

Abstract

Transformation of the International System and International Security : The Modern, the Post-Modern, the Post-Modern/Modern Complex

YAMAMOTO Yoshinobu

The paper argues that international security and the role of the military reflect the basic characters of, and changes in, the international system. The paper also posits that the international system has transformed from the modern to the post-modern and then now to the post-modern/modern complex. In the modern era, the dominating dimension of security was conflicts between the states and the major function of the military was to fight for victory. After the Cold War, major power competition has gone backward in international politics and civil wars come to the fore. And, due to the spread and acceptance of such liberal norms as human rights and humanitarian assistance, the international society began to engage in civil wars on the basis of these norms. The military becomes to play a constabulary role in international engagements in civil wars. This role may be termed the post-modern military (a la Moskos). After 9.11, the United States with its allies made war against Afghanistan and then Iraq and engaged in civil wars afterward. The role of the military in these two civil wars was to defeat the insurgencies even though it has also played a constabulary role in the post war reconstruction. Into the 21st century, the military began participate in humanitarian assistance in disaster areas in a large scale; particularly after the tsunami hit Indonesia and other countries in 2004. The military of more than 20 countries come to relief, reflecting an increased sense of humanitarian norm in the post cold war international system. And, in the case of Japan' great earthquake and tsunami in 2011, the United States mobilized more than 20,000 troops alongside 100,000

Japanese troops. And, such multilateral security institutions as ARF and ADMM plus are now try to develop international cooperative framework for disaster relief in the Asia-Pacific region. Since HA/DR activities by the military are not deployed in conflict areas and thus there are no possibilities of use of force, the military that plays this role may be termed the post modern military part II.

The rise of newly emerging countries, particularly China, could revive modern elements of the international system while the post modern characteristics still continues to exist. The military thus would have to have the modern, post-modern, and post-modern part II functions at the same time.

Would the military coup take place in the US at 2012?

: Dunlap's Assumptions and Postmodern Military

YAGI Naoto

“A military coup has taken place in the United States, the year is 2012,” Charles Dunlap Jr. has argued his assumptions on the *PARAMETERS*, published by US Army War College at 1992. The thesis was entitled “The Origins of the American Military Coup of 2012”, and it gave an impact to many American military officers and security communities. It goes without saying, that his coup scenario was purely a literary device intended to dramatize his concern over certain contemporary developments affecting the armed forces, and not a prediction.

His assumptions- Origins of the American Military Coup- has developed 10 advices. (1) The armed forces focus exclusively on indisputable military duties. Even though they handled overlapping non-military duties, it doesn't necessarily mean the problems in non-military areas are the responsibility of the military to correct; (2) Do not divest the defense budget of perception-skewing expenses; (3) Assure to keep ROTC on a wide

diversity of campuses; (4) Orient recruiting resources that all echelons of society are represented in the military, without compromising standards, etc.

The theme of this volume is “the postmodern military.” The transition has been going on the international system as uncertainty in the world became widespread since the end of the Cold War. After 1990’s, the word “uncertainty” or “complexity,” has would come to be used extensively along with the end of the bipolar superpower system.

The armed force, which has been organized in the cold war era, would be going to change with large scale in the liberal democratic nations; so-called postmodern country. The change spreads from the hard aspect, for example, weapons or organizations, to the soft aspect, for tasks or educations. Supposing that changing process means the post-modernization, there are many issues and challenges in the post-modern military. Dunlap’s assumptions are not only the kind of admonitions toward post-modern military but also the arguments over important issues and challenges for the new security environment.

**USJ Cooperative Operation
in the Great East Japan Earthquake
: New aspect of USJ Alliance**

SHIMODAIRA Takuya

On March 11, a massive earthquake with a magnitude of 9.0 struck Sanriku-Coast, Japan. The ensuing tsunami swept across the Pacific coast of the Tohoku district, causing tremendous human and property damage. Over 100,000 troops from the Self Defense Forces (SDF) were called up to respond the disaster.

Operation Tomodachi was the operation of U. S. Armed Forces that supported Japan. The USS Ronald Reagan carrier provided a platform for air operations with SDF. U.S. forces were able to coordinate their efforts

immediately to provide support for the Japanese responders. The USS Essex, an amphibious assault ship with the 31st Marine Expeditionary Unit make all-out efforts for delivering water, blankets, food and other supplies.

Years of joint training and many interoperable assets facilitated the integrated alliance efforts.

This paper analyzes initial US-J cooperative Disaster Relief operations from the sea in the Great East Japan Earthquake. It aims to illustrate lessons learned in comparison with Tactical Memorandum, which includes observations of 2005 tsunami operation.

Changes of HA/DR Missions in the U.S. Forces

ISHIHARA Takahiro

It came to be widely known about the humanitarian support activities (Humanitarian Assistance /Disaster Relief: HA/DR) of the U.S. Forces through the TOMODACHI operation in the East Japan great earthquake.

Although this great supporting operation was carried out for the unprecedented disaster in an ally, humanitarian support activities are carried out for any country by the U.S. Forces.

Actually, many of such tasks have been carried out, and it seems that the meaning and positioning of these activities have been also changing with times since foundation.

Although the U.S. Forces have been carrying out the humanitarian support missions since their foundation, they recognized the diplomatic effect during the cold war era, and began the practical use of them, as Smart Power.

The activity continued to spread after the cold war in the 90s, institutionalized in a Bush administration, and became more efficient and effective.

The trend of favoring humanitarian assistance among U.S. public and the Parliament which led by mass media, and the experience from hurricane

"Katrina", the Indian Ocean tsunami, etc. are the background of these development.

The Trend of the Stability Operations in US : About the US Army Field Manual

FUJIKI Kan

In 1993, S. Huntington insisted that the duty of the armed forces was in the military role, not in the non-military role. But at present, the armed forces shoulder a lot of non-military roles. Has his insistence become meaningless in the current setting ?

After the Cold War, the US Armed Forces steered for the non-military role in order to orient themselves to the new contingencies. For example, we can find this change in the US Army Field Manual 3-07 "Stability Operations", that was revised based on the reflections of the Iraqi War.

However, on the enforcement of stability operations, many problems are still left unsolved. And this new directionality has not seem to completely take root in the US Army.

The need of non-military role will increase in the future. However, the insistence of Huntington is essentially still right because only the armed forces can take the military role that decides life and death of a nation. And it has the important meaning as the alarm bell for the role change of the armed forces. In particular, it is the alarm bell for the reflective action that solely considers the specific situations at the time.

**Relief operations for the 1923 Great Kanto Earthquake
of the Imperial Japanese Navy and the United States Navy
: With a Focus on the Leadership of the Imperial Japanese
Navy and the United States Navy at the affected area**

KURATANI Masashi

In response to the March 11 Great East Japan Earthquake and the resultant tsunami, the Japan Self-Defense Forces have still been engaged in disaster relief operations for four months.

When a massive earthquake hit the Kanto Region about 90 years ago, it caused massive damage about ninety years ago as well. The news was also reported to all over the world. Yokohama and Yokosuka were the worst-affected areas, and Yokosuka Naval Station located in there was also severely damaged.

Under such circumstances, the Great Kanto Earthquake occurred. What did the Imperial Japanese Navy do just after the disaster happened? What were the United States Navy's operations like? How was the relationship between the United States Navy and the Imperial Japanese Navy ?

This essay introduces the relief operations of not only the Imperial Japanese Navy but also the United States Navy which joined Japan's operations earlier than any other countries.

The Implications of AirSea Battle Concept

Kiuchi Hiroto

It is announced that “Air Sea Battle” concept is the countermeasure for “Anti-access, Area-denial(A2/D2)” strategy that has been developed by countries like China and Iran. And it seems that the primary target in “Air Sea Battle” concept is China, and the goal of this concept is to defeat China’s ongoing “Sovereignty” campaigns.

According to the concept, PLA is developing an advanced Anti-access/Area-denial network and associated capabilities threatening the regional stability and security.

China is trying to change the military balance in the Western Pacific region in its favor. And implement the systems capable of driving up the cost of US military access to the region to the unacceptable levels.

Unless offsetting or counter actions are taken by United States and its allies, the military balance in the Western Pacific region would become unfavorable and unstable.

While we build the “Dynamic Defense Force” which is indicated in National Defense Program Guidelines issued in last December, we have to transform the force equipment and promote the alliance to build the effective deterrence, suitable for the current security environment around our country.