

Abstracts

Threat of Cascading “Permanent Blackout” Effects and High Altitude Electromagnetic Pulse (HEMP)

Sukeyuki Ichimasa

There is growing concern over permanent blackouts caused by high altitude electromagnetic pulse (HEMP). HEMP is generated from a high altitude nuclear explosion (HANE). Thus, HEMP can be considered as a type of nuclear attack. However, this has not been fully recognized, and specific measures against HEMP attacks and HEMP’s cascading blackout effects have not been examined in terms of efforts on nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation, or arguments on international security policy. Proliferation of nuclear weapons remains unchecked in the current international society. In addition, major industrial countries increasingly depend on information communication technologies. Having considered these facts, this article focuses on the threat of HEMP blackout, and argues for the necessity to establish a common perception from the viewpoint of the humanitarian aspect of nuclear weapons and commencement studies for creating international regulations to prevent HEMP attacks.

India’s Defense Procurement: From Buying to Making?

Marie Izuyama

Why does India depend on Russia for its defense equipment? Is it likely that India would accelerate its procurement from the US? Will India move toward indigenous defense production? This paper examines the background and outlook of India’s imports of defense equipment, the current state of its defense production policy and challenges ahead for India.

The first section explores the background of India’s relations with Russia tracing back to the Cold War period. The India-Russia relationship has transcended buyer-seller relations to be in the stage of joint research, development and production of defense equipment. Technological cooperation in defense equipment between the two countries began with an agreement to acquire MiG-21 fighters in 1962. Following a setback in the

wake of the collapse of the Soviet Union, bilateral cooperation was reinvigorated after the establishment of the strategic partnership in 2000. As evinced in the licensed production of Su-30MKI fighters, the cooperation between the two countries is most advanced in the military aircraft sector. Reasons for India's reliance on Russian defense equipment include sustainable supply that is not affected by international political conditions, the degree of technological disclosure, and costs.

The second section examines the supply of defense equipment to India by the United States, which began around the end of the Cold War. The supply of U.S. defense equipment has proceeded at a rapid pace since the terrorist attacks upon the United States on September 11, 2001. However, as is seen in the Medium Multi-Role Combat Aircraft (MMRCA) procurement, there are differences of expectations between each partner, with the United States emphasizing the sharing of strategic objectives and India placing priority on the acquisition of advanced military technologies.

The third section provides an overview of reforms undertaken by India in the 2000s with special reference to defense production policy. The series of reforms on defense production policy was aimed at seeking technology transfer and enhancing the production base. The reforms are characterized by a clearly-defined policy to utilize foreign direct investment and offsets as the means to achieve those objectives. As part of the industrial policy of "Make in India," the government under Prime Minister Narendra Modi is trying to attract private capital, both domestic and foreign, into the defense industry. However, several factors including resistance from the defense public sector, which would hinder India's reforms, should be closely examined.

The Basis and Changes of China's Recognition of the International Order

Shinji Yamaguchi

China's perception of the international order has been consistent on three points. Firstly, China believes that the international order is based on the power and interests of major countries, and that the existing order is the hegemonistic order imposed by the United States. Secondly, China argues that aspects of the aforementioned international order are unfair and unreasonable, and must be reformed. Thirdly, when discussing the international

order, China will without fail refer to the Charter of the United Nations and the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Article 2 of the U.N. Charter and the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence provide for equality among sovereign states, noninterference in internal affairs, and peaceful coexistence of differing political regimes, and they are of vital importance for China, which sees the continuation of the administration of the Communist Party as an overriding imperative. While China's aforementioned perception of the international order has remained largely consistent, China has in the past displayed passive resistance to the international order or participated only passively in it. Amid a shift in the balance of power, however, arguments calling for greater participation in and communication with the existing international order are gradually gaining ground in China. Moreover, there has also emerged an argument for China's involvement in the restructuring and development of the international order. At present, however, China has yet to generate new norms or values that are universally acceptable. The shift in the relative balance of power has lent momentum to the formation of a new international order, and it is expected that China will assert itself more strongly going forward.

Introduction of the Dalton Plan to the Imperial Japanese Naval Academy's Curriculum and Its Abandonment —Assessment of Osami Nagano's "New Learning Method" and Study of Its Impact—

Haruhiko Takada

The Imperial Japanese Naval Academy (hereinafter "the Academy") introduced the Dalton Plan as a method of providing advanced education to nurture a small number of highly capable commanding officers during the time when Admiral Osami Nagano was the Academy's superintendent, but discarded it shortly thereafter. The failure of the Academy's Dalton Plan (hereinafter "the New Learning Method") can be traced to the lack of preparedness on the part of the Academy. The process up to the introduction of the New Learning Method was haphazard, and the teaching staff, already pressed with their work to revise the previous curriculum, became confused and were ill-prepared. Furthermore, knowhow on relevant teaching could not be developed as the New Learning Method tried

to make educational methods with different approaches concomitant.

Thus, the New Learning Method was implemented without constituent elements necessary for individualized learning as originally envisioned under the Dalton Plan, resulting in students studying by themselves without any support. The Dalton Plan witnessed its self-destruction as a result of Nagano's haphazard and irresponsible approach of "starting with whatever was possible" without sufficiently solidifying its institutional design. Nagano's attempt left an impact on the Naval Academy that was described as "harmful" by Admiral Shigeyoshi Inoue, who served as the Academy's superintendent during the war. One of the impacts was the climate of the undue acceptance of persons of genius and another was the systemization of conducting institutional reforms under the authority of the superintendent.

JMSDF Defense Build-up Concepts in the Post-Fourth Defense Build-up Program

—Modernization of the Maritime Air Force and the "Hundred P-3C Patrol Aircraft Build-up Program"—

Teruaki Aizawa

The "Hundred P-3C patrol Aircraft Build-up Program" of the fixed wing patrol aircraft force of the Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF) has been regarded as a symbol of the modernization of Japan's maritime defense capabilities since the 1980s, along with the "Eight Destroyers with Eight Helicopters Concept" of the surface escort force. However, it is not necessarily the case that systematic research has been conducted regarding the purpose and background of the development of the "Hundred P-3C Patrol Aircraft Build-up Program" and the significance it has actually had on Japan's maritime defense. The author has published research results regarding the "Eight Destroyers with Eight Helicopters Concept" in the FY2014 edition of the National Institute of Defense Studies Military History Studies Annual, based on oral histories and other sources. Using the same recognition of the issues and approach, this paper is designed to reconfirm the developments that led to the establishment of the "Hundred P-3C Patrol Aircraft Build-up Program" and examine its significance for the defense of Japan.