

The U.S. Politics and Religion: What Drove Religion to Participate in the U.S. Politics?

Madoka AKESHIRO

2008FB002

Abstract

The Religious Right has influenced US politics since the 1970s. In the 1960s, a faction of Christians began to feel a sense of crisis, a fall of the US traditional values. Participating in politics was a realistic measure for them to secure US society from moral degeneracy. They have supported the Republican Party as the Religious Right and become its strong support base. The Religious Right's aim is to contribute to the establishment of the Republican administration by their overwhelming political influence and to realize policies favorable to them. The realization of anti-abortion law is the first step for the Religious Right to resume US traditional values. The reason the Religious Right had succeeded over the last 30 years is that they had been united by a common goal. However, they began to lose their power because the issue of artificial abortion is getting less able to play an important role in uniting the Religious Right tightly. Now, the Religious Right is split into two groups. One group conservatively sticks to the issue of artificial abortion and the other expands their interest to the issue of international human rights. The Religious Right has to find a common goal which can reunite it to regain the political influence like its heyday.

Investigation of American Journalism in September 11:

~In the Search of a Great Knowledge of Human Nature~

Takanori ICHIKAWA

2008FB041

Abstract

Journalism has to provide diverse opinions in democratic countries because it has a numerous effect on society and people. In the aftermath of September 11, however, American journalism carried biased reports including broadcasts and news article. This paper will focus on the role of journalism in American society to shed light on why American journalism carried biased reports post September 11, in spite of American values. The first chapter will explore what is the situation of news reporting post September 11, specifically on broadcasts and news article in the United States. The second chapter will explore why American journalism mistook patriotism and analyze the problems of patriotic coverage. The third chapter will explore the nature of American journalism by revealing American values, the turning point of American journalism and independent journalism. And the last part describes the responsibility of journalism from the day of the terrorist attacks to ten years later. As a result, American journalism couldn't provide sufficient information that includes perspective on Middle East such as the side attacked, a pain inflicted on the victims of war. Based on the lessons and reflections from September 11, the modern era journalism has a consciousness of being "transnational" and has to encourage the movement of peaceful settlement through dialogue. In conclusion, when journalism receives and analyzes some information about the issues beginning with an international situation, the most important thing is to have a profound insight into human nature.

Unilateralism and Hard Power in American Foreign Policy:

What Kind of Foreign Policy the U.S. Should Adopt

Kaori IMANISHI

2007FB048

Abstract

Why does the U.S. take unilateral military action even though the United Nations aims for multilateral cooperation to make the world peaceful and safe? There are three main reasons. First the U.S. believes that its military is strong enough to fight a war without support from other countries. Second, the U.S. can take action freely when it acts alone. When the U.S. works multilaterally, its actions can be restricted by multilateral agreements. Third, the U.S. believes it can act unilaterally without resistance from others; however, taking military actions alone means taking risks alone. Also those actions could lack legitimacy and lose other nations' willingness to cooperate with the U.S. Thus there are some elements that tempt the U.S. to act unilaterally, but multilateralism is beneficial to the U.S. in the end in terms of maintenance of international order and share of costs. Therefore, the U.S. should put emphasis on multilateralism and soft power in its diplomacy. The world requires the U.S. to lead multilateral world with respect for other countries' cultures and values. The U.S. can maintain its dignity as a global leader and gain trust from others by pursuing global interest with other nations. Additionally, the U.S. will receive the benefit from peaceful world created by the multilateral world in the long run.

Nuclear Power Plants and Poverty

Nuclear Power Plants are Working at the Cost of Poor People's Safety

Aya ITO

2008FB053

Abstract

My thesis discusses poverty in which the weak people are the ones to suffer by radiation. The rich people sacrifice many lives and the safety of the poor in order to have employees to work at nuclear power plants. It happens both in Japan and in foreign countries. In Japan, the government relies on the poor people to keep nuclear power plants working. Nobody wants to work with the risk of losing life. However, those poor people do not have other ways to earn their living. The government and electric power companies do not guarantee their safety during work hours in nuclear power plants and it can lead the workers to die, in the end. At the uranium mines all over the world, another weak people are tortured differently. When developed countries get uranium, the weak around the world are injured by radiation at uranium mines. Uranium itself could be money, so the existence of uranium make worse between developing nations which are exporting uranium. Also, many uranium mines are located in area that inhabitants have already live in for long time. Although those inhabitants cannot get any benefit from uranium, they are forced to work at uranium mines and accept radiation exposure. Not only laborers who are working at uranium mines but also unrelated inhabitants are damaged by the polluted environment. They cannot avoid being exposed whenever they live near uranium mines. The situation is still serious, but there is a truth that the government starts decontamination works for improving this situation little by little.

American Veterans in the Iraq War

How Do They Recover from the War Memories?

-Roles of the Government and NPO

Ayaka ITO

2008FB054

Abstract

When I was an exchange student in America, I learned about veterans' serious problem in American society, a high rate of suicide. As my research went on, I found out that Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder tortures many veterans after the war and I was wondering how veteran's lives are. This became an opportunity to think and write about this theme for my graduation thesis.

In this thesis, I would like to think about how veterans recover from PTSD and what they need to get their lives back. To support veteran's lives, the roles of the government and NPO are important. Especially, NPO's role is getting more important than the government because NPO offers more personal and precise services to veterans. Since NPO is an organization that people assemble to help people, NPO is closer to veterans not only physically but also psychologically in comparison to the government. NPO is facing severe financial problems, for the government cuts aid because of the present depression around the world. Therefore, NPO, which depends on the aid of the government, is facing severe financial problems. Taking the situation into consideration, I think the relationship between the U.S government and NPO is essential to create support for veterans better and more effective.

Legacy of My Lai Peace Park Project for 9/11

-Building Peace beyond Hatred-

Ayaka KOZAKI

2008FB087

Abstract

This thesis will seek clues for peace (cease in the use of military force) reconstruction after wars or terrorist attacks by looking at Mike Boehm's projects called "My Lai Peace Park Projects." Although he is a Vietnam War veteran, Mike Boehm managed to make peace between My Lai (where a massacre happened in 1968) and himself. By taking small actions to help people in Puerto Rico after Hurricane Hugo, he decreased hatred for his country, however more significantly he realized that there could be a positive response to evil. Acting beyond hatred is the first step for peace reconstruction. As importantly as putting aside all the hatred, mutual understanding plays yet a more decisive role because ignorance and indifference towards "the others" can cause the sort of violence that took place in My Lai. Mr. Boehm started the Art Exchange Program between children in the United States and in My Lai in order to make future wars harder to initiate. These lessons were, however, not inherited by President Bush. The government of the United States has a long history of revenge and therefore has never come to mutual understanding. The "us and them" mentality which exists in government and the people of the United States must be discarded for peace reconstruction.

Nixon Administration's Desire behind Okinawa Reversion

Yukari KUBO

2007FB100

Abstract

Nixon could get lots of votes and win the Presidential election thanks to southern strategy. It was that Nixon promised to solve the textile issue for the American people, especially who worked in textile industries. The textile issue was his public promises, so Nixon was forced to resolve the problem. Meanwhile, Okinawa reversion issue occurred between America and Japan. Nixon's administration made a plan how the negotiations on Okinawa reversion should be advanced (defined in NSDM13). According to NSDM13, Nixon's administration already admitted that keeping nuclear weapons in Okinawa was less useful. The negotiations on Okinawa reversion made progress, except for nuclear weapons. America tried to derive maximum advantage from Japan by dragging out the discussion of nuclear weapons. The negotiations mainly focused on US basing rights. Japan stuck to only name, "prior consultation system," to the end, but actually admitted the system was a hollow shell. However, Japan showed its room for compromise, America never brought up the nuclear topic. The nuclear issue was finally discussed in unofficial negotiations. An exchange condition for removing nuclear weapons was textile issue. Kissinger and Wakaizumi discussed about nuclear weapons and textiles, and finally came to a conclusion that America would remove nuclear weapons in return for Japanese export restraint of textiles. The Nixon administration agreed to remove nuclear weapons because Japan promised to cooperate to solve the textile issue. From this fact, it can be said that the Nixon Administration's desire behind Okinawa reversion was textiles.

Seeking for 21ST century ODA

-From Japanese ODA Diplomacy towards The Philippines-

Kengo MIZUTANI

2007FB239

Abstract

Official Development Assistance (ODA) is aid toward developing countries as government official aid. It has strong effects in developing countries due to the amount of money involved. Japanese ODA had special features compare with other countries' ODA. For example, it tends to be on economic infrastructure, it had many loan styled aid, and it is mainly aiding in Asia. In the past, especially from economic infrastructure based ODA, it caused some problems to be reconsidered. For example, roads and bridges were without maintenance after ODA. Local people do not know how to use materials that Japanese ODA gave. However, Japan is trying to change its ODA more to match social infrastructures. Social infrastructures contain meanings like human resource, human cored aid, corporate with local people and so on. This new tendency is called "Human Security ODA". I focused on this transition, how Japanese ODA has tried to improve its ODA, and how it worked so far. I think this can be a new image of Japanese ODA as 21st century ODA. Through research, we can know what and how Japanese diplomacy of ODA. I researched this report by using a case in the Philippines where Japanese ODA has enough experience and results. And I also used my field studies in the Philippines.

Revival of Article 9: What Japan should Learn from Costa Rica

Minami OIWA

2007F152

Abstract

Objective: To examine postwar pacifism in Japan; Article 9 ensures national security or guarantee peace for the individual; to clarify how Article 9 has effected on pacifism in Japan; to articulate the lack of what Japanese pacifism is seeking.

Method: Comparing Costa Rican Constitution and Japanese Constitution in terms of its formulation, the domestic and international factors of the abolishment of the army, and especially public awareness of peace and security. The differences become clear especially in how these constitutions have been applied to each nation's policy for half a century.

Results: Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution has played a certain role in realizing peace and security in the MAINLAND but ruled out and sacrificed Okinawans. The Japanese government had expanded the interpretation of Article 9 to militarize SDF, as a client state of the US. Costa Ricans believe that non-army is the greatest security and that they have to be pacifist, and both presidents and civilians have made efforts to push the policy into becoming closer to the idea of Article 12. Japanese people should learn the spirit of the strict operation of the Constitution. Before expanding the idea of Article 9, Japanese have to recognize the contradiction between Article 9 and Japan-US security treaty and civilian have to stop the government abuse Article 9 and apply the spirit of Article 9 to the reality. The Constitution cannot have effect without the will of the people.

A CHANCE LOST IN 1952: What the San Francisco Peace Treaty Brought to Japanese Diplomacy

Honami SEKIJIMA

2008FB147

Abstract

This paper considers why Japan's apology to China and the bilateral reconciliation after WWII were so delayed. Establishing a hypothesis that the San Francisco Peace Treaty since 1952, a separate treaty with the West, strengthened Japan-U.S. relations and deprived Japan of chances to consider the importance of the relationship with China and to regret its wrongdoings in wartime, this paper examines and compares differences between Japan's and Germany's approaches to reconciliation with China and Poland.

Both Sino-Japanese and West German-Polish relations became more adversarial at the beginning of the Cold War, strongly embedded in East-West antagonistic structure. West Germany which had not tied any peace treaty with victorious nations could make significant progress in reconciliation with Poland with sincere contrition and apology, taking advantage of the détente. In contrast, Japan which tied a separate treaty with the West had particularly strong relations with the U.S., based on the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, and practiced postwar reparation under the treaty. This situation not only allowed Japan to reconstruct its nation with a large extent of aids from the U.S., but also tied Japan to American policy of China: Japan concluded Sino-Japanese Peace Treaty with Taiwan non-legitimate government. It made Japan forget to regret its misdeeds and responsibility of the war and the peace treaty with Taiwan made Sino-Japanese reconciliation more complex. In these ways, this paper concludes that the underlying cause of delay of Sino-Japanese reconciliation is that the San Francisco Peace Treaty had been tied as separate treaty with the West.

The Role of Women in Reconciliation and Peace Building in Rwanda

Agatha Sugiura

2008FB155

Abstract

Rwanda was the site of one the most atrocious genocides in contemporary human history. Over the span of 100 days, more than 800,000 Tutsis and moderate Hutus were killed. As in many conflicts, Rwandan women were particularly vulnerable, targeted for brutal sexual violence as one of the tools of war and an instrument of genocide. Although women were victims of murder, rape, sexual torture and assault during the genocide, they play an important post-genocidal role of reconstruction and peace building.

Rwanda has made enormous strides forward in improving the number of women representatives. After the genocide, up to 70 percent of the surviving population consisted of women. Despite the scale of devastation, the Rwandan society endured and Rwandan women took immediate action to set their country on the path to recovery. However, much of its population still feels the effects of long-lasting trauma as a result of the genocide. The remaining issues in Rwanda prove to be obstacles to the social progress of women. The significant support from women's groups, local NGOs and the government, encouraged women to break through their difficulties. Today, female Parliamentarians have worked to improve women's economic rights, as well as pass laws that protect women from domestic violence and marital rape. In this paper I address the question of why Rwandan women can take initiative of reconstructing their nation and also examine the process of their peace building.

The United States and The Security Council

- Significance of the U.S. to work through the UNSC-

Chihiro TAKAGI

2008FB163

Abstract

The relationship of the UN and the U.S. is significant because it determines world peace and security. The end of the Cold War unrestricted the UN Security Council (UNSC) from ideological conflict. Yet, the UNSC could not prevent the U.S. from starting War in Iraq in 2003. The U.S. acted alone and started the War, without authorization from the UN.

Considering relations between the UNSC and the U.S, powerful states like the U.S. channel their power through international organizations as well as gaining international support to achieve their statecraft.

The Iraq War appeared to be an error; no weapons of destruction found, and now Iraq is a hotbed of terrorism. As the War was without authorization of the UNSC, it was hard to get international support, which made reconstruction of Iraq difficult. The G.W Bush administration criticized Iraq without any obvious proof; in fact, “the citizens should be liberated” did not exist and America “feared” they might threat the American way of life. They considerably misunderstood Iraqi.

There are two lessons of the Iraq War, the significance of the U.S. to work through the UNSC and importance of understanding the others. To resolve these two, there are some organizations, the Better world campaign and the United Nations Associations of the USA. They encourage the U.S. and the UN relations involving politicians and giving opportunities studying international issues to American students. These have possibilities to make the world a more secure one.

THE HISTORY AND THE EFFECT OF SPORTS FOR
AFRICAN AMERICAN PEOPLE
-THE LONG WAY TO ESTABLISH THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT
WITH JACKIE ROBINSON

2008FB226

Mika Takemura

Abstract

African Americans discrimination was present in not only public facilities but also in the world of sports. In my thesis, I focus on sports. Sport is familiar to us, and everyone has the opportunity to play one. So it is considered that sports were affected by the civil rights movement. My thesis focuses on one African American baseball player. The appearance of that player broke the baseball color line and changed American society. That was Jack Roosevelt Robinson. In 1946, Major League team, Brooklyn Dodgers scouted Robinson, and he joined the Brooklyn Dodgers. The Major League had not had an African American player since 1889, when baseball became segregated. He was the first man integrated into professional athletics in America. He broke the color line in baseball. My thesis question is why African American discrimination relaxed in the 1950s to the 1960s? The hypothesis is that starting racial integration in sports relaxed African American discrimination. Jackie Robinson, the first African American Major League baseball player, changes in the traditional basis of segregation contributed to the civil rights movement. His political activities supported the civil rights movement and helped establishing the Civil Rights Act in 1964.

Unauthorized Immigrants and Their Children in the United States:

Are Children of “Illegal” Immigrant Parents “Illegal”?

Yuka UNO

2008FB187

Abstract

The United States is a “nation of immigrants” and there are 40.2 million foreign-born in the country, about 12% of the entire population. Estimates are that approximately 11.2 million unauthorized immigrants were in the United States in 2010. Unauthorized immigrants are ‘all foreign-born non-citizens who are not legal residents. Most unauthorized residents either entered the United States without inspection or were admitted temporarily and stayed past the date they were required to leave’, according to the definition of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Three quarters of those unauthorized immigrants are Latinos, mainly coming from Mexico. Unauthorized immigration must not be allowed, but what about children of unauthorized immigrant parents? Some of them moved to the United States when they were very young and others were born there. The former is regarded as “illegal immigrants” and encountering difficult conditions of blocked opportunity and discrimination. However, their situation is totally not their fault. This paper will look at the reality of unauthorized immigrants seeking to make their life better in the United States and their children, who are called “undocumented students” because they do not have the necessary documents that guarantee legal status for them. This paper will also evaluate how the American government should deal with children of unauthorized immigrants.

The Role of the U.S. Military Bases in Okinawa under the U.S. Global Strategy, 1945 – 1952

So WATANABE

2008FB192

Abstract

This paper intends to prove that the U.S. military bases in Okinawa have been closely connected to the U.S. global strategy since World War II. To be more concise, despite some existing bitter feelings of local residents to the military facilities, the reason why the U.S. military bases remain in Okinawa is that possessing military bases at the time in that area was greatly appreciated by Truman administration in dealing with the advancement of international communism. For this reason, it could be considered that the U.S. officials managed to acquire Okinawa under America's reign through the Article 3 of the Peace Treaty. While developing bases, on the other hand, the U.S. global strategy faced a serious turning point which strongly accelerated its militarization. Therefore, the militarization of the Containment policy would perhaps encourage the construction of a large scale military complex in the islands. By examining closely the United States' intention to acquire Okinawa as a foothold in a critical situation along with the rise of the Cold War, it is possible to reveal how significant it was/has been for the U.S. national security to maintain military bases in Okinawa.