

Abstract

Offshore Control and its implication to Japan

HIRAYAMA Shigetoshi

There is a big debate about Air-Sea Battle and T.X Hammes is a chief critic. He insist Air-Sea Battle is a operational concept but what we need to beat China is a strategy that define the theory of victory. Offshore Control Strategy is still new to Japanese national security community so this paper clarifies the architecture of the strategy. The perimeter of “offshore” in this strategy is the 1st island chain, therefore Japan have no choice but will be experience impact of greatest from it. Japan will have choices to embrace the strategy or deny and some variations. This paper analyses implication and impact of the Offshore Control Strategy to Japan and propose best course of action for Japan.

U.S. Indian Ocean Strategy : Offset strategy against the future threats

SHINICHI Kawamura

Indian Ocean is a dynamic area. China continues military modernizations and has ‘Pearls of strings strategy’ into the Indian Ocean. China has financed the constructions of ports, roads, pipelines, and other infrastructure projects in Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka, in addition to bolstering ties with the Maldives, Seyshells and Mauritius. Moreover, a combination of ports and access agreements could also provide Chinese naval forces with the ability to project power into the Indian Ocean on a sustained basis. India emerges as a counterweight to China militarily and economically as well.

To deal with these dynamic conditions, U.S. tries to establish the new security strategy into the Indian Ocean after Hillary Clinton's essay, 'America's Pacific Century (2011)'. There are numbers of arguments analyzing and describing it. However, the U.S. government does not open it officially yet.

This paper examines these arguments from a view point of the geopolitical theories such as 'Some Principles of Maritime Strategy (1911)', written by Julian Corbett, a British historian. The point is that to impose local, temporary superiority at critical places on the map at critical times to the future threats, with allied countries such as Austraria and Japan.

Security Architecture and Multilateral Institutions at the Arctic

ISHIHARA Takahiro

There is a growing military presence in the High North, the Arctic Ocean. This raises the question of whether increasing military presence in the Arctic is driven by a desire to ensure safety and security within a wider international cooperative architecture, or by a desire to secure national sovereignty claims in disputed areas and insure against the activities of erstwhile enemies and current rivals.¹

Russia is carrying out most positive activity in the Arctic Ocean. That Canada also carries out a military exercises and strengthening military presence. Other coastal countries are the postures in which it involves positively. Non-coastal States, such as China and South Korea, are also involving positively. These non-coastal States also including Japan were authorized as an observer country of Arctic Council (AC).

In the Arctic Ocean, AC is functioning as a place of negotiation. Otherwise, the framework of negotiation or cooperation is working for other

¹ Christian Le Miére, "Arctic Double speak?", U.S. Naval Institute, *Proceedings Magazine*, July 2013 Vol. 139/7/1,325, p.32.

field.

On the problem of the Arctic Ocean, it can be said that the multilateral regime is functioning.

**Relaxation of the Three Principles on Arms Exports
and Public Awareness
: Change of the link between the Three Principles on Arms
Exports and Peaceful Nation**

SAKURAI Takeshi

There are severe restrictions on arms exports as a peace-loving nation in Japan. Three principles of arms exports is a concept taken to the starting point of post-war in Japan. And, it has been recognized as a national policy of Japan along with the three non-nuclear principles to some of the people.

As those that affect the most to the formation of public awareness, I was focused on the newspaper report and discussion in the National Assembly in the paper. And, I discussed the change in public awareness about the three principles of arms exports as a peace-loving nation.

**Apply of the marketing model to Public Relations
—Through the analysis of SIPS model—**

MAEYAMA Ippo

Today, ICT (information communication and technology) society has been growing up rapidly and world wide spread. This article provides SIPS(S: Sympathize I: Identify P: Participate S: Share & Spread) consumer marketing model which is framework of marketing theory to apply building for public relations activity in ICT epoch. Steve Jobs said, “Why join the navy if you can be a pirate.” JMSDF have made progress, but we should be doing a lot more.

Consideration of protection of civilians in naval warfare

OGINOME Manabu

The law of armed conflict consists of compromise between “military necessity” and “requirements of humanity”. Both reflected the ages for a long time and comprised on delicate balance.

A rule to protect the civilian of every range was stipulated for the first time by the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, (AP I), 8 June 1977.

However, AP I mainly intends for a warfare “on land”, and exhibited that rules such as the protection of civilians do not have an influence on naval warfare. In addition, the study on civilian protection is advancing the frame of law of land warfare, but is not advancing about naval warfare too much. Both make a great difference.

This paper analyzes such as the civilian protection from a rule of AP I and reference to the military manual of each country, and then clarify the reason why is different from both warfare.

Finally, this paper examines the directionality of the application to the naval warfare about the protection of civilians.

This paper concludes that it is desirable to devise practical military manual and ROE, like US Navy, in form to plan realization and clarification on the basis of AP I and Sarema manual.