Abstract

The Possibility of Applying Cold War Strategic Theory: Stability-Instability Paradox and Escalation Dominance

WATANABE Masayuki

This paper examines the applicability of two Cold War strategic theories, the "stability-instability paradox" and "escalation dominance", to explaining conflicts and military strategies in South Asia (India-Pakistan), and the region where the theory was originally proposed (Russia-NATO).

In the case of the two countries in South Asia, I examined the conflicts that occurred a year after the two countries become nuclear powers and their subsequent military strategies to see if the theory could explain the relationship between the two countries. As for the relationship between Russia and NATO, I confirmed the 2014 Ukraine crisis, in which Russia is said to have implemented remarkable actions to change the status quo in recent years, and military strategies of Russia and NATO in recent years, and examined whether the two theories could explain this confrontational relationship.

In this paper, I dared to test the theory cross-sectionally in two regions, and I believe that I was able to verify to some extent the applicability of the concepts found in classical deterrence theory. In particular, escalation dominance was confirmed to be valid in both cases, and is considered to be widely applicable. On the other hand, it was suggested that the stability-instability paradox may not be a constant effect among nuclear powers.

Armistice Agreements in Armed Conflicts: A Possible Case where Japan is a Party to an Armed Conflict

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This paper explores the armistice agreement, especially for a possible case where Japan is a party to an armed conflict. This paper analyzes the methods of terminating armed conflicts under the current international law and compares state practices of armistice after the Second World War as a case study.

This paper concludes that armistice agreements may work as a legal flameWork to terminate armed conflicts even under the current

international law. Analyzing state practices makes clear that the battle situations considerably affect the conditions of armistice agreements. Concerning territorial conflicts, a superior party in battle tends to disagree with neutral conditions and intends to maintain acquired territory through battle.

In the possible case where Japan is a party to an armed conflict, this paper finds that a domestic legal status of the armistice agreement is important. The legal status decides the process of concluding armistice agreements. The process is divided into four phases in this paper, i.e., negotiation, agreement on ceasefire, ceasefire, and establishment of armistice.

A conclusion is that a prompt conclusion of armistice agreement when the battle situation is favorable to Japan leads to secure its national interests.

Availability of Civil Maritime Transportation under the Situation of Military Concern: Reference Case "Chiyoda-Maru"

NOJIMA Shohei

Japan Supreme Court 1968 decision has given us the difficulty of access to civil maritime transportation under the situation of military concern, saying that civilian mariners could not be forced to operate a ship against their own wills. At the moment, Japan has some commercial sealift-related legislations in contingency and the Ministry of Defense (MOD) keeps the PFI contract with shipping company. But all of them require the assurance of mariner`s safety and voluntary.

On the other hand, MOD is in dire need of sealift capability due to its security concern against surrounding countries. The key to unlocking voluntary cooperation by civilian mariners is to offer incentives like Maritime Security Program(MSP) and Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement Program（VISA）which are underway in the US. The British Sponsored Reserves（SR）are also a good example for Japan because Sponsored Reservists are used in the UK as a reliable source of mariners in contingency.

Success and Limitations of Anti-Piracy Measures by Coastal States: A Case Study of Countermeasures in the Malacca-Singapore Straits

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This paper focuses on the counter-piracy measures taken by the littoral states of the Malacca-Singapore Straits (Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia), and examines both their success and the limits of their durability.

Recently, the number of piracy incidents in the Malacca-Singapore Straits has been fluctuating, such that there were 134 piracy incidents in 2015, reducing to 21 in 2016, with only 8 reported in 2018. However, piracy incidents once again increased in 2019 to 45 cases.

This paper examines reasons for the recent fluctuation in incidents and finds that up until 2015, pirates were more successfully avoiding areas where coastal countries were actively policing. From 2015, coastal countries had success in limiting oil extraction and cargo extortion by pirates, however, since 2018 pirates have shifted focus towards ways to make a quick profit in a short period of time, successfully stealing money and goods.

Therefore, while the coastal state's countermeasures against piracy appear to succeed in reducing the number of incidents within a limited period of time, this paper concludes that pirates will eventually change their methods and locations, adapting to the coastal state's measures. In other words, coastal countries and pirates will repeatedly take countermeasures against each other, and although coastal countries may take countermeasures, they will never be able to completely eliminate piracy.

Criteria for Success in Strategic Communication: Using the U.S. Military in Iraq as a Case Study

OKADA Akane

What are the criteria for the success of SC using the military? In the early stages of the Iraq War, how did the U.S. military conduct SC in order to create a situation favorable to U.S.　? This paper examines the success or failure of the SC and the causes of the SC by deriving

the three analytical frameworks of "narrative," "audience," and "synchronization with policy".

President Bush's three reasons for starting the war with Iraq were not well-founded, and the military had no choice but to send out a vague narrative of " legitimacy of the Iraq war". This narrative succeeded in penetrating the US domestic market to a certain extent through the use of the media, but it did not have sufficient SC effect on the Iraqi people and Islamic society due to insufficient analysis of the audience.

And when the POW abuse incident occurred, which greatly shook the "legitimacy of the Iraq war," it was not dealt with in a cross-organizational and synchronized manner, which, contributed to the long-lasting quagmire of postwar processing that followed. Above all, the fact that the soldiers were not synchronized to the war's objectives was a major problem, and it can be said that SC using the military was not in a situation to succeed.

Some Problems of ROK's National Cybersecurity Strategy: A Comparative Analysis to U.S. Using "Cyberspace Diamond Model"

SASAKI Minoru

Recent years, Necessities of national security in cyber space have been increasing, on the other hand, international agreements of cybersecurity among world-wide countries have not been come through yet.

Even though, Cyber-attacks against countries have been highly sophisticated and complicated day by day. Under such the serious menaces, partnerships among allied countries have been more important than ever.

Amid this situation, if there are different points in the Cybersecurity Strategies between U.S. and an allied country, strategic vulnerabilities would be occurred and there would be possibilities of difficulties of countermeasure for cyber-attacks.

The research questions are addressed as followings in this study; What negative effects can be occurred owing to occurrence of different points in the Cybersecurity Strategies between U.S. and an allied country. And What is behind the different points.

In this paper I will try to analyze in order to derive the different points between U.S. and an allied country from Cybersecurity Strategies,

and to consider negative effects due to the different points and to review the behind situation, using "Cyberspace Diamond Model" as an intermediate analytical framework.

Firstly, I will explain the overview of the Cybersecurity Strategies, and the reason that Republic of Korea is chosen as a target of comparative analysis in this paper.

Secondly, the idea of "Cyberspace Diamond Model" will be reviewed, and the different points of the Cybersecurity Strategies will be analyzed using the framework.

Thirdly, the negative effects owing to the different points between U.S. and ROK will be aligned, and the behind of the different points will be also enumerated.

Public Silence, Veiled Action: Climate Change and the Australian Defence Force
— How the Australian Defence Force Has Progressed Climate Change Securitization in a Partisan Political Environment —

Amy BULTERS

This thesis explores the relationship between climate change securitization and the Australian Defence Force, and aims to answer: why did the Chief of the Defence Force (CDF) decide in 2019 to make a climate change securitizing speech against such a partisan political backdrop? The theory of securitization is used as the analytical framework for this paper. Following a brief exploration of the recent political history of climate change securitization in Australia, the paper analyzes both the contents of the speech and the audience, along with specific events that occurred both internally and externally to the ADF prior to the speech, to determine whether these events had an influence in delivery of the speech.

This paper concludes that the CDF was in favor of enhanced activity around climate change, stimulated further by potential future risk to the ADF that could be surmised from legal opinion. However, the evident lack of action by the defence department responsible for such change, prompted the CDF to make a securitizing speech that would encourage such action to occur. A conclusion is also drawn that the CDF acknowledgment of the strategic benefits of climate action to Australia's pacific relationships, and to the ADF's international standing as a 'climate responsible' military, also played a secondary role in motivation for the speech.