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## ABSTRACTS

### **China Peacekeeping Diplomacy and Troop Dispatch: A New Avenue for Engagement with International Community**

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Approaching from a diplomatic perspective, the author clarifies the significance and issues of troop dispatch to the UN peacekeeping that China began in full-scale in 2000. China has solidly maintained a cautious attitude about dispatching troops concerning respecting sovereignty, complying with the principle of non-interference in internal affairs, limited use of force and other traditional principles. However, since the NATO bombing of Yugoslavia in 1999, China has increased involvement with UN affairs through dispatching troops to maintain and strengthen UN authority and roles in international security. China also added a new context of international contribution and responsibility in troop dispatch and created a constructive role for China in international security. The international community, nevertheless, is asking China for more concrete involvement in the consensus-building process, so that, China will move beyond troop dispatch to contribute to resolving dispute and building peace.

### **South Korean Armed Forces' International Peace Operations**

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South Korea has been sending troops for peace operations under the umbrella of the United Nations as well as coalitional forces. It participated in the Gulf War in 1991 and the peacekeeping operation in Somalia in 1993, as initial experiences for each type of activities respectively. These participations were based on its need to cooperate to the United States,

its allied partner, and also its eagerness to contribute to international peace appropriately to its prestige.

The majority of people in South Korea support the international peace activities. However, the experience of the Vietnam War, in which South Korea suffered many casualties, makes South Korean people extremely sensitive to send troops to a combat task even if it is a part of an operation for implementing peace. This reluctance can be observed in the feature of the Law on Participation in the UNPKO enacted in late 2009 which is restrained in using force.

The South Korean government should struggle to achieve the multiple and sometime incompatible goals, namely, cooperation with the United State which is a core element to its national security and support of the public which seek both “zero casualty” and a just cause.

## **Changing of the Guard: Cases of Dismissal of US Senior Military Leaders from MacArthur to McChrystal**

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53-92

Under the US Constitution, President is vested an unlimited power to remove senior military leaders as well as their civilian counterparts. However, cost of exercising this power in reality is too great to be simply ignored. This prompted several Presidents to shorten terms of the Joint Chiefs and made them subject to renewal. Thereby, they could effectively remove the Chiefs deemed “unfit,” simply by not renewing their terms. In other cases, Presidents “kicked upstairs” senior commanders, by moving them from positions of commanding wars, to higher, relatively managerial positions. Both of these techniques have been used as means to avoiding or minimizing any potential political cost associated with removing senior military officers. However, senior military leadership changes that took place under Secretary of Defense Robert M. Gates, make a stark contrast with the above Cold-War-era practices. Unlike his predecessors, Secretary Gates made clear that it was a dismissal and that it was his call. Besides, causes for relief of these officers are also different. Gates fired them

primarily because they failed to understand magnitude of problems that happened, and to exercise effective leadership in dealing with them. What lie behind are Gates' belief that today's wars should be given the most urgent priority and his fundamentals of leadership.

## **An Over View of the Nuclear Weapon Stockpile Management in the United States**

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Most of the nuclear warheads the United States currently possesses were manufactured during the Cold War period and have considerably exceeded the designed life assumed at manufacturing. Therefore maintaining component reliability of the nuclear warheads including ongoing certification is an urgent issue to avoid aging. One effective means is conduct of nuclear testing, but since 1992, the United States has been maintained its declaration of moratorium on nuclear testing.

There have been argument for several years in the United States on how to maintain the reliability of the nuclear weapons stockpile. Since the United States has suspended its nuclear testing and development of new nuclear warhead as for replacement of aging designs, there have been concern over the maintenance of scientific, technological and industrial bases of nuclear warhead production and management.

The author analyzes the nuclear weapons stockpile management policy of the Obama administration based on these backgrounds by identifying issues concerning the maintenance and control of nuclear weapon in the United States.

[ Research Report ]

## **Contemporary Significance of Reviewing the Defense Justice System: The Direction of the Future of Japan**

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115-138

Those who belong to the military must maintain discipline and order rigidly as individuals and as groups because the major duty of the military is defense of the nation against enemy intrusion and the military possesses powerful weapons. Therefore, military justice system sit in judgment on military related and other crimes committed by military personnel, giving judgment in accordance with military penal law and addressing the crimes at courts-martial. Japan has no military (penal) law nor courts-martial under the Constitution of Japan. However international peace keeping operations have advanced and a legal system assuming emergencies and Situations in Area Surrounding Japan has been established in recent years. So there have been considerable changes in the fields and conditions of activities of the self-defense forces. Therefore changes render it necessary to review defense justice system relating to the self defense forces to reflect contemporary significance in two areas: the maximum exertion of the action capabilities of the self defense forces and to secure civilian control over the self defense forces in the future.

For the future direction, it is necessary to review punishments; organize the crime categories; and reconsider a sence of balance, for example, how the law should equalize honor and treatment of the self defense force officials with their responsibilities and discipline. In regard to the defense court, it is necessary to secure legal professionals, limit the governing scope of the court, limit the major duty to finding facts and consign determining the appropriate punishments to civilian court, refrain from active participation of civilians in the lay judge system and review which style the court should adopt.