Further Reading

For other scholarship related to this course reader, the following resources are recommended:

• Lee Hudson Teslik, "Japan and Its Military," *Council on Foreign Relations*, April 13, 2006. Open-access availability here:

How did Japan get its "war-renouncing Constitution"? Though dated, this website provides comprehensive basics on the controversies surrounding Japan's postwar Constitution and development of its Self-Defense Forces (SDF).
Since the start of the second Abe administration, lawmakers supporting constitutional revision have been focusing on revising Article 96 rather than Article 9. Article 96 requires that any proposal to change the Constitution receive approval by two-thirds of parliamentary members in each chamber, followed by a national referendum. As a prelude to eventual revision of Article 9, Abe has been urging that Article 96 be amended to require only one half of Diet members to approve the proposal before seeking a national referendum.

• Richard A. Falk, *The Costs of War: International Law, the UN, and World Order after Iraq (*New York: Routledge, 2008).

Why couldn't international law prevent the Iraq intervention? This book will be suitable for upper-division and graduate students looking for more in-depth analysis on controversies of international law. Falk's basic thesis as elucidated in the first chapter is that America's Iraq intervention undermined the authority of the United Nations. It also damaged the legal capacity of human rights norms such as the Geneva Conventions that were designed to encourage voluntary international protection of civil societies from actions of oppressive national governments. The final chapter of Falk's book discusses a local and global citizen-organized "World Tribunal on Iraq" that was convened in Istanbul in June 2005. The four-day trial, based on excellent documentation, concluded that the American-led intervention flagrantly violated norms of international law by deceiving citizens, and reaffirmed legal mechanisms to check the power of governments to conduct "wars of choice" waged for strategic advantage only, as opposed to self-defense.

• Sabine Frühstück, *Uneasy Warriors: Gender, Memory and Popular Culture in the Japanese Army* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2007).

Frühstück's book offers firsthand insights on gender in the SDF and how military-inspired, crisis-bound masculinity and femininity are reinforced there. Frühstück's analysis includes interviews with men and women in the SDF and their spouses, recent popular culture, and comparisons with American military culture. The text is an excellent match with the article by Fumika Sato on Japan's "camouflaged" military.

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A shorter essay on gender in the military is provided by **Fumika Sato** [name order original], in, "A Camouflaged Military: Japan's Self-Defense Forces and Globalized Gender Mainstreaming," *The Asia Pacific Journal***,** Vol. 10, issue 22 no. 3, May 28, 2012**.** Sato points out that representations of gender have helped to "camouflage" the Japanese military. Japan's policy makers have actively used women's images to create an impression of the Japanese military as civilian-friendly. The SDF also routinely assigns males to do (perceived) "manly" jobs and females to do (perceived) "nurturing" roles such as nursing and clerical work.

• Michael Penn, *Japan and the War on Terror: Military Force and Political Pressure in the U.S.-Japanese Alliance* (London: I.B. Tauris, 2014).

Penn's analysis contains considerable primary source material on Japan's participation in the "war on terror" and on the implications of this effort for the "normalization" of the Japanese military. His main contribution is to show the extent to which Japanese participation in Iraq and Afghanistan served "alliance managers" or conservatives in the United States and Japan who want to change the Constitution. Penn also introduces dissenting intellectual leaders who stressed solutions such as increasing international dialogue rather than military confrontation. Penn's final point is that Japan, on the whole, has enjoyed good relations with the Islamic world, but that its "alliance managers" paid little attention to Japan's strengths in this area.

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