

International Relations & Comparative Politics: Militaries & Militarism 军国主义, Coup d'etat & Military Rule

Military Divisions军事部门 - •Army军队, 陆军 •Navy海军 •Air Force空中力量, 空军 •Coast Guard海岸警卫队队员
•The National Guard 国民警卫队 •Space Force 太空军 •Special Operations特种部队

Military Ranks for Individuals个人军衔 - Commander in Chief (i.e. the President of the U.S.) 总司令, 最高军事长官;
Minister of Defense国防大臣; General将军 (ranked by # of stars, such as 3-star general, 4-star general, etc.) The Chain of
Command 指挥系统

It is expected today that the military of most states will be under civilian control 文官控制. Pres. Biden's choice for Secretary of Defense, Lloyd Austin 洛伊德·奥斯汀, is another retired general, and this has many concerned that this principle is losing its strength. Pres. Trump's administration was also unusually full of ex-military men, perhaps a reflection of the fact that the armed services are one of the last American political institutions that a high percentage of U.S. citizens of both parties still trust.

Militarism军国主义 - •fascism法西斯主义; 极端国家主义 •junta 军政府 •praetorianism普力夺主义, 军人政治, 执政官制
•"professional" military职业军队 (one which is used solely to protect a state but has no interest in governing it 一种仅用来保护而非统治一个国家的)

Military Operations军事行动 - •air strike空袭 •amphibious invasion 两栖登陆 •bombing轰炸 •drill训练 •invasion入侵
•parade阅兵 •retreat撤退 •simulation 演习, 模拟 •storm Sth.猛攻... •war games军事演习

Joining the Military (or not) 当兵 - •AWOL (absent without official leave) 擅离职守 •compulsory 强制服务 Vs. voluntary
service 志愿服务 •conscientious objector 出于道义原因而拒服兵役者 •conscription 征兵 •deserter •(the) draft 征兵 •draft Sb.
(into the military or other group such as a sports team) 选拔 •"draft-dodger" 逃兵役者 •Honorable 光荣退役 Vs. Dishonorable Dis-
charge 开除军籍 •MIA (Missing in Action) 在战斗中失踪 •(high school/college) military training 军训 •POW (Prisoner of War) 战
俘 •Selective Services (U.S.) 义务兵役 (美) (年满18岁的男生为了得到奖学金需要在政府登记避免服兵役) •veterans 老兵
of countries w/ mandatory military service or conscription as of 2018: about 75

Other Vocabulary其他词汇 - •"a few bad apples" (a problem of individuals, not a systemic problem) 几个害群之马 •bellicosity/
bellicose好战/好战的 •"boots on the ground"/deployment (of troops) 插一脚, 干预 •Blue Shirts Society/Society of the Practice of the Three
Principles of the People三民主義力行社/Spirit Encouragement Society勵志社/China Reconstruction Society中華復興社 •caudillo (Latin-Amer-
ican strongman) 考迪罗 •chickenhawk (a hawkish politician who has not personally served in the military) 草鸡鹰派 (没有亲自在军队服役的鹰
派政治家) •counter-insurgency平叛 •coup/coup d'etat 政变/武力夺取政权 •curfew 宵禁 •Don't Ask, Don't Tell (past U.S. policy for LGBTQ
military service) 不问不提
•insubordination 不服从命令 •insurgency 叛乱 •jarhead 锅盖头 (对美国海军陆战队士兵的诨称) •"just following orders" 只服从命令 •(de-
clare) martial law 军事管制;戒严 •"(our) men in uniform" 军人 •militant (N.) 好斗者 •be militant (Adj.) about Sth. 好战的; 将自身意志强加于
他人的人 •military discipline 军纪 •militia 民兵组织 •mutiny 兵变, 叛乱 •(declare a state of) national emergency (宣布进入) 国家紧急状态
•occupied territory 被占领土 •occupying force 占领军 •overthrow颠覆, 倾覆 •paramilitary 准军事部队 •"Pivot to Asia" ("Asia-Pacific Rebal-
ancing" under Pres. Obama) •PLA (People's Liberation Army) 中国解放军 •plot a coup/conspiracy 策划政变/阴谋 •putsch (a speedy attempt
to overthrow a gov't) 政变 •"enhanced interrogation" 高强度审讯 Vs. torture •warlord 军阀 •The Warlord Era (in early 20th century Chinese
history) 军阀时代 •warlordism 军阀主义 •West Point (Military Academy) 西点军校

In consideration of political development, some scholars believe that states, especially modernizing ones, will experience a period of social un-
rest, leading to the national military needing to be used domestically to "keep the peace" or "re-establish order." Samuel Huntington and others
call this a "praetorian phase" that states eventually evolve and develop out of, as a modern military is expected to become "professional," to
be placed under civilian leadership and primarily concerned with national defense against foreign threats, viewing governance of the state as
outside of its purview.

A coup may begin as a conspiracy, spreading in secret through the ranks of the military and government against the head of state. It may or
may not have foreign sponsorship and support. The planning of a coup culminates in a coup "attempt" which is said to succeed or fail in top-
pling the gov't. Those responsible for failed attempts are at best expunged from their positions, likely imprisoned, and often executed as traitors.
Successful attempts likely still need to gain the support of the population and of great powers, especially since the coup will have come as
a surprise to those not directly involved.

Coup d'etat attempts and results in the 21st Century

"Successful" coups and failed coup attempts since 2000 are listed here: http://www.privatemilitary.org/adverse/military_coups.html

Notably missing from the list are the 2021 events in Myanmar (Burma), which nullified the results of the previous election and removed the NLD and de facto
leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi from the gov't, resulting in 850+ deaths, millions of dollars in property damage, and ongoing civilian resistance in the country.

Also missing is the "crisis" of 2019 that led to the removal of left-wing, indigenous Pres. Evo Morales from power in Bolivia.

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