

Alfred Rodman Hussey papers, (1945-1948) Asia Library, University of Michigan Library

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Beyond the Book

A Conference on Unique and Rare Primary Sources
for East Asian Studies Collected in North America

July 1-2, 2015

East Asia Library, Stanford University



Editorial & design assistance by
Cecilia Caride, UM Library Asia Library

Alfred Rodman Hussey



- Lawyer
- stationed with the Government Section, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, during the Allied occupation of Japan following World War II
- member of the Planning Unit, and then successively:
 - chief, Internal Affairs Unit
 - chief, Governmental Powers Branch of the Governmental Powers Division
 - special assistant to the chief, Government Section
- principal contributor to Douglas MacArthur's 1947 draft of the Japanese constitution
- significant role in the establishment of the new Labor Ministry
- left Japan and returned to the United States in July 1948

Taken from the Biographical Note in “Alfred Rodman Hussey Papers: A Finding aid to the Collection at the Library of Congress,” <http://rs5.loc.gov/service/mss/eadxmlmss/eadpdfmss/2010/ms010105.pdf>

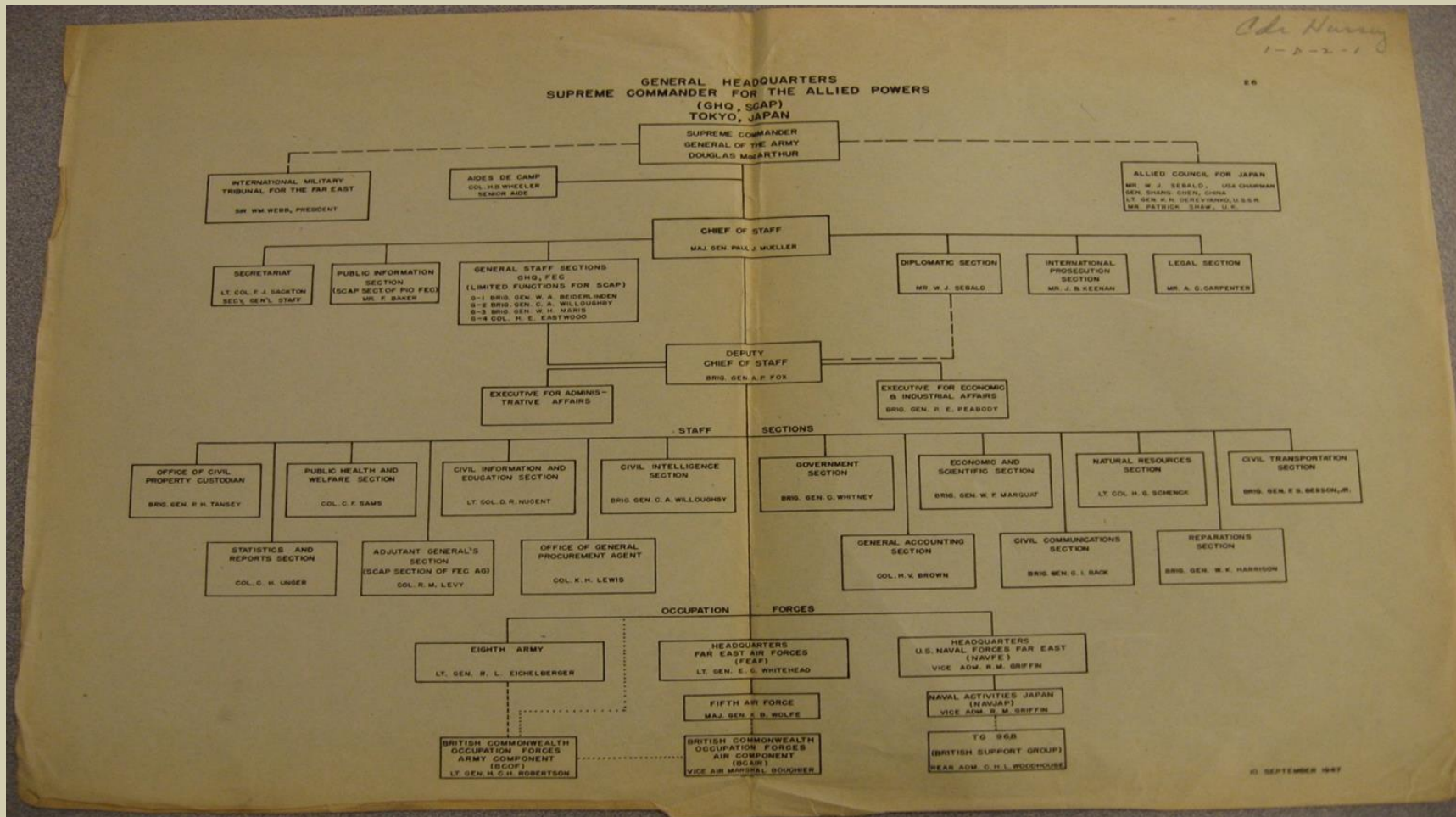
Photo from the documentary “Nihonkoku kenpō tanjō (日本国憲法誕生)”, NHK, 2007.

Alfred Rodman Hussey papers (1945-1948)

3650 document titles (per index)

Collected by Alfred Rodman Hussey (1902-1964) during his work with the Government Section, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP), in the period of the Allied occupation of Japan following World War II, and later in the Central Intelligence Agency.

“SCAP organization chart” (file 1-D-2-1)



“Mine is going to Michigan”

--letter from Hussey to Milo E. Rowell, July 25, 1963

- Hussey collected documents with **future use in mind**
- Donated to the University of Michigan after his death in 1964 by his own request
- The Collection: Text documents, maps, illustrations, photo album and slides

Collection Scope *(University of Michigan Library catalog)*

“Collection contains: correspondence, memoranda, orders, reports, official and unofficial policy papers, draft legislation, drafts of writings, clippings, and printed matter relating to Hussey's work with the Government Section, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, during the Allied occupation of Japan following World War II and to the efforts of the Allies to reorganize Japanese government and society; personal papers and correspondence of Hussey relating to his interests in civil rights and in the Central Intelligence Agency, as well as his various writings; oversize maps and charts; and audiocassette and magnetic tapes.”

Preservation and Access

- 1977
 - Microfilm, Document Checklist
- 2014
 - Special Collections Library
 - Ms. Ikumi Crocol, School of Information student
 - [Finding aid online](#) – request digital copies from the Special Collections Library
- 2015
 - Document Checklist in [Hathi Trust](#)
 - Worldwide public domain – full-text search
 - Full-text list download available

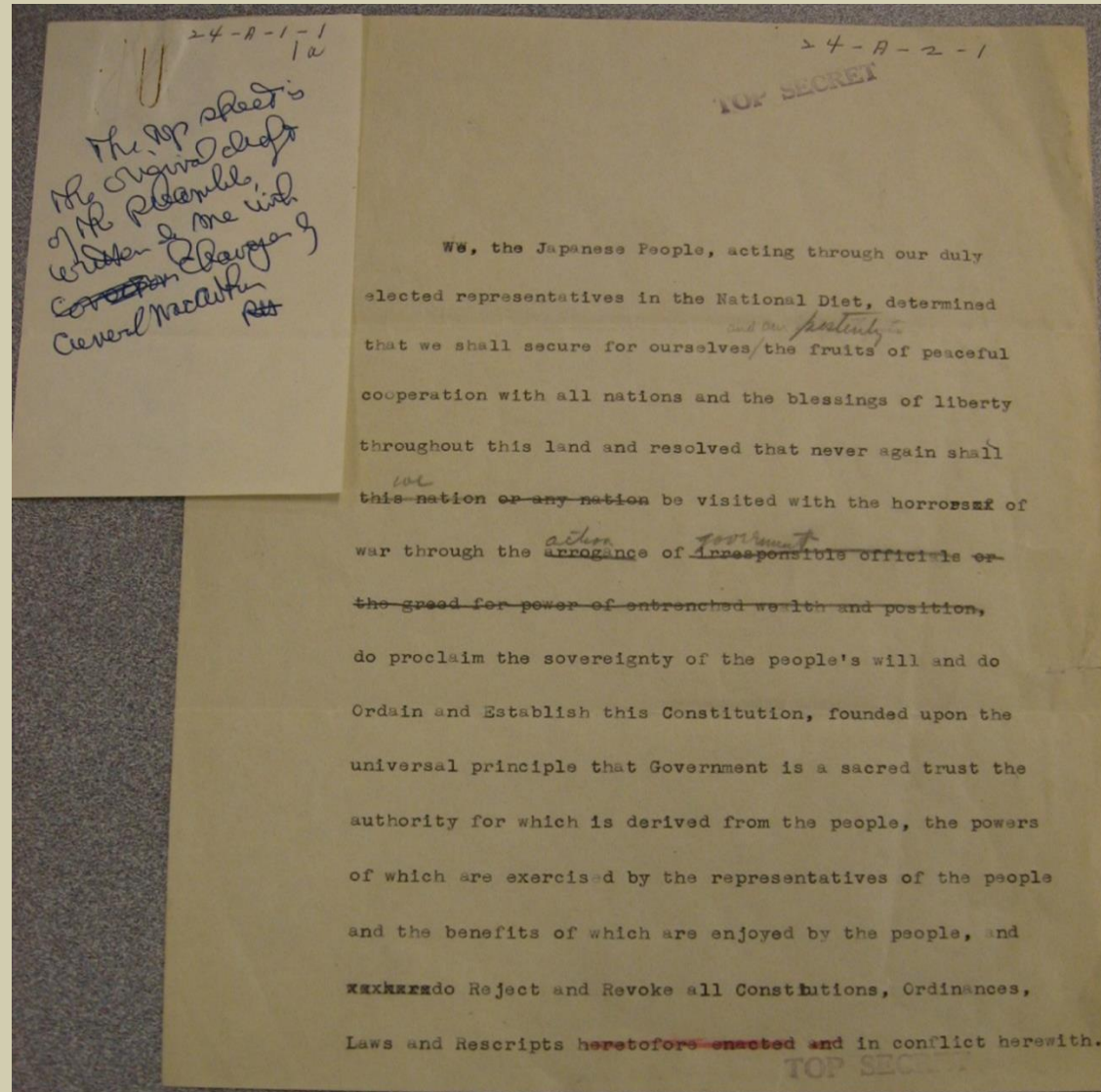


Collection highlights

1. Constitution file

MacArthur himself helped draft the Preamble of the New Constitution

Hussey's note: "preamble written by me with ~~correction~~ changes by General MacArthur"
"...proclaim the sovereignty of the people's will..." (24-A-2-1)



MacArthur Note

3 principles for "New Japan"
(document 23-B-3-1)

1. Maintain imperial system
2. Disarmament of the Japanese Armed forces
3. Abolishment of the feudal system of Japan

~~TOP SECRET~~
23-B-3-1
Summary Report on Meeting of the Government Section, 4 February 1946

I

General Whitney opened the meeting with the statement that in the next week the Government Section will sit as a Constitutional Convention. General MacArthur has entrusted the Government Section with the historically significant task of drafting a new Constitution for the Japanese people. Three principles, outlined by General MacArthur must be basic in the Government Section's draft. They are:

I

The Emperor is at the head of the state and his succession is dynastic. But his powers will be exercised in accordance with the Constitution and responsive to the will of the people as provided therein.

II

War as a sovereign right of the nation is abolished. As an instrumentality it can no longer be exercised neither for the settlement of disputes nor for the preservation of Japanese security. No armed forces will ever be authorized and no rights of belligerency will ever be conferred upon any Japanese force. Japan must rely upon the higher ideals now abroad in the world for its defense.

III

Feudalism is ended in Japan. No rights of peerage except those of the Imperial Family will extend beyond the lines of those now existent. No patent of nobility henceforth will embody within itself any National or Civic power of government.

General Whitney wishes to have the Government Section's draft of the new Constitution completed, and approved by General MacArthur, by February 12. On that day General Whitney will meet with the Foreign Minister and Japanese Government officials for an off-the-record discussion of their constitutional draft. General Whitney expects this draft to be strongly rightist in tone. He intends to convince the Foreign Minister and his group, however, that the only possibility of retaining the Emperor and the remnants of their own power is by their acceptance and approval of a Constitution that will force a decisive swing to the left. General Whitney hopes to reach this decision by persuasive argument; if this is not possible, General MacArthur has empowered him to use not merely the threat of force, but force itself.

It is intended that the Foreign Minister and his group will reorient and change their own constitutional proposals to fit our demand for a liberal Constitution. When this has been done, the finished document will be submitted by the Japanese to General MacArthur for

Steering Committee for drafting the Constitution

February 4, 1946

22 members

- General Whitney, Chair
- Commodore Hussey, Special assistant for the Government Section

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

MEMORANDUM:

1. The statement: "Ladies and Gentlemen, this is an important occasion. You are gathered today as a constitutional convention" etc., is approximately that made by General Whitney on 4 February 1946 at a meeting of the Government Section. Those present were:

Col H. E. Robison
Col C. L. Kades
Lt Col Milo E. Rowell
Lt Col F. E. Hays
Lt Col P. K. Roest
Comdr A. R. Hussey, Jr.
Comdr G. J. Swope
Maj C. G. Tilton
Maj Frank Rizzo
Lt Comdr Roy L. Maleda, USNR
Capt G. A. Nelson, Jr.

Lt O. I. Hauge, USNR
Lt M. J. Esman
Lt (jg) R. A. Poole, USNR
Lt Joseph Gordon
Lt I. Herskowitz
Mr. C. H. Peake
Miss Gertrude Norman
Miss Ruth Ellerman
Miss Margaret Stone
Miss Beate Sirota
Mr. Jacob Miller

2. On 13 February General Whitney, accompanied by Colonel Kades, Lt Col Rowell and Comdr Hussey made the visit to the Foreign Minister's residence (referred to in article as Premier's residence). After the meeting the latter three officers prepared a memorandum from memory for General Whitney recording the events that transpired at the meeting. This memorandum was read for orientation purposes at a meeting of the Government Section on 13 February. The memorandum made reference to a statement made by General Whitney to the three officers mentioned above and to Mr. Jiro Shirasu, Vice-President of the Central Liaison Office, during a period in which they had withdrawn from the meeting. According to the memorandum, General Whitney quietly observed to the three officers and Mr. Shirasu that "We are out here enjoying the warmth of atomic energy". Those present in the Government Section conference room on 14 February to hear the statement read were the same as at the 4 February meeting.

3. On the day and night of 4-5 March, Government Section representatives conferred continuously for about 30 hours in the Dai Ichi Building with representatives of the Japanese government on the provisions of the proposed Japanese constitution.

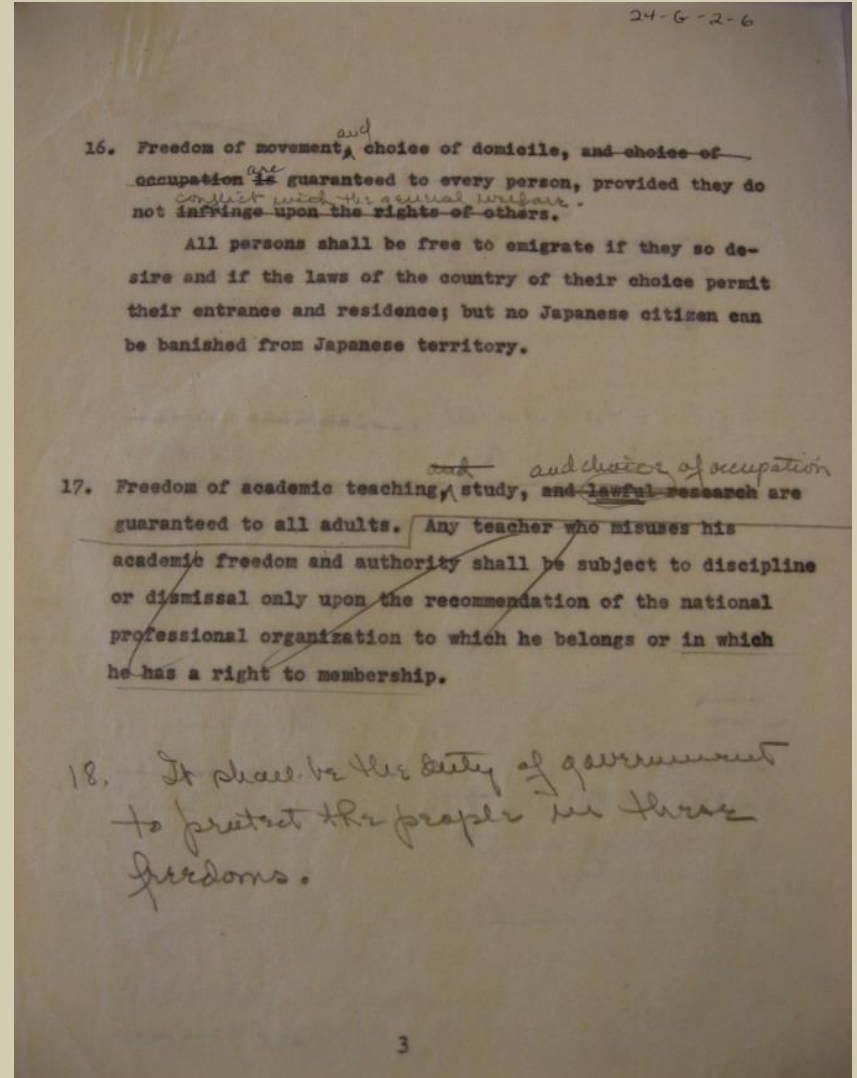
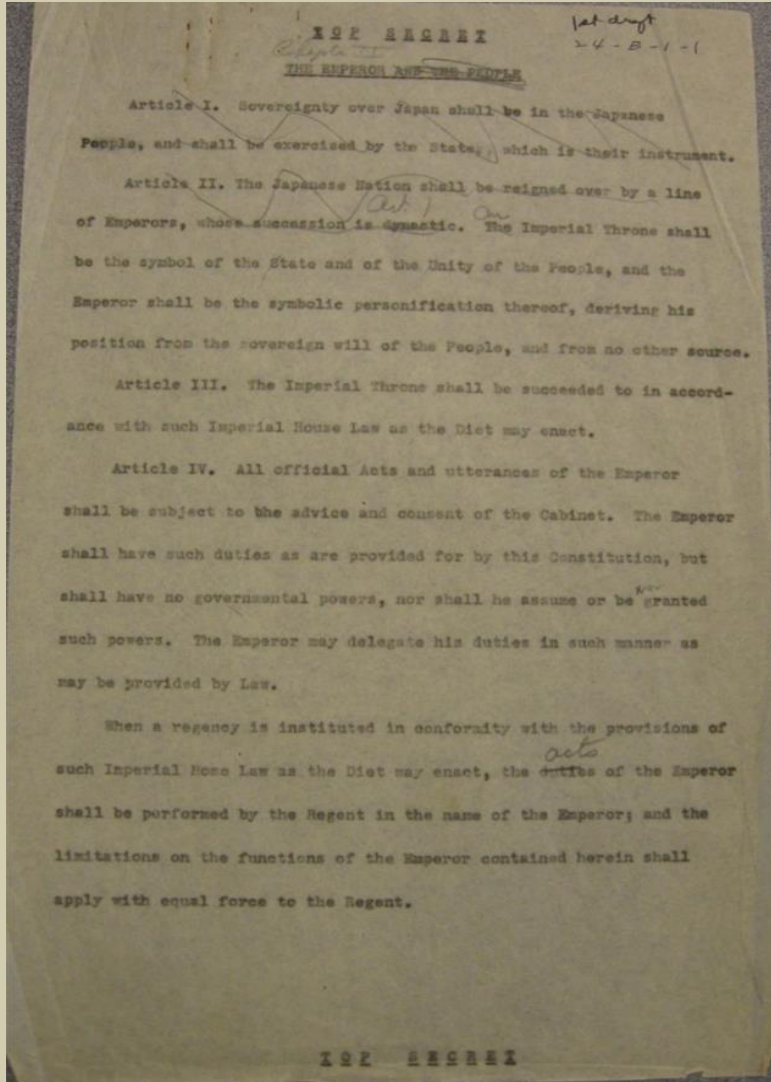
a. The Japanese present were:

Dr. G. Matsumoto
Mr. Sambe (Secretary to Dr. Matsumoto)
Mr. Sato
Mr. Obata
Mr. Hasegawa
Mr. Jiro Shirasu

TOP SECRET

Drafting the Constitution

9 days in a sealed, Top Secret room
February 4th, 1946 – February 12th, 1946



24-A-2-2

TOP SECRET

Article I

War as a sovereign right of the nation is abolished. The threat or use of force is forever renounced as a means for settling disputes with any other nation. No Army, Navy, Air Force, or other war potential will ever be authorized and no rights of belligerency will ever be conferred upon the state.

The people of Japan, desiring peace for all time and fully conscious of the high ideals controlling human relationship now stirring mankind, have determined to rely for their security and survival upon the justice and good faith of the peace-loving peoples of the world. Japan desires to occupy an honored place in an international society designed and dedicated to the preservation of peace, and the banishment of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance, for all time from the earth.

To these high principles ^{and purposes} Japan pledges its national honor, determined will and full resources.

TOP SECRET

23-B-2-1

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section
Public Administration Division

12 February 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Government Section.

Herewith is draft Constitution for Japan prepared by the undersigned with your counsel and leadership.

Steering Committee

Chas. L. Kades, Col. Prof.
Alfred P. Hussey, Lt. Col. USAF
Miles E. ...
Frank A. ...

Legislative Committee

Frank E. ...
Henry ...
Belmont ...
Gottlieb ...

Executive Committee

Cyrus H. ...
Fred ...

Judiciary Committee

Miles E. ...
Alfred P. Hussey, Lt. Col. USAF
Wayne ...

Civil Rights Committee

Peter K. ...
Harry ...

Local Government Committee

Cecil B. ...
Roy L. ...

Finance Committee

Frank ... Capt. CMP

Emperor, Treaties and Espionage Committee

Richard A. ...
George A. Nelson, Jr., Lt.

“War as a sovereign right of the nation is abolished.” (24-A-2-2)

February 13th, 1946: The draft submitted to the Japanese government. (Colonel Kades, Lt. Colonel Rowell, Commodore Hussey)

Historical Background

Far Eastern Commission (FEC): 12 countries

- United States (chair)
- **United Kingdom**
- **China** under the Nationalist (Chiang Kai-shek) Government
- **Soviet Union**
- France
- India
- Netherlands
- Canada
- **Australia**
- New Zealand
- Philippines

Red = insisted on prosecuting Emperor Hirohito for war responsibility

SCAP (USA)

USA needed to

MacArthur, Supreme Commander General of the Army

Objectives

- hold onto control of Japan
- reform Japan from a militaristic imperial power to a **democratic power allied with the United States**, acting as a check against expanding **communist powers in the Pacific**.
- maintain the imperial system to secure the integrity of the society and the unity of people in Japan

SCAP aimed to establish **de-facto continuation of the imperial system** by drafting new Constitution before FEC formed in February 1946

NEW:

- “Emperor as the Symbol of the State”
- “The people of Japan as sovereign power” (主權在民)

2. Hussey's Work:

Promoting new concepts of the new Constitution

Society for the Popularization of the Constitution

(Kenpo fukyu iinkai, 憲法普及委員会)

- Emperor as the Symbol of the State –a sensitive issue
- People of Japan as sovereign power (主權在民)

Memorandum on February 5, 1947, (53-D-6-1)

“No mention will be made of the change position of the Emperor since it is deemed wise not to emphasize that question.”

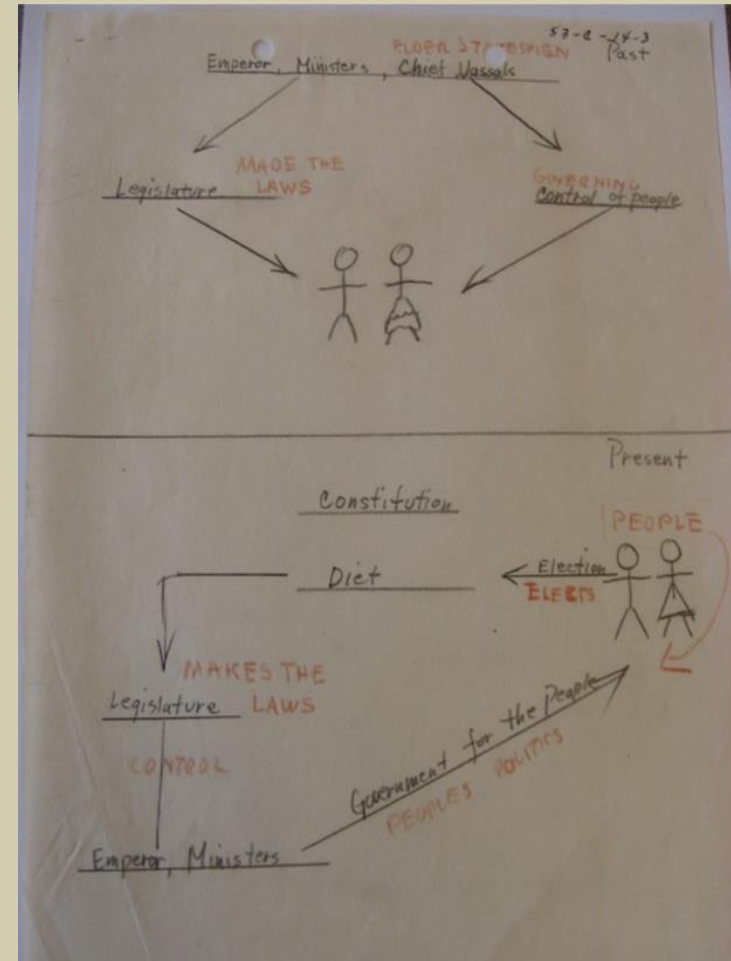
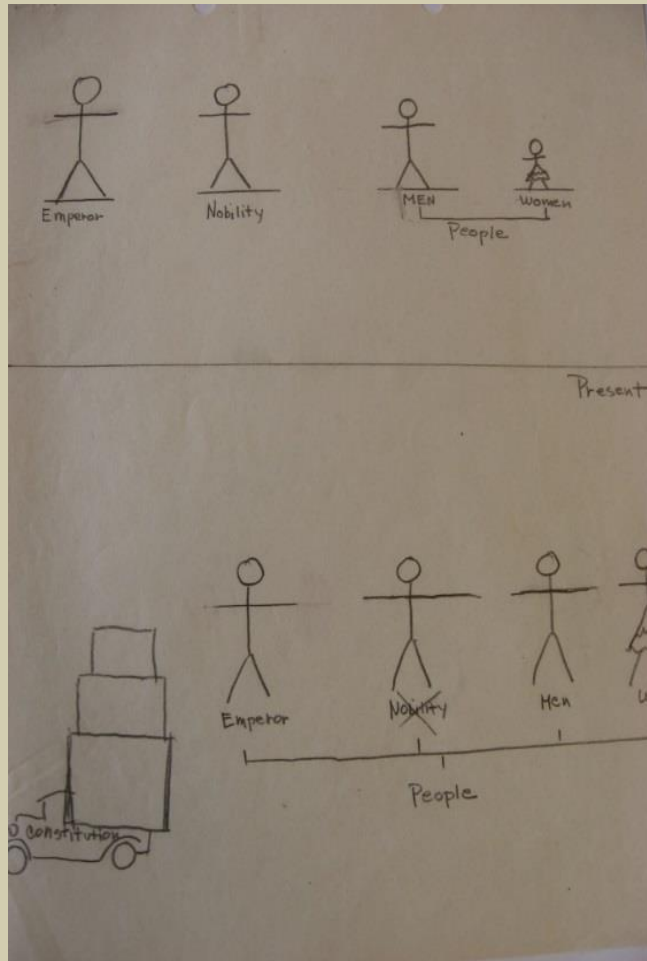
“Constant emphasis upon the theme that the new Constitution is but the vehicle whereby the people of Japan can and must determine their future destiny”.

Statement by Hussey during the Press conference on March 3, 1947 (53-E-2-1)

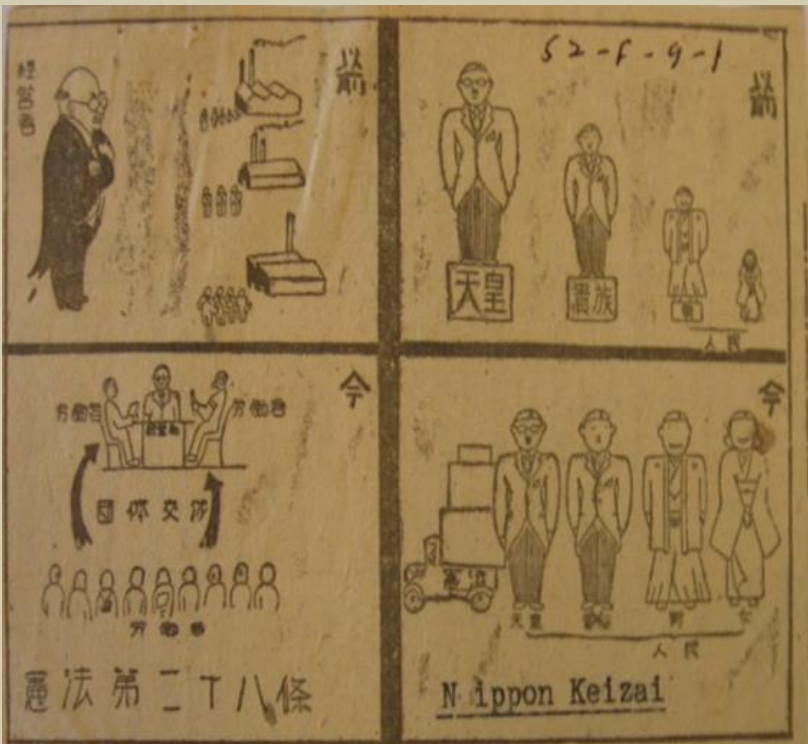
He introduced the basic points of the new Constitution, including Article 1: *“the Emperor shall be the symbol of the State and of the unity of the people, deriving his position from the will of the people with whom resides sovereign power.”*

Constantly emphasized “the source of all political power in Japan is the people.”

THE New Constitution
is
Your Constitution



Draft illustrations for posters used at the press conference held on March 3, 1947



法憲新る判て目一

上段はその新憲法のオンスー。この新憲法によつて天皇の地位が神聖にして侵すべからざるなり、またすべての國民は法律の下に平等を享受し、その権利を侵害するものは法律の制裁を受けることとなる。

下段は、その新憲法のオンスー。この新憲法によつて天皇の地位が神聖にして侵すべからざるなり、またすべての國民は法律の下に平等を享受し、その権利を侵害するものは法律の制裁を受けることとなる。

家庭へ新憲法の解説

新憲法は、いよいよ五月三日を期して効力を発する。この新憲法は、明治の憲法に比し、その内容が極めて重要である。その要旨を、家庭の成員として、簡単に説明する。

天皇 大臣 衆議院 参議院 裁判官 国民

憲法第二十八條

天皇は、法律を公布し、これを執行し、これを裁可し、これを拒否し、これを再議を命ずる。法律は、衆議院及び参議院の協同議決を経て天皇の御裁可を経て公布せらる。法律は、公布の日から起算して六月を超えない範囲内において、衆議院及び参議院の協同議決を経て改定し、又は廃止せらる。法律は、公布の日から起算して六月を超えない範囲内において、衆議院及び参議院の協同議決を経て改定し、又は廃止せらる。

天皇 大臣 衆議院 参議院 裁判官 国民

The illustrations as they appeared in newspapers

3. Unique materials in the Hussey papers collection:

Slides promoting the new Constitution

Slides (Gento, 幻燈) were a popular means of information dissemination in Japan

Only Michigan holds this Constitutional Slide Set (only Box 2/2 found)



Preservation and Digitization project, 2012 (Mari Suzuki)

UM Library Digital Collection

Alfred Hussey Collection: Japan's Constitution Slides

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17 results

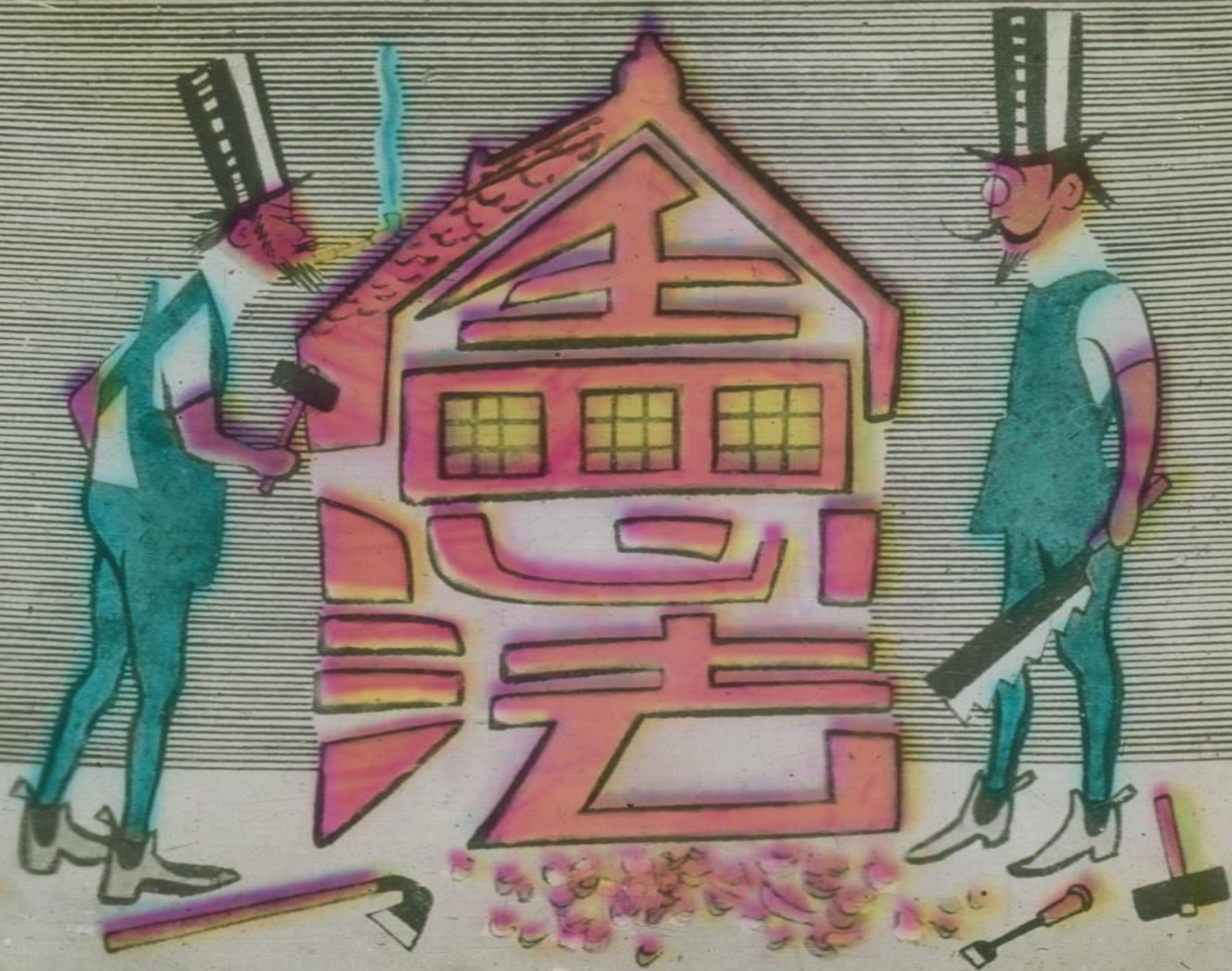
grid grid + details list

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 <p>Alfred Hussey Collection: Slides</p> <p>Brower2_026</p>	 <p>Alfred Hussey Collection: Slides</p> <p>Brower2_027</p>	 <p>Alfred Hussey Collection: Slides</p> <p>Brower2_028</p>	 <p>Alfred Hussey Collection: Slides</p> <p>Brower2_029</p>	 <p>Alfred Hussey Collection: Slides</p> <p>Brower2_030</p>	 <p>Alfred Hussey Collection: Slides</p> <p>Brower2_031</p>	 <p>Alfred Hussey Collection: Slides</p> <p>Brower2_032</p>			

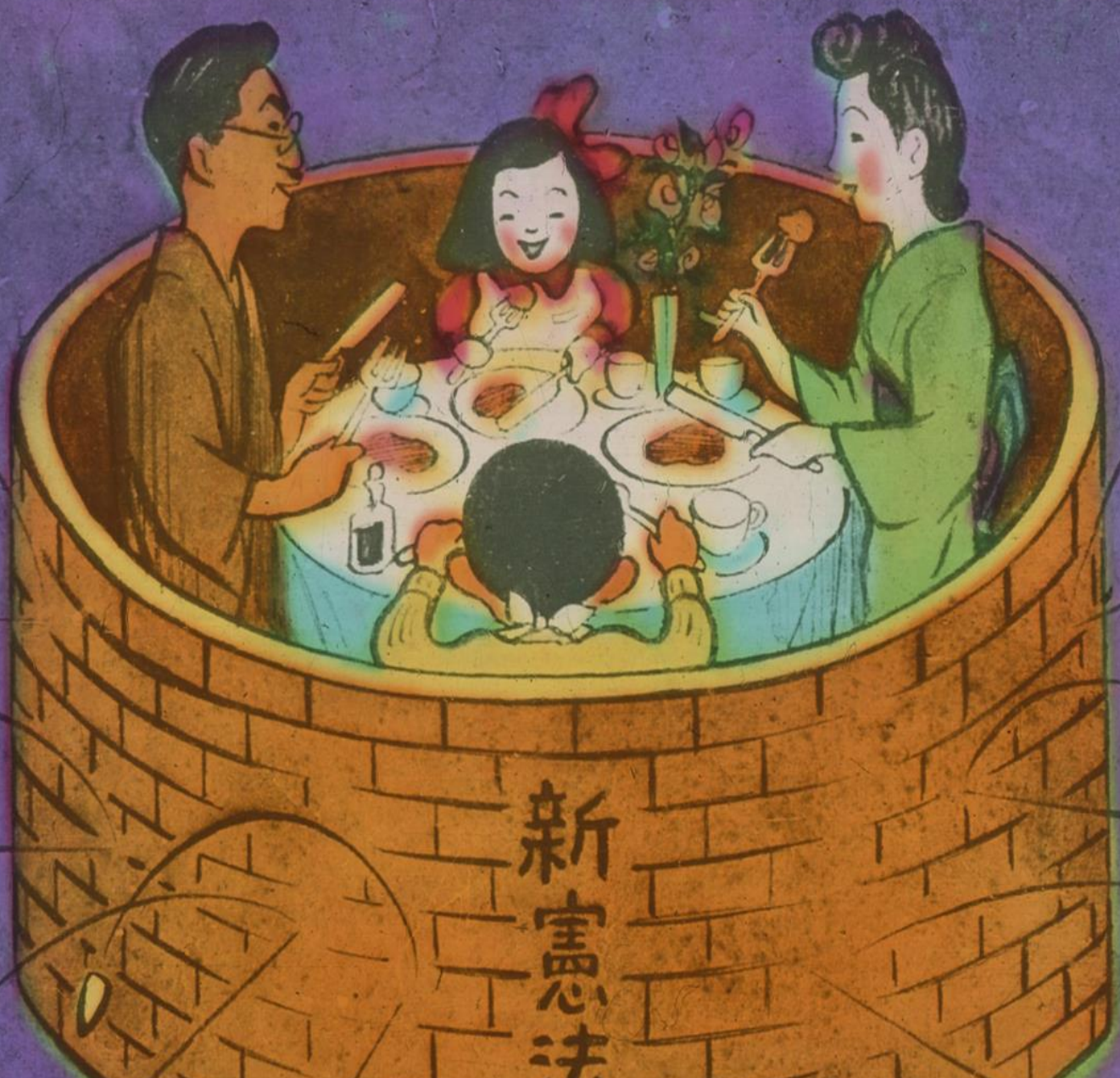






新憲法





新憲法

3. Unique materials in the Hussey papers collection:

Photo album of the promulgation (Nov.3, 1946) and the Enforcement Ceremony (May 3, 1947) of the new Constitution by the Society for the Popularization of the Constitution



Sort: None ▾

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1 2

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[images with record](#)
[captions only](#)
 Select all on pageSelected items (0): [Add to portfolio](#)Alfred Hussey
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Album

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Alfred Hussey
Collection: Photo
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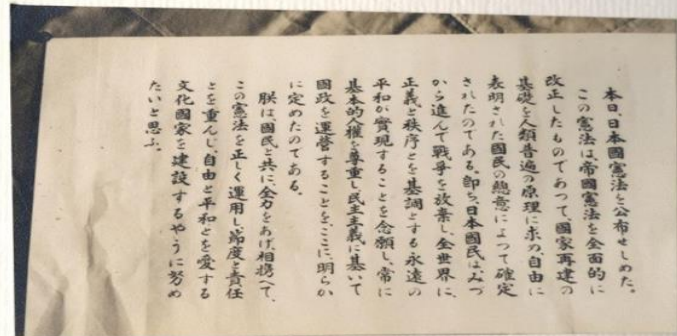
Alfred Hussey
Collection: Photo
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Brower3_019

Alfred Hussey
Collection: Photo
Album

Brower3_020

Promulgation of the New Constitution Nov. 3, 1946



本日、日本國憲法を公布せしめた。
この憲法は、帝國憲法を全面的に
改正したものであつて、國家再建の
基礎と人類普遍の原理に基き、自由を
表明された國民の總意によつて確定
されたのである。即ち日本國民は、ふつ
から進んで戦争と放棄し、全世界に
正義と秩序とを基調とする永遠の
平和を實現することを念願し、常に
基本的人權を尊重し、民主主義に基いて
國政を運営すること、ここに明らか
に定めたのである。
朕は國民と共に全方をあげ、相携へて、
この憲法を正しく運用し、節度と責任
とを重んじ、自由と平和とを受する
文化國家を建設するやうに努め
たいと思ふ。

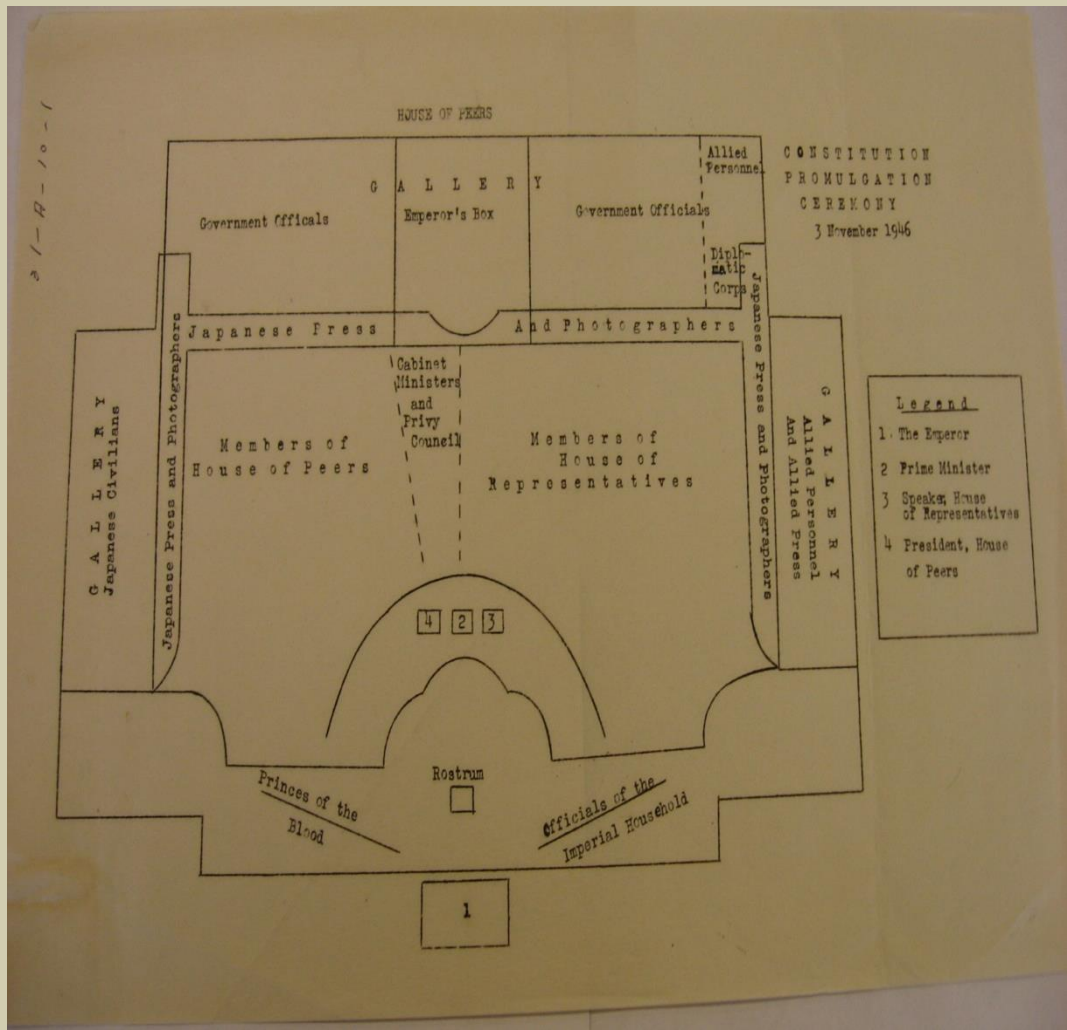
The Emperor reads a rescript for the promulgation of the New Constitution at a special ceremony held at the Diet building on November 3, 1946.

21-A-9-1
 21-A-11-1d
 31-A-11-1
 6

Schedule of the Promulgation Ceremony
 of the New Constitution.

House of Peers.
 3 November 1946.

- 10.00 a.m. All attendants assemble at the House of Peers.
- 10.25 a.m. Imperial Princes arrive at the House of Peers.
- 10.45 a.m. The Emperor arrives at the House of Peers.
- 10.50 a.m. All attendants enter the assembly-hall.
- 11.00 a.m. The Emperor attends the ceremony and reads the Imperial rescript.
- next The Prime-Minister, the President of the House of Peers, and then the Speaker of the House of Representatives reply to the Emperor.
- next The Emperor leaves the Hall.
- next Imperial Princes leave the Hall
- 11.27 a.m. The Emperor leaves the House of the Peers.



Planned Schedule of the Promulgation Ceremony (file 31-A-6-1, 31-A-10-1)

53-A-13-1
LAWSON
White Comm. AFV

I. Ceremony Commemorating the Enforcement of the New Constitution.

1. Date: May 3 (Saturday) 10:30 a.m.
2. Place: Plaza in front of the Palace.
3. Sponsor: The Society for the Popularization of the Constitution.
4. Program:
 - The Emperor will attend the ceremony.
 - (a) Opening Address by Dr. H. Ashida, President of the Society.
 - (b) Congratulatory Addresses
 1. Representative of the Diet
 2. Prime Minister
 3. President of the Supreme Court
 4. Governor of Tokyo Prefecture
 - (c) Chorus of the Commemoration Song
 - (d) Closing Address: Dr. T. Kanamori, Vice-President of the Society

Invitation will be extended to:

1. Members of the Diet.
2. Representatives of the Cabinet, various Ministries, the Supreme Court and directors of the Society.
3. Representatives of the press, schools and various private organizations.

General public is welcomed to attend the ceremony.

Specially invitation will not be extended to the personnel of the Allied Occupation Forces, but their attendance will be cordially welcomed.

The ceremony will be broadcast on a nation-wide hook-up by JOAK.

II. Party Commemorating the Enforcement of the New Constitution.

1. Date: May 3, 3 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.
2. Place: The Imperial Theatre
3. Sponsor: The Society for the Popularization of the Constitution.

53-A-13-2

4. Program:

- (a) Opening Greeting - Dr. H. Ashida, President of the Society
- (b) Performances of orchestra and choir especially composed for the occasion.
- (c) Classical dance by Kikugoro and others.

5. Guests:

Representatives of the Allied Occupation Forces (Approximately 400 seats are available)

Representatives of the Diet, the Government, private bodies and directors of the Society.

It is not decided yet as to the attendance of the Emperor and Empress at this party.

The theatre will be specially decorated and light refreshment will be served.

III. Fire Works:

Display of special fire works will be made at the plaza in front of the palace from late afternoon to night.

IV. Commemoration Lecture and Movie Meeting.

1. Date: May 3, 1 p.m.
2. Place: Hibiya Auditorium
3. Sponsor: The Society for the Popularization of the Constitution.
4. Lecturers:

Dr. T. Kanamori, Vice-President of the Society
Dr. Y. Abe, former Education Minister

5. Motion Picture:

One of three motion pictures being prepared by the Shochiku, Toho and Daisai will be shown. (first runner)

V. Recreation Programs and Exhibits.

1. Athletic meet at Korakuen Stadium (May 3)
2. Band Parade (May 3)
3. Musical performances, amateur drama performances, exhibits at department stores.

53-A-13-3

VI. Broadcast:

Lecturers, radio drama, music and other programs will be broadcast from JOAK on a nation-wide hook-up during the commemoration week (May 3-9).

Schedule for the Ceremony celebrating the Enforcement of the New Constitution
Speech, Performance, Parade, Fireworks, etc. (53-A-13-1, 53-A-12-2, 53-A-13-2)

Despite a drizzling rain, crowds gather at the Imperial Palace Plaza to attend the New Constitution Enforcement Ceremony on May 3, 1947.



The scene of ceremonial grounds for the enforcement of the New Constitution on May 3, 1947.

Celebration of the enforcement of the new Constitution on May 3, 1947



Two thousand Japanese and occupation notables, including GHQ officials, persons and princesses, Diet members, representatives of the press and private organizations, invited to a special celebration party held at the Imperial Theatre on the afternoon of May 3, 1947.

Classical Kabuki dance "Murasame Dajaji" by Tamotsu Kikugawa and his troupe, one of situations at the celebration party.





Twenty specially decorated street-cars go through Tokyo streets for three days beginning May 3 commemorating the birth of New Japan.



A grand fireworks display held in the Imperial Palace Plaza on May 20, 1947, celebrating the convocation of the First National Diet under the New Constitution.



Ruth A. Ellerman

Government Section Civilian Personnel
Stenographer for the
Steering Committee of
Drafting Constitution

“Ellerman Notes” -
valuable source.

Arriving in Tokyo on January 22, 1946

Drafting the Constitution started on
Feb. 4, 1946

2 - A - 25 - 1
GOVT SEC - MITSU

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
PREMIE COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

INFORMATION SHEET -- CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

NAME: ELLERMAN RUTH A.
(Last Name) (First Name) (Middle Initial)

GRADE: CAF-11

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN TOKYO: 22nd Jan. 1946

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH: Cincinnati, Ohio - Oct 20, 1916

PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS: 1900 Lamont St. N. W. Randall Mansion, Washington
D. C.

MARITAL STATUS: Unmarried CHILDREN: - -

EDUCATION: A. B. Phi Beta Kappa 1938 Univ of Cincinnati
M. A. Univ of Chicago, 1939.

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT:
Publishing Experience - Univ of Chicago Press.
Editorial and Advertising Department, 1939-1942.
1942-Jan 1946. Board of Economic Warfare (later Foreign
Economic Administration) Washington. Economic Intelligence
work from May 1942 - May 1943. June 1943 - Nov 1944. Eco-
nomic Objectives Unit of Economic Warfare Division, American
Embassy, London, England. Worked on Targeting of German
Industry. Dec 1944 - Jan 1946 - Economic Administration
Division, Enemy Branch, FEA.

LANGUAGES: German, slight knowledge of French.

Hussey and Ellerman attended the Society of Popularization of the Constitution meeting on January 17, 1947 (53-A-7-1)

They are Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Hussey for the Reception on May 3, 1947 (53-A-8-1)

53-A-7-1

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

17 January 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Japanese Constitution Popularization Society

On Friday, 17 January 1947 at 1400, the undersigned attended a meeting of the Japanese Constitution Popularization Society at the official residence of the Prime Minister. The meeting was devoted to a discussion of the plans for six-day training lecture courses in twelve different centers of the country.

Miss Ellerman commented upon the fact that in the work of the Society the women of Japan posed a special problem, that the Society should devote time and effort toward educating the women of Japan in their social and political responsibilities under the new Constitution.

Commander Hussey called the attention of the Society to the importance of telling the people of Japan not only what was in the Constitution but what it meant to them, how they could and should use it and what their responsibilities were in developing a democratic Japan under it.

It was recommended that the Society make every effort to place a copy of the Constitution in the hands of every registered voter and that particular attention be devoted to getting every school in Japan to devote a short period each day to a study of the Constitution.

The advice and assistance of Government Section were offered in the furtherance of the work of the Society.

Note: It is recommended that an information dispatch concerning these training lectures be sent to 8th Army for transmission to Military Government Units.

RUTH A. ELLERMAN

ALFRED E. HUSSEY, JR.

Noted: CLK

53-A-8-2

The Society for Popularization
of the Constitution

Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Hussey

53-A-8-1

INVITATION

You are cordially invited to attend a program in celebration of the enforcement of the new Constitution to be held at the Imperial Theater, Marunouchi, from 3:00 to 5:00 p.m., on May 3, 1947.

April 28, 1947.

HITOSHI ASHIDA,
President,
The Society for the Popularization of the Constitution.

(Kindly present this invitation at entrance.)

Other Steering Committee Members

Rowell, Kades, Rowell collected Constitutional and other documents from their work at the SCAP.

- [National Diet Library](#) Related to [the Hussey Collection](#)
- Alfred Rodman Hussey Papers at the University of Michigan
- Milo E. Rowell
 - Papers at Hoovers Institution, Stanford University
 - Tokyo University Library
- Charles L. Kades
 - Papers at Amherst College
 - Gordon W. Prange Collection at the University of Maryland
- Beate Sirota Gordon Papers at Mills College (coming soon)

Research using *the Hussey Papers*

Mostly legal and political science research on the Constitution or on the American occupation.

Examples:

- Hideo Ishimaru, “‘Hasshi bunsho’” to kenpo seitei katei – soshireibu no Nihonkoku kenpo kankei bunsho”
Hogaku semina (318), p152-184, 1981-08
- Susan Farr, "Politics of women's rights" in *Democratizing Japan: Allied Occupation*, University of Hawaii Press, 1987
- Dale M. Hellegers, *We, the Japanese People: World War II and the Origins of the Japanese Constitution*, Stanford University Press, 2001
- Ryotaro Sasagawa, "Kenpo shiryoshitsu zo no 'Hussey bunsho' to 'Constitution File No. 1' (zen hen)", *Ishinomaki Senshu Daigaku Keieigak kenkyu*, 16(2), 2005, March.
- Asaji Hirayama , “Pacifism in the Constitution of Japan and the strategies of national security”, *Journal of International and Advanced Japanese Studies*, vol. 7, **March 2015**, pp.1-25.

Recently, the Japanese government is attempting to reform the Constitution to strengthen military power amid changes in the international power balance. As this new research published in 2015 indicates, *The Hussey papers* remain important and valuable for examining the future of world politics.