

June 27, 1966

Dear Com. Raya

I'm much ashamed not ^{to} write soon. Thank you very much for your warm care for us. The materials about Hungarian revolution you sent me are very valuable. I want to write a small book till October.

I believe you received a letter from Tsuchina about the outline of his next work on the state-capitalism and revolution. ~~and~~ He seems to develop this work ~~very~~ slowly, though he is ambitious to do it. Now his main interest seems to ~~focus~~ turn to the analysis of Mao's China, because this problem is the central one among the different factions of Japanese anti-Stalinist left.

He asked me to tell the following to you and Com. Olga. 1) He received 25 \$ last March ~~last~~. He thanks you very very much for your warm comradeship.

2) In the translation of his "State Capitalism & Socialist Revolution", the term "National Committee for the Co-operative Revolution" is miss translated one. It is National Committee of the Revolutionary Communist League. Thereafter, in (1963)

it was divided into Zambun faction and Revolutionary Marxist faction. Then the chairman was Kan-ichi Kuroda, so called Kuro-Kan. Now the chairman is Sigeru Mori as you know.

3) The names on pp. 112-113 are E. Varga, B. Borzilin, M. Jackson and P. Lapinaki. Philip Harding is not presented on the original text.

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The articles of Borilin and Jocalson is put on "Unter dem Banner des Marxismus". December 1929. Lapineki's article is on the 2nd Part, the 5th Chapter of "State Capitalism" in "The Crisis of Capitalism & Social Fascism" (Moscow, 1930)

4) According to Tsuchihata's opinion, the translation ^{would} not be good. So He suggests that you would better to send the translation ^{with} the text to Mr. Aoki and ask him to check them. ^{manuscripts} Also he suggests that, you would send them back to Tsuchihata, if Aoki has no time. Then Tsuchihata will correct them himself.

As for the question about Hegel study here —

1) Before the World War II, especially after 1931, the 100 years anniversary of his death, Hegel study revived vividly among academicians. Prof. Tanabe was the central scholar of ~~them~~ them. Under chief editorships of Tanabe, selected works of Hegel were published. Almost all the main works were translated except early writings. Prof. Takahashi as you mentioned, was one of them. But he ~~was not~~ died several years ago.

At the same time, philosophy of Marxism was studied among many young Marxist students and young academic progressive circles. They dealt with Hegel through Marx. But, then, philosophy of Marxism was degenerated into vulgar materialism by Stalin, and Hegel was underestimated as simple idealist, ~~only~~ only his dialectics was appreciated as method of movement. 13928

3) & 3).

After the World War II, especially after 1955 & 56, inner CPJ's conflict, Khrushchev's secret speech against Stalin and Hungarian revolution shook the blind faith in Stalinism gradually and Zengakuren was separated from JCP definitely at the end of 1958 before the struggle against Japanese-U.S. Security Treaty and the young students and a few old academicians turned to the young Marx and Hegel and studied them from the humanist standpoint. Marx's "Economic-Philosophical Manuscripts" was translated then. Thereafter 3 ^{parts} translations ~~was~~ were published.

The representatives of these young generation is Kanichi Kuroda, the founder of the NC of RCL (now Revolutionary Marxist faction). Kurokawa, Hirota & others in Zenakin you know very well were then under the influence of Kuroda.

Kuroda published several books about Hegel & Marx.

"The Logic of the proletarian Man" (1960)

"The Logic of the formation of Marxism" (1961)

"The search for Soziale Anschauung" (1956)

"Peace and Revolution in modern times" (1965)

Prof. Kakehashi you met in Kyoto and Prof. Katsumi Umemoto belongs to the old generation.

Kakehashi is a little Stalinistic in politics but Umemoto has very much sympathy for the anti-Stalinist New Left.

Their works are followings —

- Kakehashi : "The scientific structure of Capital" (1951)
"My walk to Capital" (1954)
"Hegelian Philosophy & Capital" (1959)
"The principle of Economic Philosophy" (1960)
- Umemoto : "On the man — The problem of Man
in Marxism" (1951)
"Materialism & Subjectivity" (?)

There are considerable many independent scholars studying the relation of Hegel - young Marx (EPM) - mature Marx (Capital), for example ^{Prof.} Noboru Shirota, ^{Prof.} Kichiroku Tanaka, ^{Prof.} Noboru Fujino ^{Prof.} Toshihiko Horai. They are the translators of EPM, and a little Stalinistic tendencies ^(above mentioned).

The tendency of Hegel study is influenced more or less by the books of G. Lukacs ("Zur Philosophischen Entwicklung des jungen Marx", "Existentialismus oder Marxisme?"), Henri Lefevre ("Le Marxisme", "Problèmes actuels du Marxisme"), K. Löwith ("Von Hegel zu Nietzsche") and Marcuse ("Reason & Revolution", "Neue Quellen zur Grundlegung des historischen Materialismus" in "Die Gesellschaft" 2. Bd. 1932 u. s. w.) These books were all translated during these several years.

At last we must not forget Sartre's strong influence upon Japanese post-war intellectuals. His ~~entire~~ ^{selected} works are being translated since just after the war.

His approach to Marxism interested much young generations very much.

4). I believe, both factions of N.C. of R.C.L. are most
concerned with philosophy among the left. Of course, as
you know, most of the members of R.C.L. are too concerned
with the direct political struggles and so they incline to
neglect the philosophical bases. C.P.J. has no interest
in Humanism and philosophy of Marx and Lenin completely.
Again I apologize you for not to write soon. ^{During} Coming July &
August I'll stay in country ~~and~~ recover my health and
progress my works. ~~The address~~ You don't need to see
new address. I can receive your letter from Tokyo.
Please take care of your health.

Cordially yours
Gachimasa

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