The collection has 31 issues, most published two or three times a month in 1966.

レーテ戦士, 全国反帝高校生評議会連合機関誌.
東京: 全国反帝高評中央執行委員会編集委員会.

Rēte Senshi, Zenkoku Hantei Kōkōsei Hyōgikai Rengō Kikanshi.
Tōkyō: Zenkoku Hantei Köhyō Chūō Shikkō Iinkai Henshū Iinkai.

The collection contains only the inaugural issue of this magazine, from 1971.

レジスタンス.
東京: 学生インター救対委員会.

Rejisutansu.
Tōkyō: Gakusei Intā Kyūtai Iinkai.

There are three serials in the collection with the name Rejisutansu. This one is a magazine format publication put out by the support unit of Gakusei Intā, which seems to be the student wing of Kakumeiteki Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Dai Yon Intānashonaru, Nihon shibu, known as Dai Yon Intā, as opposed to the official youth organization of Dai Yon Intā, Nihon Kyōsan Seinen Dōmei. The collection has one issue, #10, from 1969, which is a special issue on the 10/21 International Anti-War Day protests. The issue date is 10/20/1969, but it appears to be devoted to analysis of the previous year’s 10/21 protests at which many students were arrested.

レジスタンス.
東京: 三里塚を闘う全国青年共闘.

Rejisutansu.
Tōkyō: Sanrizuka o Tatakan Zenkoku Seinen Kyōtō.

There are three serials in the collections with the name Rejisutansu. This one is a magazine format publication put out by three youth organizations involved in the second stage Sanrizuka protests against the opening of Narita International Airport in the late 1970s: Sanrizuka o Tatakan Zenkoku Seinen Kyōtō, Kūkō Funsai Zenkoku Gakusei Kyōtō, and Sanrizuka o Tatakan Zenkoku Kōkōsei Kyōtō. The three names imply that the combined organizations covered high school and college students and young workers. There are nine issues in the collection, all from 1978 and 1979.
列島新報.
大阪: 列島新報社.

Rettō Shinpō.
Osaka: Rettō Shinpōsha.

This is a Zenkyoto era newspaper published in Osaka. The collection has three issues from 1969.

RENK.

The collection has five issues of RENK from 1995 to 1997.

連合赤軍公判通信.
横浜: 連合赤軍公判対策委員会.

Rengō Sekigun Kōhan Tsūshin.
Yokohama: Rengō Sekigun Kōhan Taisaku Iinkai.

This is a newsletter produced by the Rengō Sekigun trial support group. The collection has the inaugural issue (#1) and also #3.

連合赤軍問題を我々の手に.
横浜: 連合赤軍公判対策委員会.

Rengō Sekigun Mondai o Wareware no Te ni.
Yokohama: Rengō Sekigun Kōhan Taisaku Iinkai.

This magazine format publication is produced by a Yokohama group that was directly involved in support for the Rengō Sekigun trial and at the same time, trying to combat mass media depictions of what happened. The initial name of the group, Rengō Sekigun Kōhan Taisaku Iinkai, implies their involvement with trial policy and strategy, and not simply with providing support to the defendants as individuals. The publication stopped for a while, and was revived in 1974. From the second issue of the revived publication, the issuing group is identified as Rengō Sekigun Mondai o Wareware no Te ni Henshū Iinkai.

連合戦線.
東京: 連合戦線編集委員会.

Rengō Sensen.
Tōkyō: Rengō Sensen Henshū Iinkai.

This is a collected set of issues of this support newsletter for Rengō Sekigun defendants. There are also individual issues of this publication in the collection under Serial ID #211 and #233.
This newsletter was put out by a group forming a “rengō” or joint association between the Zenkyōtō movements at Nihon University and Kyoto University. It involved both sect and non-sect students, as did the overall Zenkyōtō movement, but is unusual as an attempt at a liaison between the movements at two different universities, outside of the usual regional or national lines.

連赤公判ニュース。 item_ID: 50234
東京: 連合赤軍公判対策委員会世話人会。
SerialID: 234
Renseki Kōhan Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Rengō Sekigun Kōhan Taisaku Iinkai Sewanin Kai.

This is the newsletter of a trial support group for the Rengō Sekigun defendants. Three sporadic issues (#14, 17 & 21) in holdings. Additional copies and issues (#1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 17, 20 & 21) can be found in the gappōn (Serial ID #1855). See also Serial ID 232 and 233.

連赤総括論争。 item_ID: 50356
共産主義者同盟赤軍派（プロ革）。
SerialID: 356
Renseki Sōkatsu Ronsō.
Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Sekigunha (Purokaku).

The collection has two issues of this publication from 1975, which presented and debated the Purokaku position on the Rengō Sekigun incident.

連赤の全体像を残す会会報。 item_ID: 51951
東京: 見守る会（仮称）。
SerialID: 1951
Renseki no Zentaizō o Nokosu Kai Kaihō.
Tōkyō: Mimamoru Kai (kashō).

The newsletter of a support group working during the time of the Rengō Sekigun appeal trial in the late 1980s and trying to establish the full story of the Rengo Sekigun Incident. From issue #4, the issuing organization’s name changes to Renseki no Zentaizō o Nokosu Kai, the name of the publication.

連帯。 item_ID: 51737
東京: ベトナム・インドシナ連帯委員会。
SerialID: 1737
Rentai.
Tōkyō: Betonamu, Indoshina Rentai Iinkai.

The collection has numerous serials called Rentai. This one is from a group promoting solidarity with Vietnam and Indochina. There are two issues in the collection, both from 1973.

連帯。 item_ID: 50481
五者事務局。
SerialID: 481
Rentai.
Gosha Jimukyoku.

The collection has one issue of this hand-printed newsletter from 1969.

Rentaisuru Iinkai Kaihō.
Tōkyō: Chōsen Jinmin no Kekki ni Rentai suru Iinkai.

The collection has one undated newsletter from a group expressing solidarity with the North Korean people.

Rentaisuru Kai Nyūsu.
Nanao to Sanrizuka ni Rentai suru Kai.

The collection has one 1978 issue of this group expressing solidarity with Sanrizuka.

Rentaisuru Kai Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Sanrizuka Tōsō ni Rentai suru Kai.

There are several different newsletters called Rentaisuru Kai Nyūsu with different variations. The collection has six issues of this one from 1977 and 1978.

Rentaisuru Kai Nyūsu.
Tōkyō: Sanrizuka Tōsō to Tomura Issaku-shi ni Rentai suru Kai.

This is the newsletter of a solidarity group supporting the Sanrizuka struggle and Tomura Issaku in particular. The collection has 12 issues from 1974. See also Serial ID#667, which is the Naha branch of the same organization.

Rentai Nyūsu Fukuoka.
Fukuoka: Kankoku Minshū no Hannichi, Hanboku no Tatakai o Shijisuru Fukuoka Renraku Kaigi.

The collection has three issues of this newsletter from Fukuoka, all from 1974.
Rentai o Motomete Koritsu o Osorezu, Mitsubishi Nagasaki Zōsen Rōso Kikanshi.
Nagasaki: Mitsubishi Nagasaki Zōsen Rōdō Kumiai Kyōsenbu.

The collection has two issues of this newsletter from the Mitsubishi Nagasaki Ship-

Rōken Nyūsu.
Okinawa: Okinawa Rōken (Jun).

The collection has three issues of this newsletter published as the Okinawa labor re-
search organization was being formed. They are issues 2, 3, and 4 from 1975 and 1976.

Rōte, Rot.
Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Saiken Junbi Iinkai.

This is the newspaper format publication of a group trying to revive Kyōsanshugisha
Dōmei. The collection has five issues from 1971. See also Serial ID #359, a later pub-
lication from the same group.

Rōte Fāne, Han Dan’atsu Sensen Kikanshi — Rote Fahne.
Tōkyō: Rōte Fāne Henshū Iinkai.

The collection contains one issue of this publication from 1970 with stories about the
Tokyo University struggle trial and the 1970 International Antiwar Day.

Marukusushugi Sensen-ha (Marusen-ha in short) is a faction that split from Bund
(Bunto). The three issues in the collection are from the preparatory meetings form-
ing Marusen-ha in 1968.
Labour Education Association Bulletin.
Rōdōsha Kyōiku Kyōkai Kaihō.
Tōkyō: Rōdōsha Kyōiku Kyōkai.

The collection has two issues of this magazine about labor education, from 1978 and 1980.

Laborer's Power.
Tokyo: Fenikkusu Sha.
Rōdōsha Kenryoku.
Tōkyō: Fenikkusu Sha.

The collection has one issue from 1970 of this labor magazine.

Labourer's Communication.
Tokyo: Internationalism Labourers Committee.
Rōdōsha Tsūshin.
Tōkyō: Kokusaishugi Rōdōsha Iinkai (ILC).

The collection has one issue from 1973 of this newsletter from the International Labor Committee affiliated with Dai Yon Intanashonāru.

Labourer's Flag.
Naha: Japanese Revolutionary Communist Alliance (Fourth International Japanese Branch) Okinawa地方委員会 (jun).
Rōdōsha no Hata.
Naha: Nihon Kakumeiteki Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei (Dai Yon Intānashonaru Nihon Shibu) Oki-nawa Chihō Iinkai (jun).

The collection has one 1972 issue of this Dai Yon Inta newsletter from Okinawa.

Labour Weekly.
Rōdō Shūhō.
Tōkyō: Rōdō Shūhōsha.

The collection has one issue of this labor newsletter from 1967.

Labour News.
Tokyo: "Labour News"编辑委员会.
Rōdō Jōhō.
Tōkyō: "Rōdō Jōhō" Henshū Iinkai.

The collection contains 99 issues of this labor journal. The holding are fairly complete from 1977 through 1985.
The collection has four issues from 1977 of this labor conditions newsletter.

This newsletter format publication was issued fairly regularly for a short period in 1977. The collection contains seven issues, two of which are labeled #4 but with different dates. It appears to be a privately produced commentary on some current conflicts within the Socialist Party that affect Okinawa, as reported in Rōdō Jōhō. From issue #7 the publisher changes to Rōdō Jōhō Okinawa Shiokyu Daichi Sōbunkyo.

The collection has one 1979 issue of this labor union publication.

The collection has four issues of this labor newspaper from 1981.

The collection has two issues of an organizational newspaper from 1978 published by Dotōsha, the publishing arm of Dotōha.

The collection has two issues of this labor union newsletter. One is undated and may be the first issue; the second is from February 1976.
Rōnō Sensen.
Nihon Minshu Seinen Dōmei Kyōyō Nōgakubu Han.

The collection has one issue of this newsletter produced by the first and second year Agriculture students affiliated with Nihon Minshu Seinen Dōmei, which is the student organization of Dai Yon Inta.

労農通信.
東京: 日本社会科学研究所(マルクス・レーニン主義毛沢東思想).

Rōnō Tsūshin.
Tōkyō: Nihon Shakaikagaku Kenkyūjo (Marukusu-Rēninshugi Mō Takutō Shisō).

Personal journal written and published by Shiomi Takaya while he was in Tokyo House of Detention. This was produced after the Puro Kaku faction of Sekigunha had formed and split in the mid-1970s. The collection contains five issues.

ロシアソヴェト研究. 早稲田大学ソヴェト研究会機関誌. item_ID: 51990
東京: 早稲田大学ソヴェト研究会.

Roshia Soveto Kenkyū, Waseda Daigaku Soveto Kenkyūkai Kikanshi.
Tōkyō: Waseda Daigaku Sovieto Kenkyūkai.

The collection has four issues of the Waseda University Soviet Russia resaerch group from 1958 to 1961, from Hirai Yoshiō’s 1960 Ampo Bund materials.

六鬼道新聞.
東京: ロッキー意見広告運動の会.

Rokkīdo Shinbun.
Tōkyō: Rokkīdo Iken Kōkoku Undō no Kai.

The collection has one issue from 1976 of a newspaper concerned with the Lockheed scandal.

若きボリシェヴィキ.
東京: 社会主義学生同盟早大支部.

Wakaki Borisheviki.
Tōkyō: Shakaishugi Gakusei Dōmei Sōdai Shibu.

This magazine was put out by the Shagakudō chapter at Waseda University. The collection has two issues from 1968.

若きジャコバン. 社会主義学生戦線(フロント)全国委員会政治理論誌.
東京: 先駆社.

Wakaki Jakoban, Shakaishugi Gakusei Sensen (Furonto) Zenkoku Iinkai Seiji Rironshi.
Tōkyō: Senkusha.

This is a political publication of Front, one of the New Left groups involved in 1970 Ampo, whose roots extent to the faction created by Kasuga Shojirō after he left the JCP. The collection has one issue from September 1970.
The collection has one issue of this publication from 1975. It is put out by the youth division of a labor union in the Tokyo region.

The collection has one 1970 issue of the Wakayama University newspaper.

This is a regular weekly newspaper published by students at Waseda University. Two issues from 1969 are in the collection as part of the Gomi sub-collection because Gomi Masahiko was a Waseda student.

This is a newspaper put out by non-Kakumaru students at Waseda University. The main student newspaper at Waseda was under Kakumaru-ha control, so this was produced as an alternative publication.

The collection has three issues of the Waseda Kyūen trial support organization, from 1988.
This was Waseda University’s student newspaper. However, Kakumaru-ha (Nihon Kakumeiteki Kyōsanshugishadōmei Kakumeiteki Marukusushugihia) had influence over it. The collection has 69 issues of this Waseda University student newspaper, most from 1966 through 1968. Kakumaru-ha’s own official organizational newspaper is also called Kaihō (See Serial ID 18) and there are several other newspapers called Kaihō published by different organizations.

早稲田大学第一文学部学生新聞.  item_ID: 51997  

Waseda Daigaku Dai’ichi Bungakubu Gakusei Shinbun.  
Tōkyō: Waseda Daigaku Daiichi Bungakubu Gakusei Jichikai.

The collection has the inaugural issue (1962)and one other (1963) from this Waseda University student newspaper.

わだつみのこえ. 日本戦没学生記念会機関誌.  item_ID: 51751  
東京: 日本戦没学生記念会(わだつみ会). SerialID: 1751

Tōkyō: Nihon Senbotsu Gakusei Kinenkai (Wadatsumi Kai).

Wadatsumi Kai is a group formed by students who had served in World War II, and represents Japan’s early postwar anti-war sentiment. In addition to this magazine, the collection contains two volumes put out by Wadatsumi Kai and similar groups in the book collection.

A MESSAGE TO AMERICAN SOLDIERS.  item_ID: 51795  
東京: 「ベ トナムに平和を ! 」 市民連合. SerialID: 1795

A Message to American Soldiers.  
Tōkyō: Betonamu ni Heiwa o! Shimin Rengō.

A newsletter written in English and aimed at American soldiers in Japan, linking Japan’s World War II activities in China and Manchuria to what the U.S. is doing in Vietnam.

ABSTRACT.  item_ID: 52036  
東京: 日本科学技術情報センター. SerialID: 2036

Abstract.  
Tōkyō: Nihon Kagaku Gijutsu Jōhō Sentā.

The collection has one 1991 issue of this newsletter.

AMPO.  item_ID: 51798  
東京: Ampo Collective. SerialID: 1798

Ampo.  
Tōkyō: Ampo Collective.
A magazine published in English that originated in the context of 1970 AMPO but is still being published. The group that originally produced AMPO included Mutō Ichiyō and Kitazawa Yōko. The Takazawa Collection holds one special issue on Okinawa, published in 1971.

Art Cinema Osaka Group.
大阪: アート・シネマ・大阪グループ.

Art Cinema Ōsaka Group.
ōsaka: āto shinema ōsaka gurūpu.

A newsletter put out by an art film group in Osaka.

COMMAND.
静岡: 静岡大学パレスチナアラブ研究会.

Command.
Shizuoka: Shizuoka Daigaku Paresuchina Arabu Kenkyūkai.

This newsletter was produced by a group at Shizuoka University concerned with the Palestinian situation in the early 1970s. The collection contains only one issue, #22, from November, 1972.

Der Spiegel

Der Spiegel.

Der Spiegel is a well-known commercial German magazine. The collection has 12 issues that were in the papers of Aihara Fumio.

Deutsche Zeitschrift Fur Philosophie.
ベルリン: Veb Deutscher Verlag Der Wissenschaften.

Deutsche Zeitschrift Fur Philosophie.
Berlin: Veb Deutscher Verlag Der Wissenschaften.

The collection contains three issues of this German philosophical journal, which were in the papers of Aihara Fumio.

DFLP レポート (日本語版).
静岡: 静大出版会.

DFLP Repōto (Nihongo Ban).
Shizuoka: Shizu Dai Shuppan Kai.

DFLP is the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. This publication, is issue #1 of a Japanese language version of the group’s newsletter, produced in July 1975. The collection has only this one issue.

F, HI- JACK 裁判支援.
東京: よど号ハイジャック裁判支援委員会.
F. Hi-jack Saiban Shien.
Tōkyō: Yodogō Haijakku Saiban Shien Iinkai.

This is a trial support group for the persons who were arrested in Japan in connection with the Yodogō hijacking to North Korea in 1970. The nine principals in the hijacking remained out of reach in North Korea, but the Japanese police were prosecuting a number of other people for providing assistance, as co-defendants in the hijacking. The main person who had hijacking charges was Shiomi Takaya, who had been arrested a couple of weeks before the hijacking on an outstanding arrest warrant and had other charges, and was held incommunicado for 18 months after his arrest. Several others were also involved in this trial, which was ongoing for several years. The collection has three very similar newsletters from this support group, covering different times periods. The collection has four issues of this one from 1971 and 1972. See also Serial ID #446 and ID#447.

FLASH.  item_ID: 50625
東京: 光文社.  SerialID: 625

Flash.
Tōkyō: Kobunsha.

A commercial weekly magazine. Some issues contain articles about the Yodogō group members. The collection contains two issues, one of which contains an article about the reunion of Tamiya Takamaro and Shiomi Takaya in Pyongyang.

FOCUS.  item_ID: 51753
東京: 新潮社.  SerialID: 1753

Focus.
Tōkyō: Shinchōsha.

The collection has a 1990 issue of this commercial weekly magazine because it contains relevant content.

For a Lasting Peace, for a People’s Democracy!.
ブカレスト: Bucharest, Organ of the Information Bureau of the
Communist and Worker’s Parties.  item_ID: 50106
SerialID: 106

For a Lasting Peace, for a People’s Democracy!
Bucharest: Organ of the Information Bureau of the Communist and Worker’s Parties.

For a Lasting Peace, for a People’s Democracy! Is a weekly English language newspaper that was published by the Cominform in postwar Eastern Europe. Aihara Fumio subscribed to it so the collection has 256 issues from 1950 to 1956, when the Cominform dissolved. See item #107.

Fur dauerhafen Frieden, fur Volksdemokratie!.
ブカレスト: Bukarest, Organ des Informationsburo der
Komunistischen und Arbeiterparteien.  item_ID: 50107
SerialID: 107

Fur dauerhafen Frieden, fur Volksdemokratie!
Bucharest: Bukarest, Organ des Informationsburos der Kommunistischen und Arbeiterparteien.
This was the German weekly newspaper published by the Cominform. (see Serial #106) This one was also in the collection because Aihara Fumio subscribed to it. The collection has 242 issues from 1950 to the dissolution of the Cominform in 1956.

GQ Japan.  
東京: 中央公論社.  

This is a commercial men’s magazine in Japan. The issue is in the collection because of an article in it.

Granma.  
キューバ: Official Organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.  

This is an official newspaper of the Cuban Communist Party that was read by New Left activists in Japan. The collection contains seven issues from 1970-71.

Inprecor, international press correspondence.  
ベルギー: INPRECOR.  

Inprecor is an English language magazine of international press correspondence. The collection has three issues of this magazine from 1975 and 1977.

International Socialist Review.  

The collection contains one issue of this English language journal from September 1972, featuring a debate about the McGovern antiwar election campaign as a route to radical change in the United States.

Political Prisoners in Asia, アジアの政治犯.  
東京: アジア政治犯情報センター.  

The collection has one issue from 1975 of this newsletter concerning political prisoners in Asia.
Japan Peace Series.
東京: Japan “Peace for Vietnam” Committee (JPVC).
The collection has three issues of this English language hand-produced Beheiren publication.

JCY 通達・JCY 通信.
日本共産青年同盟中央執行委員会書記局.
The collection has issues 1-8 of this organizational newsletter issued by the central committee of Nihon Kyōsan Seinen Dōmei central action committee. Nihon Kyōsan Seinen Dōmei is the youth organization of Kakumeiteki Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei Dai Yon Inta. See also Serial ID#292.

Kill For Peace.
東京: The Independent Gis.
The collection has two issues from 1969 of this newsletter, which was also connected to Beheiren's activities to encourage Gis to desert.

KSK スモン.
横浜: 神奈川県身体障害者団体定期刊行物協会.
The collection has three issues from 1978-81 of this organization supporting the disabled.

Libration.
東京: パレスチナ・アラブ革命連帯委員会(準).
This newsletter is published in Japanese in Japan, but the logo contains an Arabic name and “Libration” in English. The collection contains one issue, the first, from 1976.
The collection has one 1984 issue of this commercially published magazine because of its featured content.

MESSAGE DE L’ESPRIT.
東京: エスプリ出版部.
Message de l’Esprit.
Tōkyō: Esupuri Shuppanbu.

The collection contains only one issue of this magazine, from 1973.

Newsreel.
ニューズリール・ジャパン.
Newsreel.
Nyūzurīru Japan.

There is one 1969 issue of this newsletter in the collection.

Newsweek (ニューズウィーク日本語版), The International News-
magazine (ザ インターナショナル ニューズマガジン).
東京: ティービーエス・ブリタニカ.
Newsweek, The International Newsmagazine.
Tōkyō: TBS Britannica.

Newsweek is an American weekly news magazine, but this is the Japanese edition published by TBS Britannica. The three issues in the collection are from 1989.

pacon en Vjetnamio.
大阪: ベトナム平和スペラントセンター.
pacon en Vjetnamio.
Ōsaka: Betonamu Heiwa Esperanto Sentā.

This newsletter in Esperanto was published by an Esperanto group advocating peace in Vietnam and thus associated with the Beheiren movement. Japan’s Esperantists have been associated with the left since the 1920s, when the Esperanto movement was promoted by groups around the JCP. They were early participants in the anti-war movement of the late 1960s.

PEAK.
東京: コミュニティ PEAK.
PEAK.
Tōkyō: Komyuniti PEAK.

The collection has one 1970 issue of this newsletter.
The collection has three issues from 1972 and 1973 of Japanese language newsletter from PFLP, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Shigenobu Fusako was working as a volunteer in the public relations section of PFLP during this time, and would probably have produced this publication. The second issue from 1972 is a special issue on the “Deir Yashin Sakusen” which was the official PFLP name for the Lod Airport attack of May 30, 1972.

The collection has one issue from 1972 of this newsletter from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Journal on editorship and media theory. This was a popular magazine read by many in the left. The collection has four issues from 1971 and 1972.

Three are three serials in the collection with the title Resistance, but the other two use the Japanese Rejisutansu whereas this one has an English title. The one issue in the collection is a special issue from late 1970 on “gokuchū tōsō.”

The collection has four issues of the newsletter SECT No6, produced by Shagakudō in 1961 and 1962.
SEMPER FI.
Iwakuni: GI’s at MCAS Iwakuni.

This is an anti-war publication directed at American military personnel stationed at Iwakuni Marine Corps Air Station as part of a Beheiren campaign the encouraged Gis to desert and supported those who did. The collection has five scattered issues from 1970 to 1972.

SM 戦線.
東京: 模索舎.

SM Sensen.
Tōkyō: Mosakusha.

SM stands for “Shiko-shiko Mosakusha.” The word “shiko-shiko” means to work up bit by bit. This is the first issue of a publication by the Mosakusha cooperative bookstore listing its minikomi publications from 1970. It is valuable as a bibliography of minikomi materials published at the height of the movement. The bookstore originally opened as a coffee shop called Sunakku ShikoShiko, and then was transformed into a mini-komi bookstore. Sunakku Shikoshiko is listed as a co-publisher.

Soldiery Machine.
東京: 千葉正健.

Soldiery Machine.
Tōkyō: Chiba Masatate.

This is a publication written and published by Chiba Masatate (Shōken). He was a participant in the 1960 Ampo struggle. He shot a police officer with a nail gun and was arrested, and wrote began writing this after the incident.

Japanese Red Army.

Japanese Red Army.

The collection has five issues of this English language Newsletter from 1981 and 1982. One issue is noted in Takazawa’s memo as a copy, while the others are regular issues of the newsletter. The summer of 1982 is when the group had to evacuate from Lebanon because of the Israeli invasion, and it appears the two 1982 issues are from before the evacuation.

Struggle (ストラグル).
京都: 京大全学共闘会議書記局.

Struggle.
Kyōto: Kyōdai Zengaku Kyōtō Kaigi Shokikyoku.

Organizational newspaper of Kyōdai (Kyoto University) Zenkyōtō. The collection contains 10 issues from February through September 1969.
Student Power, 日本共産主義学生同盟中大支部情宣機関紙.  東京: 日本共産主義学生同盟中央大学支部.


The collection contains just one issue, #23 (from December 1968) of this hand-written (gariban) Chūō University newsletter from the Nihon Kyōsanshugi Gakusei Dōmei chapter at Chūō University.


TASS News Service was the official news service of the Soviet Union. The collection has four issues of its regular publication, all from the 1960s.

The Dohgakkai, Quarterly Review of Student Movement in Kyoto.  京都: 同学会.  Kyōto: Dōgakkai.

The collection contains five issues of this newsletter from 1974 and 75.

The Proletarian Correspondence.  東京: 怒涛社.  Tōkyō: Dotōsha.

This newsletter is an English language publication of Rōdōsha Kyōsanshugi Iinkai, which later came to be known as Dotōha, an independent group with roots in factional splits of Kyōsanshugisha Dōmei. That group published the newspaper Dotō, from which its nickname Dotōha is derived. The collection has four issues of this English publication from 1971-1973.


The collection has just one issue of this newspaper from 1969.

THIRD WORLD REPORTS.  ロンドン: THIRD WORLD REPORTS.  London: Third World Reports.
The collection has one issue from 1973 of this publication from London on the Third World.

Toilet. item_ID: 50600
沖縄労金労組青年婦人部. SerialID: 600

Toilet. Okigumi Rōkin Rōso Seinen Fujinbu.

The collection has one issue from 1978 of this oddly named publication put out by the Women and Youth section of the Okinawa metal workers union.

Unidos, Venceremos!, ラテンアメリカ人連帯通信. item_ID: 50538
埼玉: ラテンアメリカ人連帯・チリ反革命ピノチェット来日阻止実行委員会. SerialID: 538


The collection has just one issue from 1981 of this newsletter from the Latin America Solidarity League.

UP. item_ID: 50134
東京: 東京大学出版会. SerialID: 134

UP. Tōkyō: Tōkyō Daigaku Shuppankai.

The one issue in holdings is a listing of all articles (sōmokuji) issue. This serial is cross-listed as a book.

Vietnam -ベトナム-. item_ID: 50516
京都: 南ベトナムの政治犯を釈放するための運動・京都. SerialID: 516

Vietnam -Betonamu-. Kyōto: Minami Betonamu no Seijihan o Shakuhō suru Tame no Undō, Kyōto.

This is joint publication of Minami Betonamu no Seijihan o Shakuhō suru tame no Undō, Kyoto (a movement concerned with political prisoners in South Vietnam) and Minami Betonamu Kōji Kyūen Shimin Sentā, Kyoto (a citizens group supporting orphans in South Vietnam). The collection contains the first four issues, which came out in 1973.

VIEWS (ヴューズ). item_ID: 50137
東京: 講談社. SerialID: 137

Views. Tōkyō: Kōdansha.

Views is a general interest magazine published by Kōdansha. The three issues in the collection were preserved because of their content and are all from the early 1990s.
The collection has one issue from 1973 of this magazine on Marxism published in London.