

## Abstract

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### **Expanding interference of the operational domains of land and sea and advanced base defense of the Imperial Japanese Navy : Uncompleted Japanese Ironclad Defense Zone Against the U. S.**

**IWAMURA Kentaro**

In recent years, the U.S. Navy's has emphasized joint or integration between operational domains as an operational concept, rather than sea power alone. In addition, American researchers are studying the operations of the Imperial Japanese Navy in the Pacific War as an example of Anti-Access, Area-Denial, or Sea denial Warfare.

However, it is doubtful whether the Japanese Navy was effectively carried out this style of warfare. Because the Imperial Japanese Navy did not strengthen the defense of islands as advanced bases. Why did the Imperial Japanese Navy neglect that in spite of their intention to prevent invasion of the U.S. Navy?

I tried to clarify this question by examining the Japanese Navy's response to the expansion of interference between Land and Sea operational domains from the end of the 19th century to the Pacific War.

### **Make the most of seapower policywise to exert influence: Revisiting the remarkable studies by Cable, Luttwak and Booth in 1970s**

**NAGANUMA Kazumi**

It is not long ago that Japan experienced the United States' gunboat diplomacy. Commodore Perry's Black Ships were a clear demonstration of seapower and made Japan face a "gray-zone situation." The quiet but

fierce exchange between Japan and the US during the situation is not only the origin of strategic communications up to this day, but also an ethos at a crisis, which has been inherited by the Tokugawa Shogunate Navy, the Imperial Japanese Navy and the Maritime Self-Defense Force.

This article revisits the remarkable studies by Cable, Luttwak and Booth in the 1970s when the US and the Soviet Union conducted sharp competition at sea through mutual projections of influence, which lead to deep implication and envisagement based on the political use of seapower in light of strategic communications in the contemporary world.

This article first points out that the contemporary world sees importance of virtuality in addition to visibility and viability because of rapid development of Information Communication Technology and Social Network Service. Then, it emphasizes that it has resolved the dilemma between visibility and viability, that the political effects were regenerated after transition from two-dimensional public affairs into three-dimensional approaches with a new aspect of virtuality.

In other words, the “Three V’s” – visibility, viability and virtuality – greatly contribute to the further development of strategic communications. .

## **International Politics and Evolutionary Political Science: The Cases of Realism and Nationalism**

**ITO Ryuta**

Recently, in the wake of advances in natural science, the thought that war is caused by human nature, the insight which classical realists have long argued, has been revived with robust scientific foundations. This research program is evolutionary political science (hereafter EPS), namely the application of evolutionary theory to politics. EPS is championed by influential scholars, including Rose McDermott and Bradley Thayer. Despite this importance, previous works remain underdeveloped, failing to develop descriptively rich hypotheses about international politics. To fill the gap, this paper proposes new

hypotheses by introducing evolutionary and neuroscientific research into the realist research program, illustrating them through examining critical cases with primary sources as a plausibility probe. Based on the influential psychological and neuroscientific findings on tribalism, this research constructs a new realist theory explaining how leaders' manipulation of nationalism, what Evera dubs "nationalist myth-making (self-glorifying, self-whitewashing, and other-maligning)," causes war.

## **In which Conditions, a Change in the Status Quo on Islands Occurs? : Comparison of the Cases of Takeshima, Falklands, Parcel, and Spratly**

**YAMAGUCHI Makoto**

Compared to land-linked territories, islands tend to be more precious to possess, and even if a war or battle occurs, it tends to be limited, and also third countries tend to be less interested.

Based on these characteristics, this paper compares five cases of changes in the status quo on islands – the Occupation of Takeshima (1954), the Falklands War (1982), the Battle of Parcel (1974), the Battle of Splatly (1988), and the Occupation of Mischief Reef (1995) – on the motives, the balance of power, and the interference of the international community.

And derived "the conditions for a Change in the Status Quo on the Islands" as follow: (1) the value of the islands is high (have increased), (2) (believed that) there is no interference or intervention by other countries, and (3) the status quo can (is believed to) be easily changed. Also, among the factors that construct these conditions, some factors fluctuated just before the changes in status quo in multiple cases, and it can be said that such factors tend to fluctuate easily, in other words, have "high plasticity."

If we assess "the low plasticity factors" objectively and focus on the fluctuation of "the high plasticity factors" to grasp the completion of the three conditions, these conditions can be used as the general measures

to evaluate the possibility of the occurrence of the change in the status quo to some extent.

## **Comparative Study of Defence Legislation in Japan and Other Countries**

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It is a major challenge to Japan's security to effectively and seamlessly deal with an invasion that does not lead to armed attack. Additionally, the timely and appropriate response by the SDF and police and other agencies, as well as collaboration with the United States as an ally, will be important factors.

However, the legal system that forms the basis for the SDF's actions is extremely complex, which makes it difficult for United States and other countries to fully understand when cooperating with the SDF. This is one of the challenges to combined operations.

This paper examines the differences in the legal systems of the SDF and foreign militaries in responding to invasion that does not lead to armed attack. It also looked at the constitutions of 197 countries and the primary laws governing the militaries of 85 countries.

In conclusion, no other country's armed forces have domestic laws governing their actions and authority, making the SDF unique in the world. As a result, the way ahead for providing effective response options when dealing with an invasion that does not lead to an armed attack and for a successful cooperation with allies will be discussed from the perspective of legislation and operations.