

The Role of the Japanese Government in International  
Cooperation Field in Disaster  
Risk Management Taking: The Case of Thailand  
Yuna Kamiya

Abstract

Given climate change and global warming, the environment has been changing. Because of this, countries are required to have multi-bonds. This thesis discusses the Japanese government's presence and how it contributes in the field of disaster management in terms of international cooperation.

As a case study, the JICA's project in Thailand is discussed. Through the facts in this program, the

Japanese government's ways of assistance are shown clearly. This thesis discusses what is the best system for Japanese international assistance for further development. In conclusion, it is suggested that Japan can actively contribute to the disaster management field in Asia. And in the process, Japan can show its merits to global society. By having the mind of 'Capacity Development', Japan could make a certain contribution to give a new angle in the field of international cooperation.

The Importance of the Bases in Okinawa for the U.S. as the  
Security in the Pacific  
Ocean: The Visions of the Postwar World and the Present  
Haruna Kobayashi

Abstract

These days, the problem of the U.S. bases in Okinawa has been widely discussed. Why are the U.S. bases in Okinawa now? To understand this question, the history of the U.S. bases in Okinawa should be researched. By doing that, we will learn why the U.S. acquired its military bases in Okinawa. Although the U.S. was not interested in Okinawa until World War II. It is vital that we examine its postwar visions for a deeper understanding of the U.S. attitude towards Okinawa in the postwar period. In discussing what vital roles Okinawa played in U.S. national security policy, we will be able to discover whether the visions of U.S. national security after WWII still work at present or not. It can be said that the U.S. had clear postwar visions about Okinawa during W.W.II, which would also explain the reasons for the U.S. presence in Okinawa. In order to find out the solution of the Okinawa problem, we must learn from the past. This thesis suggests what direction the U.S. should take from now on.

# Why the Atomic Bomb Was Dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki

Naomi Murata

## Abstract

The purpose of my thesis is to examine the reasons why the atomic bomb was used. This question involves three distinct issues. The first is whether the American leaders believed the use of the atomic bomb was inevitable or not. The second issue is that the bomb was used without warning and against cities. The third is whether or not it was necessary to bomb two cities instead of one.

The evidence shows that the U.S. leaders wanted to end the war without further invasion. The rushed use of the atomic bombs were not dictated by military necessity. Secondly, it was possible to target a non-urban city with an explicit warning. The third point is that if they had not put pressure on themselves to end the war before the Russians came in, the bombing of the second city might have been undertaken with more forethought. Given the facts mentioned above, I conclude that it is very difficult to bring justification for the usage of the atomic weapons.

# The Possibility of the Article 9: The Resolution of Structural Violence

Natsuki Adachi

## Abstract

The theme of my thesis is the concept of Article 9 in the Japanese Constitution. The question I raise is: "What can Japan do in regards to peacemaking with this Article?" For my thesis, I set the following hypothesis- a peaceful situation is important for overcoming structural violence and we cannot resolve it with hard power. And this is where Japan can play a key role.

To prove my hypothesis, I will begin by arguing about conflict prevention. I will show the failure of conflict resolution with hard power and the need for settlement of structural violence. After examining structural violence, I move to introduce the concept of human security and conflict prevention as measures for diminishing it. Then I discuss the importance of reconciliation, and I argue that Article 9 has the same vision with human security and its possibility for peacemaking. In the next section, I will focus on the *hibakusha* (those who experienced the atomic bombs) as representatives who overcame hatred and pursued reconciliation. I examine their activities to convey their wish. Through discussing the importance of their activities, I argue that Japan should contribute to the international community by working to convey their messages shown in Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution.

# The Symbolic Meanings of Pearl Harbor in American Foreign Policy: From 1941 through 2001

Mari Aiba

## Abstract

This thesis considers the symbolic meaning of Pearl Harbor and its importance in shaping public opinion and official policy, and illustrates that Pearl Harbor was given a special significance, beyond the historical importance of Japan's attack in 1941, that greatly affected American foreign policy.

This thesis has three parts. Chapter one considers discourse created during the Second World War through President Roosevelt's address. Chapter two explains changes brought to American diplomacy and national security policy. Chapter three examines the symbolic use of Pearl Harbor with comparison to the response to the 9/11 terrorist attacks in 2001.

Pearl Harbor soon became an icon for enemy treachery after Japan's 1941 attack and America's military action was justified as both righteous revenge and protecting the homeland. Pearl Harbor also became the turning point that the U.S. abandoned isolationism and started the expansion of armaments in order to, ostensibly, defend American soil from future attacks. When such an attack occurred on September 11, 2001, Pearl Harbor was used as a fitting symbol and the U.S. has once again adopted a foreign policy stance which justifies military retaliation as righteous revenge combining with homeland security. While symbolism of Pearl Harbor was repeatedly used even in the postwar period, it has provided simple discourse and stressed American justice all the

# What Happened in the Iraq War: From the Perspectives of U.S. Soldiers Naoko Ishida

## Abstract

My thesis shows the real situation during the Iraq War from the perspective of U.S. soldiers. This paper uses the testimonies of "Winter Soldiers," who are American soldiers participating in the Iraq War, to examine the real conditions that they experienced during the war. My question is as follows: "What motivated the "Winter Soldiers" to testify about what they did in Iraq?" This question occurred to me because the reasons for their testimonies were hard to comprehend. My hypothesis is that the soldiers chose to testify what they did in Iraq in order to restore their humanity or their morality which they lost in the Iraq War. This hypothesis was generated when I found the following dilemma; although soldiers regretted what they did in Iraq and recognized they were unacceptable from a humanitarian perspective, they had no other way in the environment of the Iraq War. I discuss how the U.S. soldiers violated the International Humanitarian Law and verify the hypothesis by focusing on the circumstances of the Iraq War, the method of military training and the psychological trauma of the soldiers in times of war, which affects the behavior of soldiers.

Language Education Policy in Multicultural Australia:  
What Japan Can Learn from Language Education Policy  
in Australia  
Ayano Kawai

Abstract

This paper considers the language education policy in Australia that was developed in the shift of Australian society from White Australia to multicultural Australia. The Australian government has provided assistance for language education and programs for assisting immigrants. I believe that Japan can learn from the attitude of the Australian government and the practice of language education in Australia. The purpose of this paper is to clarify how Japan can adapt a multicultural language education policy to a mono-cultural society and what kind of lessons Japan can learn from the practices in Australian language education policy. This paper is composed of three chapters. Chapter I will examine the history of change in Australian society and the reason why Australia needed to make a national language policy. Chapter II will discuss the history of English education and the history of education of community languages in Australia. In Chapter III, we analyze three examples in several Australian states to shed light on the actual situation of language education in Australia. Through this paper, I argue that it is important for Japan to develop a language education policy which keeps harmony between unity and diversity to cope with multiculturalism. Also, the Japanese government should propose a policy to cope with language education as a national problem while we should reflect the voices from the bottom-up to develop a government policy that can meet various demands by immigrants.

# The Dropping of Atomic Bombs on Japan in World War II

Rie Okada

## Abstract

Two atomic bombs were dropped on Japan at the end of World War II. Those two bombs were used against human beings for the first time in history. More than hundreds of thousands of Japanese people lost their lives within seconds. Even if some survived, they were to suffer from the atomic-bomb radiation.

There has been a question as to why the United States used the atomic bombs against Japan. There has been a big debate over its decision to use them in World War II. The myth that Truman faced categorical choices and decided to drop the bombs to shorten the war as soon as possible to save hundreds of thousands of both American and Japanese people has been believed by many Americans. This thesis will counter the myth by using the just war theory.

In this thesis, there are three main points: right intention, last resort, and distinction and proportionality, which are the principles in the just war theory. While the reason why America dropped the bombs on Japan was mainly because of the diplomatic relationship with the Soviet Union, there were other ways to shorten the war. They did not consider the inability of distinction by using the atomic bombs. What America did to Japan must not be considered just.

# American Actions in the Gulf War: Were They “Excessive” As a Member of the United Nations?

Ayami Ohta

## Abstract

This thesis focuses on America’s actions in the Gulf War, especially whether America’s actions in the war were excessive or not.

In this thesis, I focus on three American actions; the start of the war, the attacks on Iraq soldiers, and the attacks on the common people. I also examine whether the Gulf War was started in the framework of the United Nations and whether the American attacks on Iraq soldiers and civilians were correct. My conclusion is that the start of the war was “partly” acceptable because America tried to start the war with diplomatic efforts. But I cannot say it was perfectly acceptable because America used bribery, threats and pressure during negotiations to get support from other members of the United Nations. And also the attacks on Iraqi soldiers and attacks on civilians were excessive, in other words ,the attacks on them were too much and the actions were beyond the just cause for the war. It seemed that America’s real just cause for the war was to show American honor and credibility to satisfy American national interests, a feat which was inarguably accomplished.

America tried hard to make the Gulf War look like a “good war” and many Americans have come to think that the Gulf War was a just war.

# Child Soldiers in Sierra Leone: Searching for Causes That Have Made Children Become Soldiers

Yurina Takahashi

## Abstract

This paper focuses on the issue of child soldiers in Sierra Leone. During the 11 years civil war, vast numbers of children were used as soldiers. Children had to live under harsh conditions and they had terrible experiences as child soldiers. The purpose of this paper is to examine what forced these children to become soldiers.

There are three factors to be considered through research; civil war, socio-political and economic factors, and traditional structure. All of them intervened and became the causes of making child soldiers. A long lasting civil war was the main factor for using children as soldiers. As McKay and Mazurana indicate, 48,000 children were recruited into the conflict. As for socio-political and economic factors, the corrupt government and disempowerment of the young are really important causes. Finally, traditional structures such as initiation practices where children learn how to fight etc makes it easier for young people including children to join the forces. These are factors that made children become child soldiers in Sierra Leone. Children become soldiers and kill people against their will, despite the fact that they have rights to enjoy their life as children.

# Save the Child Laborers: What We Can Do as Consumers for the Children Working in Cocoa Groves in the West Africa

Yuumi Tanaka

## Abstract

The title of the thesis is “Save the child laborers~ what we can do as consumers for the children working in cocoa groves in the West African countries~”. The research question is as follows: “Is it possible to solve the child labor problems through fair-trading?” Many books about child labor in cocoa groves say that fair trade is one of the ways to solve the child labor problems. My argument is that not only buying fair trade chocolate but also creating opportunities for people to learn about child labor can solve the problem.” Chapter I explains the definition and actual conditions of child labor, and numbers and kinds of job they are doing are examined. Chapter II is focused on the numbers of child laborers and the kinds of risks they are taking in cocoa groves in the West African countries. Some voices of child laborers are focused on. Through examining surveys and listening to the voices of the child laborers, the reasons why we should eliminate child labor are explained. In Chapter III, how we solve the child labor problems is mentioned. One of the ways is by buying fair trade chocolate. However, in addition to buying fair trade chocolate, I conclude that we need to create opportunities for the public to learn of the existence of child labor. Education is more important for saving child laborers.

# The Possibility of 20/20 Vision: The Way to Abolish Nuclear Weapons

Emi Terada

## Abstract

This graduation thesis describes the reason why 20/20 vision is effective in abolishing nuclear weapons by explaining the possibilities for 20/20 vision. At the end of WWII, two atomic bombs were dropped on Japan. Not only did many people die, but many people still suffer as a consequence of the bombings even today. Despite this fact, some countries possess nuclear weapons and this could cause a world crisis. To prevent this world crisis, 20/20 vision is effective because it put special emphasis on the cooperation among cities to abolish nuclear weapons. There are two main factors of significance. Firstly, the casualties in war are always the citizens living there. During strategic bombings in WWII, the targets were cities and citizens. Regarding this fact, the national security only protects the nation, so it's necessary to protect the citizens which are the primary people affected by war. Secondly, cities are where there are high concentrations of civilians. Tragedies always occurred in cities like Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

In conclusion, 20/20 vision has a great possibility in that this vision put special emphasis on the cooperation among cities which play essential roles for promoting peace.

The United States and the United Nations:  
A Case Study of the Iraq War  
Mai Watanabe

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to examine what is needed for the United Nations to play a central role as the world governance body in the field of security affairs. Nowadays, it is highly visible that the United States has hegemony to provoke wars. The United States sometimes ignores international agreements and takes action on an individual basis.

The Iraq War is one example. Why did the United States have a hostile attitude towards the United Nations at the time of the U.S.-led War in Iraq? Is the United States' use of military force in Iraq legal under the United Nations Charter? For the international community, the United States unilateral stance is a big problem. The characteristic of American diplomacy is "unilateralism". In my opinion, to change this stance of the United States, there is a possibility that the United Nations can be a tool to change American diplomacy. However, there are some defects in the United Nations. With little influence of the United Nations, the wars expanded and the United States started wars such as the war in Iraq. So, this paper will mainly focus on what is needed for the United Nations and how to change its structure. I suggest that system reforms are the most important thing for the United Nations in order to change American diplomacy as a world governance body in the field of security affairs.

How Can Drive the United States into Anti-Cluster  
Munitions Regime?:  
Comparison of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the  
Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons  
Megumi Yano

Abstract

The theme of this thesis is legally binding instruments on cluster munitions. This thesis compares two major approaches to regulate cluster munitions by international conventions, the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) and the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW). There must be some differences between them because the major producers of cluster munitions continue negotiation on the CCW while they rejected the CCM. The first Chapter explains the history and characteristics of the CCM and the CCW. The second Chapter analyses the stance of major producers of cluster munitions toward cluster munitions. They stress the military utility of them while they are aware of the hazards on civilians caused by unexploded ordnances of cluster munitions. They pursue technical developments to solve the issue. The third Chapter analyses discussions at the Oslo Conference (February 2007) and the Dublin Conference (May 2008) in the Oslo Process. The participants agreed on a legally binding instrument on cluster munitions which cause unacceptable humanitarian harm on civilians. However, they had to compromise in order to reach agreement and the CCM did not abolish cluster munitions completely. This thesis concludes that there is not much difference between the outcome of these two approaches.

# War as a Global Business: Considering Why Security Has Been Privatized

Mika Yoshida

## Abstract

Private Military Firms (PMFs) have become popular in the war industry throughout the world now. Those firms were especially engaged in the Iraq war and they also continued staying after the Iraq war to reconstruct the nation. One of the largest PMFs is named "Blackwater", which is a U.S. company. Blackwater developed the war business and caused many serious violent crimes that ignored human rights and produced a lot of victims. Some regulations or laws should be created and adapted to the private military industry. In this thesis, it is suggested that the Iraq war is different from other wars in terms of using PMFs. Blackwater was one of the largest PMFs, and its serious incidents are mainly discussed. Also, Human Rights First's opinions of improvements and recommendation for PMFs such as the need to strengthen the U.S. criminal accountability, to control and oversee PMFs functions, and to create a restriction on the use of force, as well as to create international standards covering private security providers, are discussed. In the end, I conclude that the U.S. does not have to try so hard to engage in wars and outsource the security area to PMFs.

The U.S. and the Foundation of Israel :  
From the Perspective of Palestine  
Yukiko Tohyama

Abstract

The purpose of this thesis was to explore the influence of the United States' recognition of Israel on the Palestine issue. Another aim was to learn from lessons of history to solve this issue. Finally, the foundation of Israel was examined from the perspective of Palestine.

This thesis focused on President Truman's stance toward Palestine to discover why he could not feel sympathy toward the Palestinians, though in the meantime, he cared very much about the Jewish people. A few factors affected Truman's support for the Jews such as the impression Holocaust left on him, his long term friendship with a Jewish man, and the political situations of the time. It was found that Truman lacked the understanding of the Palestinians which is why he could not predict the aftereffects of his recognition of Israel.

The foundation of Israel in 1948 caused the destruction of the Palestinian society; the "Nakba", which was revealed as the ethnic cleansing of the Palestinians by the Israelis. This thesis showed that it is essential to understand the people of Palestine and what they experienced to solve the Palestine issue, and suggested that the United States should first understand the true facts behind Palestine to be involved in the Middle East.