



Ohara Institute for Social Research Hosei University

History of the Institute

Prewar Period

About the Institute

The Ohara Institute for Social Research was established in February of 1919 following the conclusion of World War I. In 1949, following the conclusion of World War II, the Institute merged with Hosei University and subsequently moved to the University's Tama Campus in 1986.

The Ohara Institute for Social Research is one of Japan's leading centers for scholarship on social and labour issues. The archives and resource center are open to all, regardless of academic qualifications or affiliations. The Institute also participates in international exchange with labour archives abroad as a member of the International Association of Labour History Institutions (IALHI).

The Institute celebrated its centennial in 2019 and is committed to extending its illustrious, century-plus history as a center for social and labour research into and beyond the twenty-first century.

We are grateful for your continued support and welcome feedback from visitors.

November 2025

Ohara Institute for Social Research, Hosei University



Ohara Institute Buildings in Tennoji, Osaka.

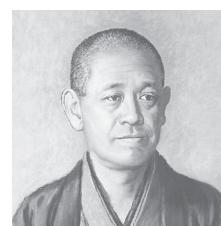
The Ohara Institute for Social Research (*Ōhara shakai mondai kenkyūjo*) was founded on February 9th, 1919 in Osaka by Magosaburo Ohara (1880-1943), a wealthy industrialist from Kurashiki, Okayama Prefecture. Ohara's social impact was prolific. In addition to running the Kurashiki Cotton Spinning Company, among other businesses, Ohara also established the Kurashiki Institute for the Science of Labour, the Ohara Art Museum, and other institutions. Juji Ishii, founder of the Okayama Orphanage, exerted a strong influence on Ohara, with Ohara eventually converting to Christianity and financially supporting Ishii's social initiatives. After Ishii's death in 1914, Ohara established and directed the Ishii Memorial Aizen-en in Osaka, a night school for disadvantaged children. Ohara grew frustrated with the limited results of his individual philanthropy, however, and concluded that a fundamental, systematic research approach was necessary to resolve social problems. The Ohara Institute for Social Research was born to carry out this vision.

Iwasaburo Takano, Professor in the School of Economics at Tokyo Imperial University (now the University of Tokyo), was the Institute's inaugural director. He was joined by a large roster of exceptional researchers, including Tamizo Kushida, Yasunosuke Gonda, Tatsuo Morito, Hyoe Ouchi, Samezo Kuruma, Kozo Uno, and Shintaro Ryu. Together, their pioneering research into labour and social issues, Marxist economics, and other under-explored

fields yielded numerous ground-breaking studies. The Institute disseminated this early research across several publications: *The Journal of the Ohara Institute for Social Research*, *Ohara Institute for Social Research Publication Series*, and *Ohara Institute for Social Research Pamphlets*.

Immediately after its founding, the Institute commenced editing and publishing the *Japan Labour Yearbook*, *Japan Social Work Yearbook*, and *Japan Social Health Yearbook*. Researching and compiling these series necessitated voluminous primary materials. The Institute collected publications and data in Japan, dispatched researchers to Germany and the United Kingdom, and acquired a substantial collection of overseas journals, books, and other materials related to social and labour issues. As a matter of policy, these books and materials were made accessible to the general public.

Financial support from Ohara ceased in 1937. The Institute sold its land, buildings, and about 80,000 items from its collection to the Osaka Prefectural Government and moved its offices to Kashiwagi in Tokyo (currently in Shinjuku Ward). This move limited the Institute's activities to a smaller scale. Wartime conditions were especially difficult. After issuing Volume 21 of the Institute's landmark *Japan Labour Yearbook*, the series was suspended in 1941. The Institute weathered this lean period by focusing its efforts on translating and publishing the twelve volume series *Selected Classics on Statistics*.



Magosaburo Ohara



Iwasaburo Takano



Japan Labour Yearbook, Volume 1

History of the Institute

Postwar Period

By wartime's end, the majority of the Ohara Institute for Social Research's buildings and collected materials at Kashiwagi had been destroyed by firebombing raids. However, an earthen storehouse located there survived the firebombing and saved some collected materials from destruction.

The Institute's bank accounts had been frozen. Problems piled upon problems. Meanwhile, Japan's defeat completely transformed the circumstances surrounding the Ohara Institute for Social Research. Academic freedom was restored, the burgeoning postwar labour movement brought labour issues to the fore, and the Institute resumed scholarly activities.

Staff members who had endured the lean years of the war were recruited into fields beyond the Institute. In late 1945, Hyoe Ouchi returned to Tokyo University and played a major role in revitalizing the School of Economics. In 1946, Iwasaburo Takano became president of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK). Yasunosuke Gonda assisted him as a member of NHK's board of trustees. Tatsuo Morito became a founding member of the Japan Socialist Party and was elected to the House of Representatives. In 1947, he was appointed Minister of Education in the Katayama Cabinet.

The task of reconstructing the Ohara Institute for Social Research fell to a researcher who had been with the Institute from its founding, Samezo Kuruma. Kuruma recruited new staff, including Sutehiko Uesugi, rented an office for the Institute in the Seikei Building in central Tokyo's Kanda Surugadai neighborhood, and resumed research. The postwar period's rampant inflation quickly undermined the Institute's finances, however. The Institute survived this financial crisis in 1949 by accepting a merger with Hosei University. The Institute was dissolved and joined Hosei as a research institute. This transition made national news, with the *Asahi Shimbun* reporting, "Ohara Institute for Social Research bounces back through merger with Hosei University."

In order to obtain additional outside financial support, the Institute transformed its legal status again in 1951. While maintaining its function as an



Hosei University Fujimi Campus, Ichigaya

academic arm of Hosei University, the Institute was relaunched as the independent Hosei University Ohara Institute for Social Research Foundation. This finally set reconstruction efforts at the Institute back on track. Full-scale research efforts resumed under Director Kuruma. Researchers Seijiro Usami, Kiyoshi Oshima, and Naomichi Funahashi reconvened surveys, studies and other projects, including publication of the *Japan Labour Yearbook*. The Institute prepared two special editions to the *Yearbook* series to fill gaps left by the wartime hiatus: *Conditions of Workers during the Pacific War* in 1964, and *Labour Movements during the Pacific War* in 1965.

In 1968, the Institute undertook the task of editing and publishing the *Marx Lexicon of Political Economy*. This project was based on Director Kuruma's meticulously organized notes and was supported by an internal team headed by Usami with cooperation from external researchers. The project finally saw completion in 1985 with publication of the fifteenth and final volume of the lexicon.

In 1969, the Institute began editing and publishing *Reprint Series: Historical Documents of Japanese Social Movements* to commemorate its fiftieth anniversary. This project reprinted newspapers and other documents produced by prewar social and labour movements, making their contents available to public use for the first time. Over two-hundred volumes of the *Reprint Series* would be published over the following thirty years.

For many years, the books and materials held in the earthen storehouse at Kashiwagi had been left unorganized. Cataloguing began in the late 1950s and culminated in the collection's public opening at the Institute's Azabu Annex in April, 1971. From December of 1973, the Institute managed the holdings of the Harmonization Society Library (*Kyōchōkai bunko*), a collection held by Hosei University. The Institute worked to enhance the collection by acquiring materials related to social and labour movements. The collection received a tremendous boost in both quantity and quality when some 70,000 items from the collection of Itsuro Sakisaka were donated to the Institute by his widow in 1985.



Asahi Shimbun reporting on the merger of the Ohara Institute and Hosei University (August 17, 1949).

The Move to Tama Campus

In March 1986, the Ohara Institute for Social Research departed Hosei University's Fujimi Campus in the Ichigaya neighborhood of central Tokyo for the University's newly established Tama Campus in Tokyo's western suburbs. The Institute's decision to move was spurred on by the Faculty of Economics and Faculty of Social Sciences. Both departments worked closely with the Institute and had already decided to move to the new Tama campus. They requested that the Institute join them. The move to Tama alleviated the Institute's problems in securing adequate storage and working space. The newly built library and research facilities at Tama Campus provided the Institute with faculty offices, an administrative office, reading rooms, a depository for rare materials, and research space. The third level basement stacks offered ample storage of the Institute's current and future holdings. In total, the Tama Campus offered 1,920 square meters of space, more than the Institute had ever possessed. The move ensured that the Ohara Institute could successfully carry out its mission as a special library and resource center.

The Institute's move to the Tama Campus coincided with a structural reorganization that refocused its operations. It embarked on three new initiatives that would confirm its position as Japan's foremost research center for social and labour issues.

First, the Institute began organizing collective research efforts that paired Institute-affiliated researchers with outside experts. The numerous research project teams that emerged from this effort have gone on to publish more than thirty volumes in the OISR publication series (*Kenkyūjo sōsho*). This effort also helped reform the content and structure of the Institute's bulletin, *The Journal of the Ohara Institute for*



Opening ceremony for the Institute's new Tama Campus facilities, held in the library's basement stacks.

Social Research. By introducing a peer review system, this institutional publication now acts as a leading academic journal in the social sciences.

Second, the Institute took advantage of its new space to better function as a special library and resource center for international scholars. Thanks to its long-established reputation as a leader in labour and social research, the Institute welcomed scholars from overseas to explore its large holdings of rare primary materials. In addition to a large user base of researchers from across Japan, the Institute hosted scholars from Korea, the United States and other countries. This included welcoming graduate students of Japanese history from overseas universities as visiting researchers. Their research on primary materials held by the Institute became the backbone for important dissertation research, eventually being published in English from a variety of university presses.

Finally, the Institute bolstered its role as a research information center by establishing a website (oisr.org) in 1996 and continuously updating its contents. This website provides online access to the database of books, newspapers, periodicals, and other materials owned by the Institute. It also offers a unique bibliographic database, which catalogues articles in the areas of labour and social issues that the Institute has compiled since the 1950s. Online access was also established for the Institute's collection of more than five-thousand posters, in addition to back issues of the Institute's monthly and yearly publications, such as *The Journal of the Ohara Institute for Social Research* and the *Japan Labour Yearbook*. The Institute's internationalization efforts extended to its online presence. Exhibitions of posters and other primary materials were made available online with English translations.



Hosei University Tama Campus

History of the Institute

Recent History

The Ohara Institute for Social Research remains active across a wide range of research fields. In April 2013, the Institute acquired the environmental archives of the former Institute of Sustainability Research and Education, Hosei University. In 2015, the Institute released a redesigned and updated website. In 2019, Hosei University marked the Ohara Institute's 100th anniversary and the 70th anniversary of the Institute's merger. The Institute commemorated this accomplishment with a symposium in March of 2019, "The Current State of Social Issues." In March of the following year, Hosei University Press published the authoritative history of the Institute in Japanese: *A Hundred Years of the Ohara Institute for Social Research (Ohara shakai mondai kenkyūjo 100 nen shi)*. In June

2023, the Institute received the ILO Collection, an archive of books and other materials across approximately 480 boxes donated by the International Labour Organization's Japan Office. This collection is just one of the recent additions to the Ohara Institute's holdings.

As of 2025, the Ohara Institute staff includes four full-time researchers and eight concurrently appointed researchers whose affiliations stretch across Hosei University's Schools of Economics, Social Sciences, Law, and Social Policy and Administration. These researchers constitute the Ohara Institute's board. In addition, the Institute hosts or employs some twenty research fellows, research assistants and administrative staff members.



A Hundred Years of the Ohara Institute for Social Research



Top page of the renewed Ohara Institute for Social Research website.

Current Activities of the Ohara Institute

Publishing

(1) *The Japan Labour Yearbook (Nihon rōdō nenkan)*: First issued in 1920, this is Japan's longest running specialized yearbook series. As of 2025, the series ran to 95 volumes, including two special publications covering World War II. The yearbook records the conditions of labour economy, management policies and labour relations, the state of labour and social movements, and labour and social policies in the year prior to its publication.



The Japan Labour Yearbook, Volume 95, published June 2025.

(2) *The Journal of the Ohara Institute for Social Research (Ohara shakai mondai kenkyūjo zasshi)*: Published monthly by Hosei University Press, the journal is one of Japan's leading peer-reviewed academic journals in the fields of labour studies, industrial relations, and other fields of social science and history. The journal accepts submissions of articles in Japanese by scholars in Japan and abroad. As of July 2025, the journal has published 801 issues.



The 800th issue of *The Journal of the Ohara Institute for Social Research*, published June 2025.

(3) The Ohara Institute for Social Research (OISR) publication series (*Kenkyūjo sōsho*): This book series publishes one edited volume on a unique topic each year. Edited volumes in this series publish results of research activities (research groups and joint research projects) organized by the Institute. Since 2018, the series has published the following Japanese-language books:

Japan and Ukraine, Distant Yet Close Partners: Historical Ties, Contemporary Challenges and Future Prospects (edited by Rikako Shindo and OISR, Hosei University Press, 2025).

The Destiny of Proletarian Parties: Social Democracy in Japan (edited by Kazue Enoki and OISR, Hosei University Press, 2024).

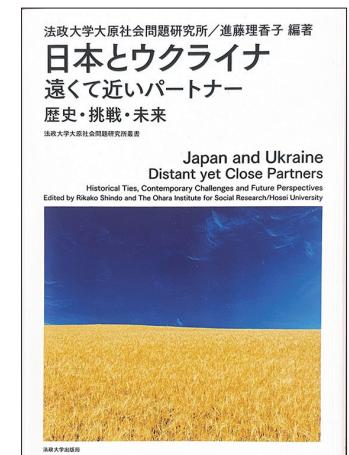
Styles of the "Debate": On Japanese Capitalism and its Governing Apparatuses (edited by Yutaka Nagahara, Gavin Walker, and OISR, Hosei University Press, 2023).

Workers and Pollution/Environmental Issues (Edited by Akira Suzuki and OISR, Hosei University Press, 2021).

A Hundred Years of the Ohara Institute for Social Research (edited by OISR, Hosei University Press, 2020).

The Japan Socialist Party and Sohyo, Their Trajectory and Activities: Oral Histories of 20 Activists (edited by Hitoshi Igarashi, Masashi Kishita, and OISR, Junposha, 2019).

Labour and Life during the Wartime Period (edited by Kazue Enoki and OISR, Hosei University Press, 2018).



Japan and Ukraine, Distant Yet Close Partners: Historical Ties, Contemporary Challenges and Future Prospects (Hosei University Press, 2025)

(4) Reprints of Newspapers by Political Parties and Labour Unions

— Reprint of *Jikatabi* (Newspaper of the All Japan Free Labour Union) (1947-1971), 5 volumes, published by Kingendai shiryō kankōkai, 2024.

— Centrist Proletarian Party Newspapers: Newspapers of the Japan Labour-Farmer Party, the Japan Mass Party, the National Masses Party, and the National Labour-Farmer Masses Party (1928-1932), 2 volumes, published by Kohaku shobō, 2024.

— Newspapers of the Social Democratic Party and the Social Masses Party (1927-1940), 5 volumes, published by Sannin-sha, 2019-2020.

Exhibitions

(1) "Let Our Voices Be Heard: Portraits of Japan's Postwar Labourers as Depicted in Posters from the OISR Collection" (From February to March 2025, held at Komaba Museum, University of Tokyo and Waseda Gallery).

(2) "Raicho and the Era of the Women's Movement" Exhibition of the Hiratsuka Raicho Collection (From August to October 2024, held at the exhibition room of the Ohara Institute).

(3) The Ohara Institute for Social Research Centennial Exhibitions (From May 2018 to March 2020, held at the exhibition room of the Ohara Institute).

— The First Exhibition: Iwasaburo Takano, Founding Director of the Ohara Institute, and his Brother, Fusataro Takano.
 — The Second Exhibition: the 100th Anniversary of the 1918 Rice Riots.
 — The Third Exhibition: Poster Exhibition.
 — The Fourth Exhibition: Materials on Sakai Toshihiko, Kondo Magara, and Kondo Kenji.
 — The Fifth Exhibition: Valuable Books Collections (Rare Books and the Eltzbacher Collection on Anarchism).
 — The Six Exhibition: Tsukishima Survey.
 — The Seventh Exhibition: Suiheisha.
 — The Eighth Exhibition: From Osaka to Tokyo: The Ohara Institute for Social Research's Move from Osaka to Tokyo and its Merger with Hosei University.

(4) Special Exhibition: The Forerunner of Research on Social Problems: From the Establishment of the Ohara Institute for Social Research to its Merger with Hosei University (From October 1 to October 20, 2019, held at the exhibition room in Boissonade Tower on Hosei University Ichigaya Campus).



The Ohara Institute for Social Research Centennial Exhibitions, Poster Exhibition

The Symposium on International Labour Issues

Each autumn, the International Labour Organization's Japan Office and the Ohara Institute co-sponsor the Symposium on International Labour Issues (ILO Symposium). The theme of the symposium generally draws from the agenda of the International Labour Conference held earlier in the same year, particularly an item whose theme is relevant to current labour issues in Japan. The symposium opens with a statement of positions on the theme discussed at the International Labour Conference by representatives of the government, management, and labour. This is followed by research presentations on the same theme by academics and other specialists. The most recent symposium, the 38th in the series, was held in October 2025.

— The 38th Symposium on International Labour Issues, Platform Economy: Our Style of Working under the New Economic System (October 14, 2025)
 — The 37th Symposium on International Labour Issues, Toward a Renewed Social Contract (October 15, 2024).
 — The 36th Symposium on International Labour Issues, Decent Work under the Circular Economy: Toward Just Transition (October 24, 2023, hybrid format).
 — The 35th Symposium on International Labour Issues, The Labour of Seafarers and Distribution of Goods: Supply Chains That Support Our Daily Life (October 17, 2022, hybrid format).
 — The 34th Symposium on International Labour Issues, Sustainable Recovery from the COVID-19 Crisis and Skills Development: Reskilling/Upskilling (October 14, 2021, online).
 — The 33rd Symposium on International Labour Issues, Toward a Better Future of Work after

the COVID-19 Crisis: Sectoral Responses and Social Dialogue (December 2, 2020, online).

— The 32nd Symposium on International Labour Issues, Commemorating the ILO's Centenary (November 11, 1919, held at Osaka City Central Public Hall).
 — The 31st Symposium on International Labour Issues, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) & Decent Work (October 4, 2018).

OISR Cinema Forum

The Ohara Institute for Social Research holds screenings of films that address social and labour issues. In addition to showing the film, the Cinema Forum invites the directors of each film to give talks on the filmmaking process. The forum is held on the Hosei University Tama Campus and is open to students, faculty, staff, and members of the local community.

The fifteenth OISR Cinema Forum was held on November 29, 2023. The forum screened the documentary *Hama no don*, a film about a movement initiated by the most influential figure in the port industry in Yokohama in alliance with citizens to oppose the construction of casinos in the port of Yokohama. Fumie Matsubara, the film's director, gave a post-screening talk on the film.

Surveys, Research Activities, and Joint Research Groups (as of July 2025)

— Research Group on Environment and Labour
 — Research Group on Unemployment Projects in Postwar Japan



Poster of the Fifteenth OISR Cinema Forum

- Research Group on Social Policies
- Research Group on International Labour Organization
- Research Group on Feminist Economics
- Research Group on Politics, Diplomacy, and Progressive Efforts in Postwar Japan
- Joint Research Project on Comparative Studies Between European and Japanese Concepts of Women
- Joint Research Project on the Current State and Future Prospects of Basic Income Movements Within Structures Promoting SDGs
- Joint Research Project on Diversification of Labour Supplies: Legal Issues Concerning Labour Dispatching

Website

In December 1996, the Ohara Institute for Social Research established a website (oISR.org) to give the public access to a wide range of the Institute's documents and materials. This website was redesigned and updated in May 2015. It provides access to a searchable database of books, newspapers, periodicals, and primary materials owned by the Institute. The website also provides access to the Institute's poster collection (about 5,500 posters) and access to back issues of monthly and yearly publications, including *The Journal of the Ohara Institute for Social Research* and the *Japan Labour Yearbook*.

Japanese website: <https://oISR.org.ws.hosei.ac.jp/>
 English website: <https://oISR.org.ws.hosei.ac.jp/english/>



Poster of the 38th Symposium on International Labour Issues

Holdings of Books, Documents, and Other Items

Library

The Ohara Institute for Social Research Library is committed to acquiring publications related to social and labour issues. Collected items include biographies of social activists, posthumous collections, and documents concerned with labour union history. Many of the collected items are not otherwise available through commercial channels. The Institute also holds rare books concerned with Marxist economics and social thought. Japanese-language items account for 144,000 of the Institutes total holdings, approximately 200,000 items. The remaining 56,000 items are in foreign languages (as of June 2024).

Listed below are some of the noteworthy collections.

- Eltzacher Library: A world-class collection of books and pamphlets on anarchism, amassed by Paul Eltzacher, a leading scholar of anarchism.

- Harmonization Society Library: The Ohara Institute received the entire library of the Harmonization Society (*Kyōchōkai*), which was established as a semi-governmental organization in 1919. The collection includes official documents related to prewar social movements and labour issues, ILO related books, books on labour management, and other resources.

- Sakisaka Library: This collection of about 70,000 items was amassed by Itsuro Sakisaka. It contains a wide range of books, periodicals, and other documents related to Marxism, written mainly in Japanese and German. The Sakisaka Library contains one particularly noteworthy item: Toshihiko Sakai's collection of materials related to the 1911 High Treason Incident (*Taigyaku bunko*).

- Labour Union Publications: About 4,000 items, mainly published in the postwar period. Most materials in this collection were never available commercially.

Newspapers/ Periodicals

The Ohara Institute holds about 19,000 titles of newspapers, bulletins, periodicals and other

items issued by labour unions, political parties, social movements, and other organizations.

Primary Materials

The Ohara Institute holds various collections of unpublished primary materials originally kept in the files of labour union offices or farmers' unions offices in the pre and postwar periods, as well as proletarian party materials from the prewar period. Other primary sources held by the Institute include court records related to trials, such as the 1949 Matsukawa Incident or the 1952 May Day Riot, and documents related to the 1918 Rice Riots collected by Karoku Hosokawa and other members of the Institute.

Environmental Archives (formerly held by the Institute of Sustainability Research and Education)

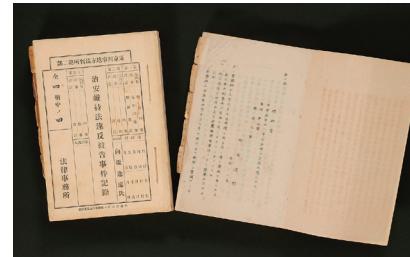
Collections of Environmental Archives contain four groups of materials: (1) materials on hazardous drugs and toxic foodstuffs, (2) those on environmental protection and the opposition to development, (3) those on nuclear energy issues and anti-nuclear energy movements and (4) those on general citizens' movements. The following are specific items in the four groups of materials:

(1) Issues arising from SMON (caused by Clioquinol), thalidomide, and PCB poisoning from Kanemi rice bran oil.

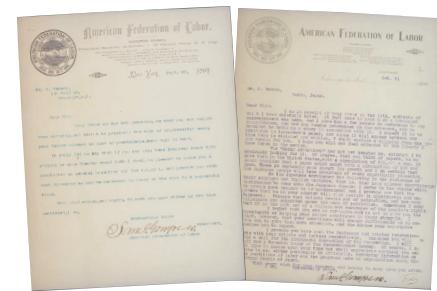
(2) "Rights of Nature" movements, documents from litigation against the Tokuyama Dam project, materials related to opposition to environmental pollution in Tokyo during the 1970s, animal and natural environment protection bulletin *Oikos*, International Fund for Animal Welfare materials, and Citizens Environmental Foundation NPO materials.

(3) Citizens Nuclear Information Center bulletins and other anti-nuclear materials held by the NO Nukes Plaza.

(4) Osaki Archives and materials of citizens' movements collected by Tokyo Metropolitan Tama Social Education Center.



Court records from the Popular Front Incident of 1937 (Sakisaka Library)



Letters from Samuel Gompers to Fusatarō Takano



Wall news sheet from 1848 revolution in Germany



Items from the poster collection

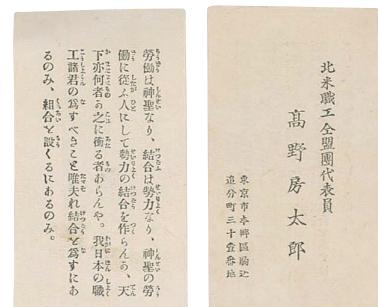


Unpublished manuscript copy by Sen Katayama of Three years in Russia (Sakisaka Library)

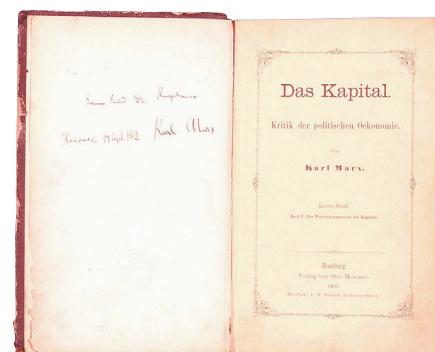


Letters from Hajime Kawakami to Tamizō Kushida

Chronology of Ohara Institute for Social Research



Fusatarō Takano's American Federation of Labour name card and Association for the Formation of Labor Unions member's card



First edition of *Das Kapital* bearing Marx's inscription to Kugelman



Part of the library of Paul Eltzbacher (books and pamphlets all written by Proudhon)

1919 February

Ohara Institute for Social Research founded in Osaka.

1920 May

New building in Tennoji completed (main building 674 square meters, library 327 square meters).

1920 May

Japan Labour Yearbook, Volume 1 published.

1923 August

Journal of the Ohara Institute for Social Research launched (published until January 1933).



1924 April

Reading room for outside visitors opened.

1937 February

The Ohara Institute relocated to Kashiwagi, Yodobashi Ward (currently Shinjuku Ward) in Tokyo (main building 502 square meters, library 251 square meters).



1945 May

Ohara Institute buildings destroyed in firebombing. One earthen storehouse, holding valuable documents and primary materials, survived.



1946 May

Single-room office opened in Seikei Building at Kanda Surugadai.

1949 July

Ohara Institute formally merged with Hosei University.

1949 August

After 8-year gap, publication of *Japan Labour Yearbook* resumed with Volume 22.

1951 January

Establishment of Hosei University Ohara Institute for Social Research Foundation approved.

1953 February

Ohara Institute Holdings Report (Shiryōshitsuhō) launched. Later becomes *Research Materials Monthly (Kenkyū shiryō gepō)*, and from April 1986, *The Journal of the Ohara Institute for Social Research (Ōhara shakaimondai kenkyūjo zasshi)*.

1960 August

Publication of "Monthly Labour Relations Bibliography" ("Rōdō kankei shiryō bunken getsuroku") begins in *Labour Problems Monthly*.

1964 October

Publication of *Conditions of Workers during the Pacific War* as a special edition of *Japan Labour Yearbook*.

1965 October

Publication of *Labour Movements during the Pacific War* as a special edition of *Japan Labour Yearbook*.

Chronology of Ohara Institute for Social Research

1967 February

Institute established Azabu Annex (Azabu bunshitsu) for keeping and cataloging books and primary materials.

1968 April

Marx Lexicon of Political Economy, Volume 1 published.

1969 May

Reprint of *Shinjin-kai Bulletins* (*Shinjin-kai kikan-shi*) published as first installment of *Reprint Series: Historical Documents of Japanese Social Movements*.

1969 May

50th Anniversary Exhibition, "People's Resistance to Oppression: Half a Century of Social Movements," jointly organized with Asahi Shimbun (held at Tokyu Department Store, Nihonbashi).



1971 April

Holdings at Azabu Annex opened to the general public.

1973 October

Marx Lexicon zur politischen Ökonomie published in Europe by Auvermann.

1973 December

Research Center for Social Labour Issues established to integrate Harmonization Society Library materials with Ohara Institute holdings.

1979 April

May Day History Seen Through Photographs published to commemorate 60th Anniversary of the Institute and 50th May Day (with cooperation from the 50th May Day Central Executive Committee).

1979 November

60th Anniversary Special Exhibition of Rare Books and Letters (held at Yaesu Book Center).

1985 July

Sakisaka Library donated to the Ohara Institute.

1985 September

Final volume of *Marx Lexicon of Political Economy* published (Volume 15).

1986 March

Ohara Institute Relocated to Hosei University Tama Campus.

1986 March

Hosei University Ohara Institute for Social Research Foundation dissolved.

1986 April

Ohara Institute for Social Research becomes a research institute attached to Hosei University.

1987 January

Completion of *Chronological Tables of Social and Labour Movements* (supplemented and revised edition published in June 1995).



1987 October

Creation of *Labour Relations Bibliography* database.

1989 November

70th Anniversary Public Symposium, "Labour Unions and Foreign Worker Issues."

1996 December

Ohara Institute website launched.

1999 November

80th Anniversary Public Symposium, "Labour Unions and the Deregulation of Labour Markets."

1999 December

A Hundred-Year History of Japanese Labour Unions published.

2007 May

Historical Documents of Japanese Labour Movements collection series completed.



2008 July

"Ohara Network" (a network of research institutions and other organizations established by Magosaburo Ohara) launched.

2009 October

90th Anniversary Forum, "Significance and Scope of Ohara Institute for Social Research."

2009 October-November

Travelling exhibition: "Workers who Faced Minamata Disease" (in collaboration with the Open Research Center for Minamata Studies, Kumamoto Gakuen University).

2010 October

Miike Sogi and Itsuro Sakisaka Exhibition, video presentation, and symposium to commemorate publication of *Japan Labour Yearbook, Volume 80*.

2010 December

International Conference, "Cross-national Comparison of Labour Movement Revitalization."

2011 February

Encyclopedia of Social and Labour Issues published.

2013 April

Environmental Archives of former Institute of Sustainability Research and Education incorporated into the Ohara Institute.

2015 May

Renewal of the Ohara Institute website.

2018 February

Exhibition Room opened at the Ohara Institute.

2019 March

100th Anniversary Symposium, "The Current State of Social Issues."

2019 October

Special exhibition, "The Forerunner of Research on Social Problems: From the Establishment of the Ohara Institute for Social Research to its Merger with Hosei University" (held at Hosei University's Boissonade Tower).

2020 March

A Hundred Years of the Ohara Institute for Social Research published (Hosei University Press, 2020).

2023 June

International Labour Organization Collection donated to the Ohara Institute by the ILO Japan Office.

2025 February

International Conference, "Japan and Ukraine, Distant Yet Close Partners Historical Ties: Contemporary Challenges and Future Prospects" (conference held live online in Tokyo and Kyiv).

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