

Japan's Article 9 and its global impact



11 October 2014
Akira Kawasaki, Peace Boat

Japan's post-WWII Constitution

Promulgated on November 3, 1946

Came into effect on May 3, 1947

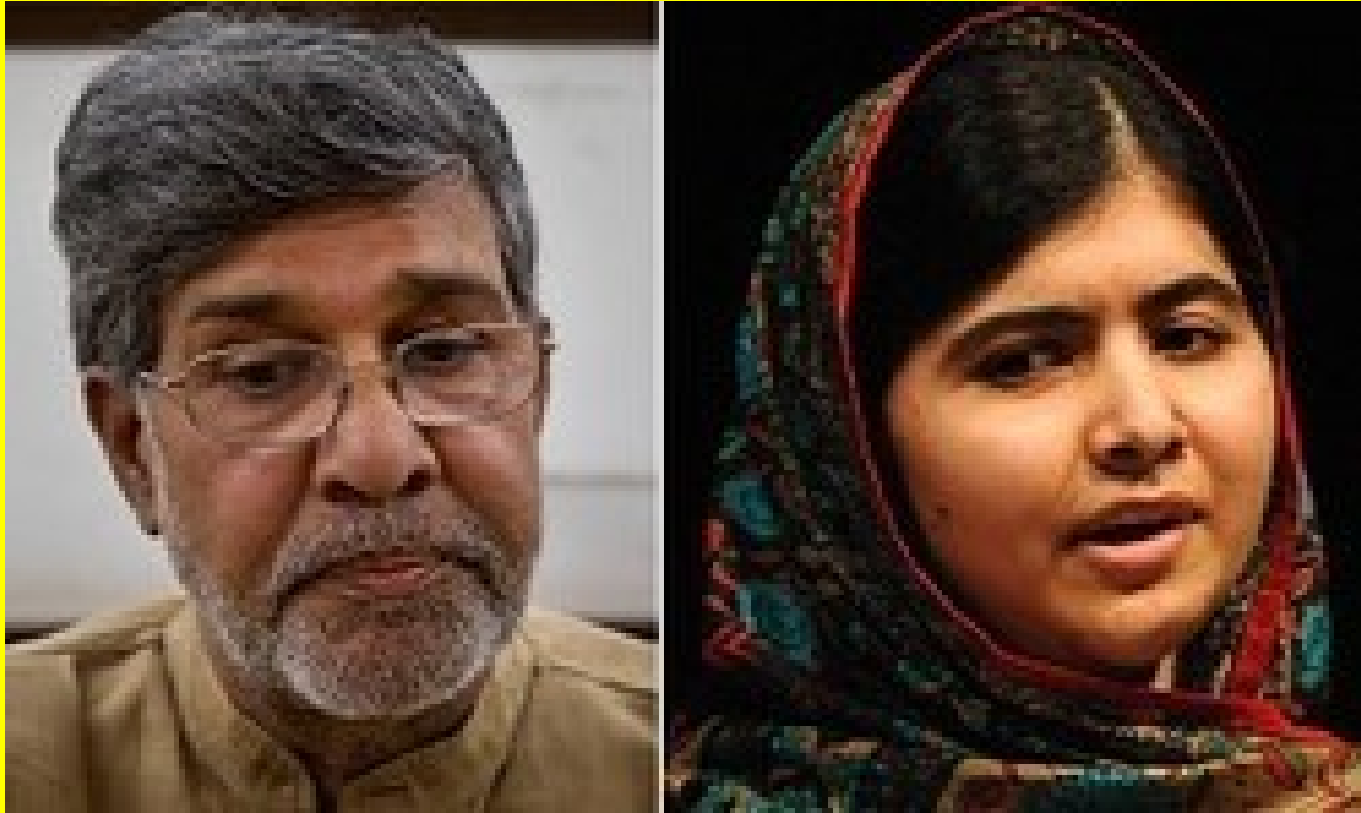
CHAPTER II RENUNCIATION OF WAR

Article 9.

1) Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes.

2) In order to accomplish the aim of the preceding paragraph, land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained. The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized.

Nobel Peace Prize 2014



Kailash Satyarthi and Malala Yousafzai

Article 9 nominated.

Why Article 9?

- Hiroshima, Nagasaki, August 6 and 9, 1945

More than 200,000 killed

- Japan under US rule - disarmed.
- Pledge to Asia and the world not to repeat the mistake.

Debate in Japan – a revision?

Revisionists

- Independent Constitution!
- Independent military!
- Stronger ties – full military cooperation with the US
- Contribution to UN force

Japan's defense

- 1954 Self-defense force (SDF)
“Defensive defense”
- 1960 Japan-US Security Treaty

Expanding

- 1992 UN PKO law
- 1997 US-Japan defense guidelines
- 2014 Collective self-defense decision

Reinterpreting Article 9

- Hurdles to Constitutional revision
- **Individual** self-defense and **collective** self-defense.
- Cabinet decision (July 2014) allowed to exercise collective self-defense – **now SDF can fight overseas** (conditioned, details to be decided at Diet in early 2015)
- Washington's pressure
- Japan's own nationalism

What **drives** to change Article 9?

- Continuity from pre-WWII Japan
(Ideology, leadership)
- Lack of regional mechanism – Cold War remains. (Korean Peninsula)
- Rise of China, power shift (economic, military)

世界は、
9条をえらび始めた。



 9条世界会議
GLOBAL ARTICLE NINE CONFERENCE TO ABOLISH WAR

Global Article 9 Campaign

Protecting Japan's Article 9,

Promoting Article 9 globally

www.article-9.org



1999
Hague Appeal for
Peace

2005
GPPAC UN
Conference
Global Partnership
for the Prevention
of Armed Conflict

2006
Vancouver World
Peace Forum

Towards a global peace that does not rely on force

1. Conflict prevention and peaceful settlement of disputes

2. Diversion of resources from the military to human development

3. Promoting human rights to live in peace

Article 9 as international peace mechanism?

1. Non-nuclear principles
2. Non-export of arms
3. Demilitarized zones (DMZs)
4. Nuclear-weapons-free zones
(Southeast Asia, Mongolia)
5. Regional peace mechanism
(ASEAN, SAARC, why not in Northeast Asia?)



Mairead Maguire,
Northern Ireland

Dialogue and non-
violence

Addressing root
causes of conflicts

Dealing with the
past and
reconciliation

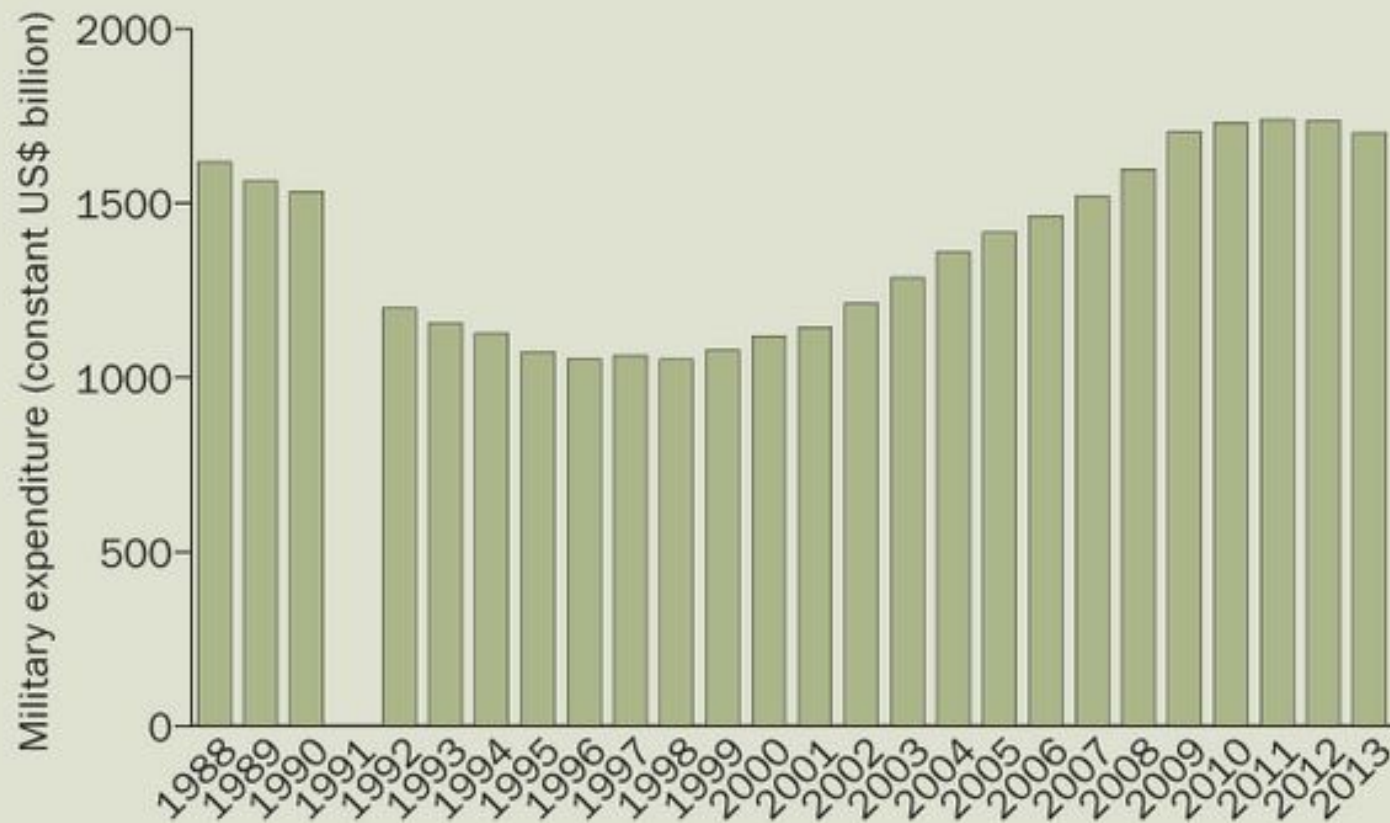


Human rights to live in peace

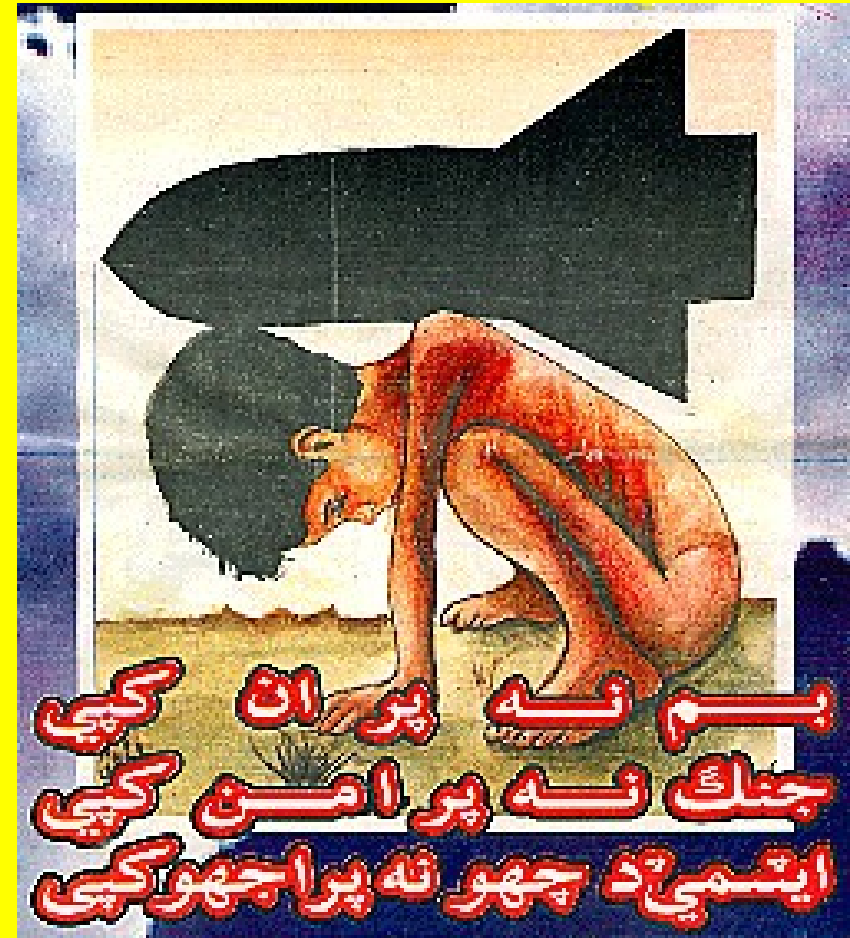


**Conflict Prevention;
Confidence Building;
Role of Civil Society**

World military expenditure, 1988–2013



The totals are based on the data on 172 states in the SIPRI Military Expenditure Database, <<http://www.sipri.org/databases/milex/>>. The absence of data for the Soviet Union in 1991 means that no total can be calculated for that year.



UN Charter's Article 26

Disarmament for Development

Corporate responsibility to peace (Arms production and exports)

Post-WWII Japan

- Democracy, human rights
- Right to live in peace
- Non-military dependent development



“Nuclear abolition and world peace”



Human security

Human development

Sustainable development