

Abstract

Center of Gravity Analysis in 21st Century Past, Present and Future

KITAHARA Koichi

Ministry of Defense has expressed the need for defenses in new domains, including space, cyber and electromagnetic fields.

This paper, argues that the new domains affect operation planning, but it not changes the importance of the analysis of the center of gravity, even in new domains, it has been confirmed that these should have been the center of gravity since the time when humans began to use them.

And also confirmed that the new domains would be used to constrain the freedom of action of the enemy in the conventional physical domain, and that the related physical domain would be destroyed to constrain the freedom of action of the enemy in the new domains.

Problems with the criteria for military intervention in the responsibility to protect Exit strategy for military intervention in Libya

FUKUZAWA Mitsuyasu

The R2P, derived from lessons learned after the end of the Cold War, has been applied to military intervention in Libya and has been valued in some quarters as a significant precedent for international engagement in protecting people.

On the other hand, it has been pointed out that the military intervention in Libya itself was a mistake because of the chaotic situation created by the confliction between numerous organizations of militias.

Was there a problem with the criteria for military intervention in Libya using R2P?

In this paper, by comparing the criteria for R2P military intervention published by the ICISS with the "debate triggered by the criteria of responsibility to protect" presented by international relations scholars Sloan and Elinor C. in their book, and confirmed the possibility that there was a problem with the "reasonable prospects" which is a criterion for "exit strategy" which is pointed out in PKO, which is a similar type of military intervention.

The Role of “audience” in Securitization Theory Immigration issues in America

KINO Takushi

This paper attempts to enrich Securitization Theory through a case study on immigration in America. According to Securitization Theory, a problem in a society is securitized by going through three processes: verbalization by “actors”, acceptance by “audience” and justification of “extraordinary measures”.

At the outset, this paper summarizes Securitization Theory, and then clarifies the axis of conflict in America’s immigration problem. Next, it focuses on the “audience” in Security Theory and clarifies the background in which Trump has acquired support. Then it analyzes assertions and policies of Trump as an “actor” of the theory, and clarifies how the immigration problem was securitized. Finally, it reconsiders the theory with view to enriching it.

The implications of this paper are as follows: it has been pointed out that too much emphasis is placed on theory construction and discord analysis, and there is room for improvement in proofing the theory with case studies. This paper clarifies the following three points by feeding back the analysis to the theory. Contrary to what securitization theory usually assumes, ①The “actor” is not always the starting point for securitization, but rather the “audience” plays an essential role in the

process. ②In the process, the “audience” can play a more active role, which should be called “director”, rather than “audience”. ③ Securitization is not caused by a one-sided utterance of the “actor” or a one-sided acceptance of the “audience”, but rather by the communication between them. This provides a meaningful perspective for future research using Securitization Theory, and contributes to the development of the study.

Effective U.S.-Controlled Shipping supporting Strategic Mobility Significance of acquiring Foreign Flag Ships

KOJIMA Daisuke

Effective U.S.-Controlled (EUSC) Ships are merchant vessels, registered in the Bahamas, Honduras, Liberia, the Marshall Islands, and Panama, that are owned by U.S. citizens or companies, and which are available for requisition by the U.S. Government in the event of war or national emergency.

This paper argues that the U.S. flagged commercial assets are becoming less important in sustaining Strategic Mobility, and the U.S. Government is establishing the system of Effective U.S.-Controlled Shipping to substitute them.

The first part of this report brings together information concerning the legal systems of ship registry in international shipping, the system of Effective U.S.-Controlled Shipping, and the uniqueness of the U.S. diplomatic relationships with the Bahamas and the PANLIBHON (Panama, Liberia, and Honduras) Group. The purpose of the first part is to demonstrate that the ownership of a ship is superior to its registry.

The second part of this document reports on the role of civil and foreign ships in wartime, and the case in which the U.S. Government utilized them. For a case study, this paper analyses the Operation Desert Field and the Operation Desert Storm. The purpose of the second part is to display that foreign flagged ships bring greater war efforts than U.S. flagged commercial ships in actual warfare.

Cebrowski & Transformation NCW & the limitation from the point of view of “Just war theory”

IKEGAMI Toru

This paper is consideration to the result and limitation of Transformation by focusing on Arthur K. Cebrowski who urged it in terms of both theory and politics. Cebrowski is known as the advocator of NCW (Network-Centric Warfare), and had led military transforming for three years locating NCW in the center of Transformation.

He had just war theory as the core of his thoughts, in the cause of “avoid bringing violence to bear on the innocent”.

His NCW was reflected in military doctrine, organization, and equipment, then achieved some degree of success of OIF (Operation Iraqi Freedom). But NCW is notion of tactical level: accomplishing individual battle efficiently and effectively, not strategic level, as Milan N. Vego’s criticizes.

Transformation promoted by Cebrowski, is great in that its wielded influence over world military. But it has also limitation from the point of his just war theory.

The Expensive Cost of 2kt The damage to the British “Merchant Navy” from the perspective of the British government

NISHIKAWA Chiharu

This paper analyzes the damage to the British “Merchant Navy” during WW2 from the perspective of the British government.

The British government had learned in WW1 that leaving merchant ships alone without escorts could put their commerce in danger. However, they ordered a large number of merchant ships to sail alone in WW2, and implemented measures to further increase the number of solitary merchant ships (“The 13kt Problem”) as damage worsened. This

paper analyzes and highlights a cause of “The 13kt Problem,” focusing on the perception of the British government.

As a result of the analysis, it will be concluded that the cause of this problem was a decrease in the sense of crisis for merchant ships operating alone. This was due to two factors: a sense of optimism arising from a good performance in the early days of WW2 and the collective tactics of the submarines “Wolf-Pack” implemented by German Navy.