2018-06-19

Popularization of Democracy in Post-War Japan Online Exhibit (original)

Yokota-Carter, Keiko

http://hdl.handle.net/2027.42/144505
This exhibit showcases the Proclamation of Human Rights Slides (Jinken Sengen Gentō slides) produced by the Constitution Popularization Society (Kenpō Fukyukai) to promote the spirit of democracy — that sovereign power resides with the people, fundamental human rights, pacifism, and the establishment of the separation of three powers — as embedded in the new Constitution of Japan which was enforced on May 3, 1947.

The Jinken Sengen Gentō slideshow illustrates how the spirit of the new Constitution was born as the result of the historical human struggles for the realization of justice, universal human rights, and peace. This slideshow aimed to educate people about the trials and tribulations of humankind as they strove for “the preservation of peace, and the banishment of tyranny and slavery, oppression, and intolerance for all time from the earth”, as stated in the Preamble of the Constitution.

The slideshow originally consisted of one slide narration pamphlet and two boxes containing 32 slides to correspond with the narration text. However, only one box of 16 slides (slides 17 – 32) still exists today.

This exhibit provides the Japanese narration, an accompanying English translation, and the existing 16 slide images. The first 16 slides do not exist; therefore, only text images are shown for slides 1-16.

One box of slides, books, The Photo Album of the Celebration ceremony of the Constitution, and the Alfred Rodman Hussey papers were donated to the University of Michigan Center for Japanese Studies by the will of Alfred Rodman Hussey in 1964. They are housed in the University of Michigan Library.

Curated by Keiko Yokota-Carter (Japanese Studies Librarian), Alice Register (MA Japanese Studies graduate student), Hana.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slide 31</th>
<th>Washitani (Research Fellow of the International Institute for Children’s Literature, Osaka, - Research advice)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slide 32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Japan surrendered to the Allies on August 15, 1945, by unconditionally accepting the *Potsdam Declaration*, which required the Japanese Government to eliminate militarism and to "remove all obstacles to the revival and strengthening of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people". The declaration also says that "freedom of speech, of religion, and of thought, as well as respect for the fundamental human rights shall be established".

On September 2, 1945, *The Instrument of Surrender* was signed. On September 4, Emperor Hirohito appeared at the eighty-eighth joint meeting of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives of the Imperial Diet to deliver an Imperial rescript, which the Imperial Diet unanimously accepted. The Emperor wished and promised that "[i]t is our desire that our people will surmount the manifold hardships and trials attending the termination of war, make manifest that innate glory of Japan's national policy, win the confidence of the world, establish firstly a peaceful state and contribute to the progress of mankind, and our thoughts are constantly directed to the end." (*New York Times*, September 5, 1945) (*Imperial Rescript original*/ in print)

The General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander of Allied Powers (GHQ/SCAP) governed occupied Japan until the *Treaty of Peace with Japan* was signed in 1951. During the occupation period, they worked closely with the Japanese government to implement democratic reforms to reconstruct Japan under the terms of the *Potsdam Declaration*, which insisted "that a new order of peace, security, and justice" would be made "impossible until irresponsible militarism is driven from the world". Therefore, the amendment of the *Constitution of the Empire Japan* (*大日本帝国憲法, Dai Nihon Teikoku Kenpō, 1889*) was absolutely essential to establishing the foundation for a democratic Japan.

The *Constitution of Japan* (*日本国憲法, Nihonkoku Kenpō*) was promulgated on November 3, 1946, and enacted on May 3, 1947. The new Constitution was "a complete revision of the Imperial Constitution" (*Imperial rescript original*, *English*) under which Imperial Japan pursued military expansion in Asia and the Pacific. The Constitution of Japan "seeks the basis of national reconstruction in the universal principle of mankind. It has been decided upon by the freely expressed will of the people. It explicitly stipulates that the people of Japan renounce war of their own accord; that they desire to see to the realization of a permanent peace founded on justice and order throughout the world, and that having constant regard to the fundamental human rights, they will conduct the national affairs on the fixed line of democracy." (*Imperial rescript*) It guarantees people -- not the Emperor -- sovereign power and demands an abolition of feudalism. The Emperor was defined as "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". (*Chapter I, THE EMPEROR, Article 1*)

The Dissemination of "the Spirit of the Constitution"

"The spirit of the Constitution" is expressed in "the three principles of the Constitution". They are "sovereign power resides in people"
Popularization of Democracy in Post-War Japan

Historical Background

The Constitution Popularization Society (憲法普及会, Kenpō Fukyukai) was established on December 1st, 1946 with the “aim to carry out enlightenment campaigns for the dissemination of the spirit of the new Constitution to the end that it may permeate the daily life of the people” (Hussey papers, File 53-A-3-1). (Kenpō Fukyukai jigyō gaiyō hōkoku 憲法普及会事業概要報告, p.1)

Purpose: The spirit of the new constitution in its concrete aspect will be made to permeate the daily life of the people, so that it may contribute toward the establishment of a cultured nation, the dissemination of democratic thought and the elevation of public morality.

Method: The campaign will be carried out by holding lecture meetings and round-table talks, and by means of popular recreations, slogans and posters, the objectives being middle-grade schools, primary schools, young men’s associations, ladies’ associations, neighborhood groups, vocational bodies, educational bodies, religious bodies, commercial and industrial bodies, labor unions and farmers; unions. (Hussey Papers, File 53-A-5-2)

One of the activities in which the Society engaged was the creation and showing of Gentō 幻燈 slide shows at schools and community gatherings. Gentō was one of the popular media forms used at that time in Japan. The Society held a “Gentō slide contest” to which each Gentō production company submitted a plan with the script. From these submissions, the Society selected two Gentō slideshows.

Jinken sengen 人権宣言 was one of these selected slideshows. The other Gentō selection, Ie 家, showed the deconstruction of the feudalistic family system in villages. These two Gentō slideshows were shown and used for discussions in community gatherings all over Japan. (Kenpō Fukyukai, Jigyō gaiyō hōkoku 事業概要報告, pp.42-43, 1947.)

Acknowledgment. Professor Hana Washitani, Research Fellow of the International Institute for Children’s Literature, Osaka, for her research regarding the history of Gentō.
Cover page of the *Jinken Sengen* (人権宣言) “Proclamation of Human Rights” narration pamphlet. Please click on the image to scroll through the entire pamphlet.

(Cover page text from R to L)


2. *Jinken Sengen* (人権宣言) — Proclamation of Human Rights

3. 監修: 憲法普及会 (Kanshyu: Kenpō Fukyukai) — Editorial Supervision: Society for the
The Jinken Sengen (人権宣言) Gentō slideshow originally consisted of one narration pamphlet (cover page seen above) and two boxes containing 32 slides to illustrate and correspond with the concepts in the narration text.

However, only one box (seen above) of 16 slides (slides 17 – 32) still exists today and is included in the Alfred Rodman Hussey papers collection held at the University of Michigan Library.
Captions: Jinken Sengen (Declaration of Human Rights)

Popularization of Democracy in Post-War Japan

Captions: Jinken Sengen (Declaration of Human Rights)

Captions: Jinken Sengen (Declaration of Human Rights)

Captions: Jinken Sengen (Declaration of Human Rights)
There is no accompanying image and only text is available for slide 1.
When Japan was suffering from defeat in war and was trying to make a fresh start as a country with a peaceful culture, a new constitution that clearly articulated a way forward for us was established.

敗戦のいたでを受けた日本が、これから平和な文化の國として新しく出直そうとするとき、私たちの行く先をはっきり示す新しい憲法が制定されました。
The new constitution, seeking perpetual peace, has as its basis these three ideas: to never engage in war again; governing democratically; and respecting the basic human rights of citizens.

新憲法は、永久の平和をねがい、今後は絶対に戦争をしないこと、民主主義の政治を行うこと、また、国民の基本的人権を尊重すること、とゆう三つの考えがもととなっております。

There is no accompanying image and only text is available for slide 3.
Let's first examine the concept of fundamental human rights. The fundamental human rights included in the new constitution are the result of the freedoms acquired by humans over many years. They are things that have endured the test of time and are the outcome of many years of trial and error. What, then, are the efforts and trials that we humans have endured in the acquisition of our freedoms?

ここではそれぞれのうち特に基本的人権とゆうことにについて考えてみましょう。
新憲法には基本的人権は人類の多年にわたる自由獲得の成果であって。。。。それは過去幾多の試錬にたえて夾たものである。。。。とゆうことを述べています。それでは、われわれ人類は自由獲得のために、どんなに努力をし、又どんな試錬にたえて夾たでしょうか。

There is no accompanying image and only text is available for slide 4.
In the primeval days of humanity, powerful or strange phenomena were revered as gods. Since the gods had absolute power, people did not behave selfishly toward each other, and their lives were truly free.

ずっと大昔 原始末開の時代には、何でも力の強いものや、不思議なものを神としてあがめていました。神は絶対の権力があるのでお互い同志の間では勝手にふるまうものなどなくて、その生活はまことに自由なものでありました。
After a long span of time passed, the pyramids in Egypt were built about 5,000 years before the present day. The pyramids were constructed with the purpose of serving as tombs for the kings. At that time in Egypt, the kings held great power, and the people of their territory had to obey their every command no matter what. Below the commoner class, there were slaves. Despite the acknowledged excellence of the pyramids, the kings and their vassals built them by treating commoners and slaves like cattle and horses. It was they who had to endure the King’s harsh command and who had to bear the brunt of the labor demands.

それからずっと年をへだてて今から五千年ほど前 エジプトにピラミッドが造られました。それは王様のお墓ですが その頃のエジプトは、王様が大へんな力をもっていて、人民はどんなことでもだまって王様の命令をきかねばならなかったのです。その人民たちの下には奴隷とゆうものがありました。こんなすばらしいピラミッドも 王様やその家曳たちが人民や奴隷を牛馬のようにこきつかって造らせたものです。
Below the governing and reigning monarch of a country were his feudal lords. The country was divided into domains, and the feudal lords were responsible for governing over the territories assigned to them. Within each feudal lords’ domain, servants were employed and the peasants labored on his behalf to cultivate the soil. This system, which came to be known as feudalism, was established in Europe about 600 years before the present day. Under the boastful, overbearing attitude of their feudal lord, the peasants had to endure extremely harsh labor demands and could only eke out a meager existence.

國を治める王様の下に領主たちがいて、それぞれ領地を分けてもらい、領主は家夾をかかけ百姓たちに領地を耕させる。そんな制度を封建制度といって、今から六百年くらい前までのヨーロッパにはそうした制度が行われていました。領主や家夾がいばっているのに引かえて百姓たちは働けるだけ働かされながらひどい貧乏な生活しかできませんでした。
In the feudal era, the feudal lords held power, and the kings did not exert absolute authority. However, the power of the feudal lords eventually weakened because they frequently fought among each other and the bourgeoisie class gained strength. Therefore, in the end, royal authority was restored once again.

封建制度の時代は領主が勢力を占め王の威令は行われませんでした。ところが領主たちがしばしば争い合ったことや、又次第にブルジョア階級が頭をもたげてきたことが原因となって、やがて領主の勢力はおとろえてきました。そしてついに再び王権が回復するようになりました。

There is no accompanying image and only text is available for slide 8.
So, the kings began to wield their power. Ordinary people could not expect to be treated with due human dignity and respect. No one knows how many people were killed like pests or subject to punishment for crimes of which they were falsely accused.

そうなると 王様は権力をふるいはじめます。国民は人間らしい扱いなど受けられるよう筈もありません。どんなに多くの人民が虫のように殺されたり 無実の罪に苦しめられたか知れません
The kings lived extremely luxuriously and in addition to this, they sought to expand their reach of power by constantly waging foreign wars. This expended extremely large sums of money. Where did that money come from? The public were taxed heavily to finance these wars and therefore suffered greatly.

王様は大へんぜいたくな暮らしをしてその上まだ自分の勢力を伸ばすために外国と戦争ばかりしていました。そのため大そう金がかかりました。その金はどこから出したのでしょうか？みんな人民から税金として取りたてたのですから人民はずいぶん苦しい思いをしたわけです。
The eighteenth-century kings of France particularly took this life of luxury to the extreme. All of the culture and pleasures of this world were for the kings and nobility only. Of course, the expenses for all of this were distilled entirely from the blood, sweat, and tears of the people. Can we allow anything so unreasonable and absurd to be permitted in this world? The people got to a point where they could not bear it any longer.

なかでも十八世紀のフランスの王様はとりわけおごりをきわめたものでありました。この世の文化も快楽もすべて王様と貴族だけのものでありました。もちろんその費用はことごとく人民の汗と血汐の結晶でありました。こんな不合理が太陽のもとに許されてもよいでしょうか？。。。。。人民たちはもうがまんしきれなくなりました。
Therefore, in order to protect their interests, the people created their own political organization, namely what they called a "National Assembly" [Assemblée nationale]. King Louis the 16th of France was surprised by this and tried to suppress it with his armed forces, but that had the effect of pouring oil on a fire. An angry populace destroyed the Bastille Prison, and like fanning the flames of a fire, this incident triggered the beginning of a revolution. This was the Revolution of July 1789.

そこで人民は自分たちの利益をまもるためにじぶんたちの政治組織即ち「國民議會」を作りました。これに驚いたルイ十六世は軍隊の力で國民議會をだん圧しようとしましたが、それはかえって火に油をそ、く結果となりついに怒った市民たちはバスチユの監獄を破壊して革命の火の手をあげました。一七八九年七月のことです。
The revolution succeeded, and the National Assembly proclaimed a declaration of human rights, the "Declaration of the Rights of Man" [Déclaration des Droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen] which clearly articulated the basic rights of the people. This declaration served as the basis for the French Constitution which was enacted two years afterwards.

革命は成功し、国民議会は「人権宣言」を発布し、人民の基本的人権を明らかにしました。それから二年後これをもとにしてフランス憲法が制定されました。
This glorious French Revolution was achieved thanks to the efforts of scholarly and artistic geniuses who appeared one after the other beginning around the 15th century. What kinds of people were they? In Italy, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Michelangelo, and others left splendid works of art such as paintings, sculptures, and architectural forms. They taught people that the true, insuppressible nature of humans was the most beautiful and precious thing there is.

このかがやかしいフランス革命をなしとげた力は十五世紀のころから次々とあらわれた学問や藝術の天才たちのおかげであります。それはどんな人々だったでしょうか？イタリーにはレオナルド・ダ・ヴィンチ、ラファエル、ミケランジェロなどが出、絵画・彫刻・建築などの立派な作品をのこしました。その人々は人間の何ものからもおさえられないほんとうの姿がどんなに美しく尊いものであるかを人民に教えました.
In Germany, Martin Luther rebelled against the arbitrary, restrictive teachings of the autocratic Christian Roman Catholic Church and cleared the way for a new kind of religious faith that allowed the freedom to think and believe.

ドイツのマルチン・ルーテルは、キリスト教の教えがまるで専制君主のようなローマ教會の勝手なきまりでしばられているのに反抗して、自由に考え自由に信じる新しい信仰の道をきりひらきました。

There is no accompanying image and only text is available for slide 15.
With the advent of the 17th century, distinguished scholars such as Galileo and Newton appeared. Until that point in time, because of the Roman Catholic Pope, thinking deeply or critically about any aspect of the logic and reason of the day was considered defiance of God's will. But, in spite of this, Newton and Galileo produced valuable knowledge gained through their research and discoveries in the fields of physics and astronomy. Thanks to this, civilization progressed rapidly.

十七世紀になると、ガリレオとかニュートンなどのえらい学者が出ました。
それまではキリスト教のローマ法王のためにものことのほんとうのすじみちを深く考えてみることは、神の心にさからうこととされていた苦が、ニュートンやガリレオは、それをおきいて物理学や天文学の上に大きな発見や、すぐれた研究をのこしました。そのおかげで文明が急にすすみました。
Thanks to the efforts of people like these, people learned that all humans are precious and are not to be discriminated against by anyone. Nations came to realize that the well-being and safety of their people should not be encroached upon. In this way, as a consequence of the French Revolution, these ideals finally came to be put into practice.

こうゆう人々の力で、人間はだれかれの区別なく尊いものである。国家は人民の幸福と安全をおかしてはならないとゆうことがわかってきたのです。そう
してフランス革命によって人々はやっとその理想を実現することができたのです。
This idea of basic human rights having been transmitted to them, the suppressed and tormented people in the English colonies in America promulgated the famous “Declaration of Independence” in 1776, just one step ahead of the French Revolution. Following this, small countries such as Greece and Belgium who were controlled by more powerful countries also began to proclaim their independence one after the other. And so, various small countries throughout the world began to institute free and bright democratic governments. In the midst of this general world-wide trend, what, then, was Japan doing?
このような基本的人権の考えは、イギリス本国の圧迫に苦しめられていたアメリカの植民地の人々にも伝って一七七六年フランス革命より一足先に有名な独立宣言を発し、それから後も強國からおさえられていたギリシャ・ベルギーなどの小さい国が次々と独立しました。
そうして世界の国々にこうした自由なあかるい民主主義の政治が行われるようになりました。こうした世界の大勢の中で、日本はいったい何をしていたのでしょうか？
After Shogun Iemitsu Tokugawa proclaimed an official policy of seclusion, Japan remained completely unaware of foreign affairs and maintained a long, 300-year period of slumber. To the samurai class, who had the "right to kill with impunity" anyone in the peasant or merchant classes, such a thing as basic human rights was unthinkable. When Japan suddenly awakened from their long slumber after hearing the cannon blasts from the Black Ships that appeared at Uraga in 1853, they could only wonder in amazement at the progress of the other countries of the world.
外国の様子も知らず三百年の永い間ねむりつづけてきました。さむらいは百姓、町人に対しては『斬りすぎてごめん』で彼等に人権などとゆうことはとんでもないことでもありました。一八五三年浦賀に来た黒船の砲声に突然永い眠りをさまされた時日本は諸外国の進歩ぶりにただおどろきの目をみはるばかりでありました。
A sudden blast of wind from the outside world blew into Japan when it went from a closed country to an open country. For the first time, the common people found that the shogun, daimyo, or samurai's ability to do as they pleased and trample them underfoot was intolerable, and they overthrew the Tokugawa government and destroyed the feudal system. That was the Meiji Restoration.

鎖国から開国へ。．．．．． 世界の風はどっと日本へ吹きこんできました。国民は初めて自分たちが将軍や大名やさむらいから思うままにふみにじられて
いることがたまらなくなり、徳川幕府を倒して封建制度を打ちこわしました。それが明治維新であります。
During this period, people were learning about all sorts of things from foreign countries and, thinking that Japanese culture had fallen behind, they wanted to quickly catch up. Because of that, moreover, there were strong, repeated requests for a parliament to be established and a constitution to be decided upon. In this way, in the 22nd year of Meiji, the Meiji Constitution was finally enacted. Now, people’s property and assets were protected from being arbitrarily taken away by those who ran the government. People were also not to be jailed without due cause and violating the freedom and rights of citizens was determined to be impermissible.
その頃の人々は何でも外国に見ならって、早く日本のおくれた文明をとりもどしたいと思いました。そのためには早く議会を開いてほしい、憲法も定めてもらいたいと強い申し出で、しかも度々ありました。こうして明治二十二年ついに明治憲法は制定されたのです。それには政治をとる人が国民の財産を勝手にとりあげてはならない、わけもなく牢屋入れはいけないと、即ち国民の自由や権利を守ってはいけないということが定めてあります。
However, this constitution differed from the constitutions of other countries in a few ways. That is to say, this constitution was created by those who were already in positions of power or who were already established within the government. Therefore, the commitment to fundamental human rights was lukewarm at best.

しかし この憲法は 外国の憲法とは少しだがいていました。とゆうのは これを作った人たちが人民ではなくて 政府の人やそのころの実権をにぎっていた少数
の人たちであったために 人民の基本的人権をまもる点についてなおぬいところがあったのです。
The rationale behind the Meiji Constitution was not that freedoms and rights were received from Heaven by humans and granted at birth, but instead were rights extended within the purview of the law, and the law determined how much freedom and rights could be curtailed. In this way, the overtures within the Constitution towards establishing human rights were lukewarm. One reason this was so is that the citizenry did not yet clearly understand how precious basic human rights are.
く、法律の範囲でみとめられたもので、法律でならこの自由や権利をどんなにおさえてもよいとゆうふうに考えられてしまいました。それは憲法の定め方がなまぬるかったとゆうこともありますが、一つには国民に基本的人権がどんなに尊いものであるかとゆうことがまだはっきりわかっていなかったからであります。
Before long, the deficiencies in the Meiji Constitution inflicted a great calamity upon the public. After the Manchurian Incident, military personnel increasingly took control of the government and misused it, and human rights were rapidly suppressed under the law.

この欠かんはやがて国民の上に大きな禍をまねきました。満州事変以来、軍人が政治をとるようになると、それを悪用して、法律でどしどし人権をおさえてしまいました。
この欠かんぱ・やが一張民のうに
大きな謎をまでもした。塊評事議
来軍政をとるようになると、
様式を拡張して、法律でどしし
権
In order to accomplish their personal aspirations, military personnel completely disregarded the rights of the people. They made it so that citizens were not allowed to freely express their thoughts or opinions and arrested those who stood in opposition to government policies one after the other. They ended up starting the Pacific War. Because of this, Japanese citizens had to experience the miserable hardships of defeat in war. The citizens knew that they didn't want this to happen again, so they conducted a comprehensive reflection on the previous way of thinking. It is these circumstances that ushered in the establishment of a new constitution.
軍人たちはおのれの野望をなしとげるため、国民の人権を徹底的に無視しました。国民の考えや意見は自由にいわけないようにし、また政府の政策に反対するものはどしどしあい捕するといった工合についに太平洋戦争を初めてしまいました。そのため国民は敗戦とゆうみじめな苦しみをなめさせられることになったのです。国民はふたたびこうしたことを繰り返してはならないと考え今までの考え方に根本的な反省が加えられました。そうして新しい憲法はこびとなったのです。
Under the new constitution, it clearly established that no one can violate our basic human rights; and, of course, this extends to our descendents as long as they are Japanese citizens.

新憲法には 私たちは勿論 私たちの子孫至るまで日本国民であるかぎり誰でもこの基本的人権はおかされることがないと はっきり定められました。
新憲法に至るまで日本国民であるか、この基本的人権は守られることがないと、私たちは決して帰るわけがない。
Should a law that suppresses human rights be made, it will be judged in the Supreme Courts and be invalidated.

もし これをおさえるような法律が出来ても 最高裁判所で裁判して、その法律を無効にすることが出来るのです。
However, these basic human rights must be exercised for the benefit of a wide variety of people. Expressing one's own opinion is one component of fundamental human rights, but one should not express opinions that do not benefit people by writing books or in other ways. Freedom does not mean that you do not think of the burden you are placing upon others and doing whatever you wish.

しかしこの基本的人権は大ぜいの人々のためになるように使わなければなりません。
自分の意見を発表することは基本的自由の一つでありますが、人々のためにならないような意見を本に書いてはなりません。自由とは、人の迷惑を考えず何をしても自分さえよければよいとゆうことではありません。
The basic human rights stipulated within this constitution are as follows:

- The infliction of torture and cruel punishments are absolutely forbidden.
- Every person shall have the freedom to choose his or her own occupation.
- No one will have their assets unfairly seized.
- Men and women have equal rights.
この憲法に定められた基本的人権は
拷問されたり、むごたらしい刑罰を受けることは
ない。
誰でも好きな学問をすることが出来る。
自分の財産は不当にとられることはない。
男女はすべて同権である。
とゆうようなことであることでしょう。
In order to acquire these basic human rights, European countries have fought literally blood-drenched battles continuing for several hundreds of years. When that is considered, the efforts of Japanese citizens are not even comparable.

ヨーロッパの国々ではこの基本の人権を得るために何百年にもわたって文字通り血みどろなたたかいをつづけてきました。それと思うと日本国民の努力はまるでくらべものにならないくらいです。
ヨーロッパの風で、この基本的人権を、何百年にもわたって文字通り実現しようと、日本国民が努力をしてきました。その結果、日本は現在の民主主義の国となりました。
We Japanese have just now undergone the most painful of hardships, that of being defeated in war. Our houses were burned down, and many of our fellow countrymen have died. As a result, we have been granted something precious. This time for certain, no matter what happens, we the citizens of Japan with all our might must protect it and defend it against violation.

いま私たちは敗戦とゆう最も苦しい目にあいました。私たちの家は焼かれ、たくさんの同胞が死んでいきました。その結果として、授けられた尊いもの
であります。こんどこそ、どんなことがあっても私たち日本国民の力で絶対におかされないようにまもっていかなければなりません。
Popularization of Democracy in Post-War Japan
Commander Alfred Rodman Hussey belonged to the Government Section of the Supreme Commander for the Allied powers (SCAP) under the occupation of Japan from 1945 to 1948. He closely worked with Mr. Hitoshi Ashida, the President of the Constitution Popularization Society, to promote the spirit of peace democratic Constitution. Upon returning to the United States, he brought back the files of SCAP Government Section and donated them to the University of Michigan Center for Japanese Studies. The documents are preserved and held at the Special Collections Library at the University of Michigan Library.

**Related Sources**

- The Constitution Popularization Society:
  - Photo album - the photos from Celebration of the Constitution, "Juvenile Books and Publications on the New Constitution" at the National Diet Library, Japan.
  - Shin Iroha karuta (new Iroha word cards) at the Nara Prefectural Library and Information Center. (Article about this collection)
  - Report of the Constitution Popularization Society 「憲法普及事業概要報告 Kenpo Fukuyukai jigyo gaiyo hokoku」 at the National Archives of Japan.
  - Documents related to the Constitution Popularization Society at the National Diet Library.
  - Documents at the National Archive of Japan.

- Birth of the New Constitution of Japan:
  - Constitution of Japan (Original, Japanese) (English) (Bilingual source)
  - Imperial Rescript at the 88th Imperial Diet opening ceremony 第八十八回帝国議会開院式勅語, at the National Archives of Japan.
  - Imperial Rescript at the Promulgation Ceremony on November 3, 1946, at the National Archives of Japan 日本国憲法公布記念式典に於て賜った勅語・昭和二十年十一月三日 (English)
Popularization of Democracy in Post-War Japan | Sources | Online Exhibits | MLibrary

© 2018 Proudly powered by Omeka.

Emperor, Imperial Rescript Denying His Divinity (Professing His Humanity), Kanpo Gogai 「官報号外」, Showa Niju-ichi Nen Ichi Gatsu Tsuitachi Shosho [Ningen Sengen], January 1st, 1946.
Potsdam Declaration

Nihonkoku kenpo tanjo Birth of the Japanese Constitution DVD (NHK Enterprise, 2007)
Related documents at the National Diet Library
Report by the Supreme Commander of Allied Powers, "The Political Reorientations of Japan".

"Heiwa kokka" no tanjo 「平和国家の誕生」, WADA Haruki, Iwanami Shoten, 2015.

Independence of new Japan:

Treaty of San Francisco, Peace Treaty with Japan signed in San Francisco on 8 September 1951. (English) (Japanese)
Japan Center for Asia Historical Records (Homepage)

History of Gentō


Kondo, Hidezo:

Hidezo hizakurige, by Hidezo Kondo
Chronicle (Japanese) from the Kondo Hidezo Museum, Chikuma city, Nagano, Japan.
Resource Webio online dictionary
Kondo Hidezo no sekai by Masayuki Minejima, 1984.
Related works held at the National Diet Library of Japan