

## Section 4. Activities to bind the public and the SDF

The SDF plays more roles than simply the defense of the country laid out in the National Defense Program Guidelines (NDPG). By making the best of its organizational structure, equipment, and abilities, it also carries out a number of cooperative activities based on requests from local governments, relevant organizations, and other bodies to support people's livelihood. Such activities contribute to the fostering of mutual reliance between the SDF and the public, and consequently enhancing and strengthening the foundations for defense. These activities also give SDF personnel a sense of pride and confidence in the fact that they are constantly contributing to the livelihood of the people.

This section explains the public relations activities conducted by the Defense Agency and the SDF to obtain further reliance and cooperation of the people. Such activities include support for people's livelihood, which is one of the most closely related activities to the general public. Also explained is the information disclosure carried out by the Defense Agency and the SDF to promote fairer and more democratic administration.

### 1. Activities in Civic Life

#### (1) Disposing of Unexploded Bombs and other Dangerous Objects

Unexploded bombs and shells continue to be found today in various parts of the country during land development of and construction projects and are disposed of by the Ground Self-Defense Force (GSDF) at the request of local governments other authorities. In FY 2005, there were 2,228 operations (42 operations a week on average), amounting to a total of approximately 69 tons of material. In particular, the volume of disposal in Okinawa Prefecture alone was about 29 tons, accounting for about 42% of the national total.

In addition, the Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF) has conducted minesweeping operations in dangerous waters in areas where mines were planted during World War II. As a result of these operations, the work of cleaning sea mines from these dangerous areas is nearly complete (about 99%). Dangerous explosives are currently destroyed or removed whenever requested by local governments and other authorities. In FY 2005, a total of 376,536 explosives including two mines were removed (about 618 explosives a week on average), amounting to a total of approximately 123 tons in volume.

Although the SDF is not able to handle chemical ammunition, it does its best to cooperate as much as possible in identifying chemical ammunition and confirmation of fuse existence when chemical ammunition is discovered.



Minesweeper Toyoshima undertaking mine-removing work

#### (2) Activities in the Medical Field

The National Defense Medical College (Tokorozawa, Saitama Prefecture) is equipped with a hospital to serve medical training and research and provides medical treatment for civilians as well as SDF personnel and their families. The hospital contributes to medical care within the region by running the Emergency Medical Service Center<sup>49</sup>, a Level-III emergency medical facility. The SDF provides a number of health-related functions, including medical treatment, operating 16 SDF hospitals across the country<sup>50</sup>. Some of these

hospitals offer medical treatment for the general public, contributing to medical care within the region. In addition, the major command of the SDF has medical units, which work on emergency treatment following natural disasters or epidemic-prevention measures, for example, by implementing these functions in response to requests from local governments.

In terms of study and research, the GSDF Medical School (Setagaya-ku, Tokyo), the MSDF Undersea Medical Center (Yokosuka, Kanagawa Prefecture), and the ASDF Aviation Medical Laboratory (Tachikawa, Tokyo) carry out a range of studies in such areas as outdoor sanitation, submarine medicine, and aviation medicine, respectively. The National Defense Medical College also holds the Research Institute (Tokorozawa, Saitama Prefecture), where research is carried out in critical care and emergency medicine. An example of how the knowledge and technologies acquired over the years are provided to society is the dispatch of lecturers to universities and private research institutes at the request of those institutions.



Students at National Defense Medical College attending class

### (3) Cooperation in Sporting Events

The SDF, to the best of its abilities and without compromising the performance of its duties, responds to requests from relevant organizations by cooperating actively in the Olympic Games, FIFA World Cup, Asian Games held in Japan, and National Athletic Championships, working in the areas of ceremonies, communications, transportation, musical performances, medical treatment, and first aid. The SDF also provides support in such areas as transportation and communications during events, such as marathon races and long-distance relay races.



Music being performed at a pep rally for athletes being sent to the Torino Olympics

## [COLUMN]

## COMMENTARY

### Missions of ASDF personnel

Following is missions of SDF personnel who are seldom introduced to the public.

#### Mission of F-15 Ground Crews

I report for work, and as soon as I wear a crew uniform and the tool belt for my personal use, a day for a ground crew begins.

At a morning meeting, the day's duties are assigned and names of jet fighters are made known to ground crews. Bracing myself, I walk up to the jet. Isn't there any leakage of oil or fuel? Isn't there any crack in the airframe? Doesn't any bolt or nut loosen? I inspect the airframe in detail. No inspection should be compromised because a jet fighter will be subject to variation of air pressure high up in the sky

or have to make a sharp turn repeatedly. A small failure could lead to a serious accident. A careful inspection is made at each landing of F-15 jetfighters.

Inspection work is done even at night, thus we must use a flashlight (for maintenance) at night. I take time in inspecting the jet fighter by shedding light to every portion of its airframe. We also use the flashlight for communication. At the aircraft parking apron, we cannot talk with each other due to engine noise. Therefore, we ground crews communicate with each other by moving or turning on and off the light.

Once an F-15 jet fighter has completed a day's flight, we ground crews conduct the day's last inspection. We must immediately repair defects so that F-15 jet fighters may take off at any time.

After the day's last inspection has been completed, we must inspect tools, enter in a maintenance book, and make preparations for tomorrow's duty. A day of a ground crew ends when all work is done and his tool belt is taken off.



Ground crew of No.305 Flight Squadron inspecting an F-15 jet fighter

#### **(4) Interaction with Local Communities**

SDF personnel participate in a number of events sponsored by the general public, local governments and other such entities, and are committed to harmony with local communities. In addition, many SDF personnel increase their contact with local people through such activities as acting as referees or coaches at sports competitions.

Many of the camps and bases located throughout the country open their sports fields, gymnasiums, and swimming pools in response to requests from the local community.

## **2. Activities for Contributing to Society**

### **(1) Education and Training Commissions**

Given its characteristics, the SDF has specialized skills, education, and the training facilities. When the SDF receives commissions from outside agencies, it will provide education and training to non-SDF personnel to the best of its abilities and without compromising the performance of its duties.

This includes ranger training; underwater search and rescue training; training in responses to chemical accidents for police, fire department, and Japan Coast Guard personnel; and aircraft pilot training for police and Japan Coast Guard Personnel. Education and training have also been commissioned for employees of other government ministries and agencies as well as private companies at the National Institute for Defense Studies and at the graduate school of the National Defense Academy.

### **(2) Transportation Support**

The SDF uses transport vehicles, including helicopters from the GDSF, MSDF, and ASDF, as well as government exclusive-use planes to transport state guests, the Japanese prime minister, and other dignitaries at the request of relevant government ministries and agencies.

In addition, in response to the request from the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the SDF provides transportation support in collecting the remains of the war dead from

Iwo Jima, and in organizing the Japan-U.S. joint memorial service for the war dead.

Government exclusive-use planes are also used when the emperor and the imperial family members of Japan go abroad. The prime minister also uses these planes on occasions such as attendance to international conferences.

In July 2005, the enforcement ordinances for the Self-Defense Forces Law were partly amended, allowing the use of SDF planes to transport Ministers of State, when a special need is recognized to accomplish important duties.



A C-1 transportation plane being used to transport people who were to attend the Joint Japan-U.S. Commemorative Ceremony of the Battle of Iwo Jima

### (3) Participation in State Ceremonies

The SDF performs various ceremonial functions, including guards of honor, troop formations, and gun salutes<sup>51</sup> for the emperor, members of the imperial family, state guests, and other dignitaries at state functions and other national events. Guards of honor and gun salutes at formal occasions, such as welcoming ceremonies for visiting dignitaries from abroad, are an indispensable part of international protocol.

In July 2005, the number of guards of honor conducted by the GSDF 302nd Security Company (Ichigaya Garrison, Tokyo) amounted to 2,000<sup>52</sup>.

### (4) Support for the Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition

The Defense Agency has aided research expeditions since the seventh expedition in 1965 including operating icebreakers. Between November of 2004 and April of 2005, the icebreaker Shirase transported observation personnel and approximately 1,100 tons of supplies in support of the 47th expedition. It also supported ship-based observation of the expedition party's oceanic observation, steady-state observation, and research observation, thus making a large contribution to the activities of the Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition (JARE). After 23 years of service, the icebreaker has degraded considerably. Taking the severe natural environment of the frozen sea and the Antarctic region into account, in FY 2005 the government of Japan started to build a new successor ship.

## [COLUMN]

## COMMENTARY

### Missions of GSDF personnel

#### Mission of Bomb (or Unexplosive Ordnance) Disposal Crews

A bell rings, and a voice says, "Urgent request!" This is the beginning of a bomb disposal procedure. We put on a special uniform and arrange for necessary tools. We rush to the site by driving a car blowing a siren. Various anxieties come to my mind. What is the type of an unexploded shell? Aren't private houses in the neighborhood? Are there any schools?

The first thing that should be done at the site is the identification of an unexploded shell and the examination of the site. When we approach the unexploded shell, we bomb disposal crews are most

strained. Since the unexploded shell was dropped during World War II, it is difficult to identify it. I looked at it and touched it very carefully. I feel the time is too long although it is actually done in a moment.

After the identification work is completed, the unexploded shell is safeguarded by sandbags etc. so that it wouldn't explode due to direct sunlight or flying substance until a safing operation<sup>1</sup> is conducted for it. Then, a detailed survey of the unexploded shell and arrangements for surrounding areas are made before the safing operation is conducted.

"All local residents evacuated to a safe place."  
"Traffic has been suspended." Preparation is set.

"Begin safing operation!" The fight has started. The safing operation is an extremely dangerous work to remove the fuse. Any failure cannot be permitted. I breathe deeply. I apply a wrench to the fuse, and begin to remove it by revolving it slowly relying on the touch alone. I pray that the fuse wouldn't work. I must rely on myself and my colleagues.

In next moment, the fuse is removed when we feel relieved and pleasure. A voice says, "Evacuation of residents has been terminated and traffic control has been lifted!" Now the disposal work is over, and the fight against the unexploded shell is also over.



No.101 bomb disposal squad of the GSDF in an operation to remove a fuse

<sup>1</sup> Safing operation means the removal of the fuse of an unexploded shell. In the safing operation, the fuse of an unexploded shell is removed or destructed.

## (5) Other Support Activities

In addition, the SDF supports aerial observation of volcanic activity and icebergs off the coast of Hokkaido at the request of the Meteorological Agency and high-altitude collection and radioactivity analysis of suspended dust particles at the request of the Center for Anti-Radiation Countermeasures. Furthermore, it supports aerial surveys for map production at the request of the Geographical Survey Institute. The SDF is also undertaking civil engineering and other projects commissioned by the national and local governments if these activities are compatible with SDF training objectives.

The number of aerial observations of icebergs conducted by MSDF Fleet Air Wing 2 (Hachinohe Base, Aomori Prefecture) reached 1,000<sup>53</sup>, in January 2005.



An RF-4 reconnaissance plane observing volcanic activity of Mt. Asama at the request of the Japan Meteorological Agency

### Navigation of Shirase for the 47th Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition (JARE)

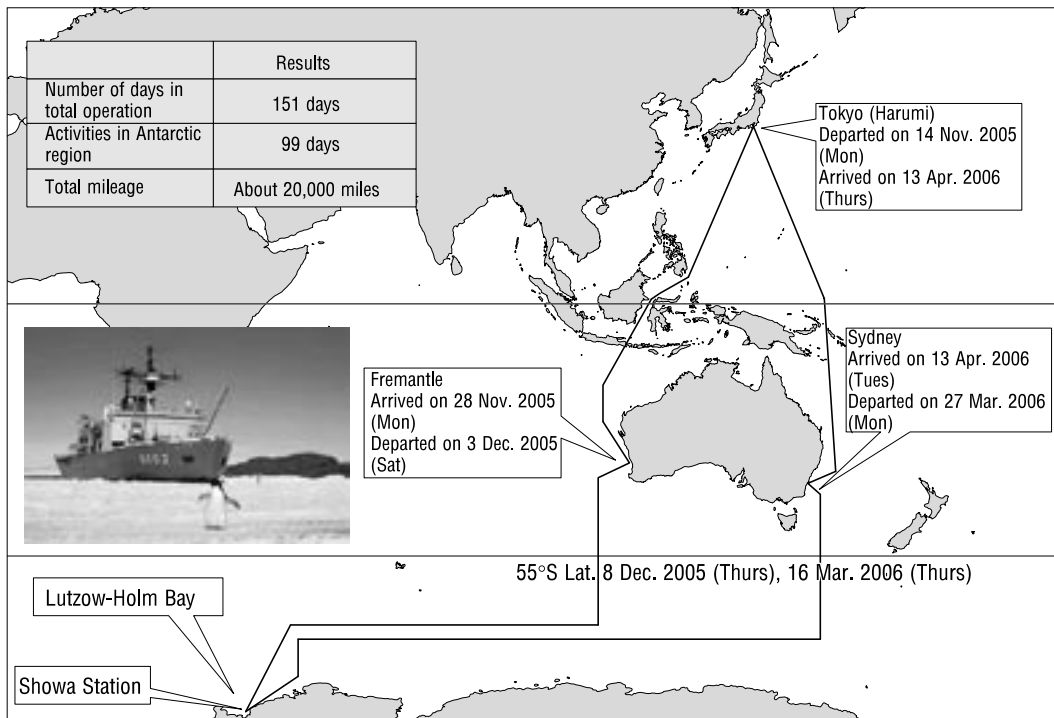


Fig. 6-3-5

## [COLUMN]

## COMMENTARY

### Missions of MSDF personnel

#### Mission of Submariners

While cruising underwater, submariners basically work on a three-shift basis. This work on a shift basis is called as "on watch." When at sea, no one can see the Sun or stars in a night sky except a submariner operating the periscope.

Every submariner on watch must have a strong sense of responsibility and become tense. Submariners wearing a dolphin mark (submarine badge) on the chest must perform their own heavy responsibilities, whether they are inexperienced or experienced. And they are proud of that.

Before submerging, work to confirm whether the bulbs inside a submarine are open or shut must be done extremely strictly. It is a heavy task to verify whether the conditions of the bulbs, exceeding 1,000 in number, are appropriate or not. However, any submariner who knows every danger of underwater



Submarine Kuroshio navigating on the surface

cruising will never neglect the task.

All submariners know that a human being tends to make a mistake. Therefore, they make a double check without exception. While preparations for underwater navigation are made, a senior official makes a double check after a submariner on watch responsible for each section has confirmed the conditions of bulbs etc. This is a time-consuming job, but, no submariner spares an effort.

The mission of submariners is neither comfortable nor easy at all. Even today, submariners with pride and a sense of mission, dreaming of reunion with their families and friends, must be on duty sedulously somewhere in the ocean.

### 3. SDF Public Relations

As the SDF has expanded the scope of its activities at home and abroad, including international peace cooperation activities and disaster relief missions, the people's interest in national defense has been increasing<sup>54</sup>. However, many citizens say that they do not know much about the actual status of the SDF, since the SDF activities have only a few points of contact with the people's daily lives. The Defense Agency and the SDF therefore recognize the need of active public relations for defense policy and SDF activities. The Agency and the SDF conduct various public relations activities to make people understand the current status of the SDF, particularly responding to changing public awareness and needs.

#### (1) Web Site (<http://www.jda.go.jp>) and Brochures

The Defense Agency and the SDF engage in public relations activities using a variety of advanced channels, e.g., providing information and collecting public opinions on the Internet, as well as preparing and showing PR video materials on a large outdoor display screen. The Defense Agency's Web site in particular attracts approximately 360,000 visitors every month.

Other efforts are being made to provide and disseminate accurate knowledge and information about the SDF and national defense such as preparing and distributing various brochures<sup>55</sup> explaining defense measures and SDF activities and cooperating with media coverage.

In addition, the Defense Agency and the SDF offer necessary cooperation for film making. Recently, the Agency and the SDF provide cooperation in shooting movies "Otokotachi no YAMATO" and "Nihon Chinbotsu" as well as a television drama "Sengoku Jieitai 1600" etc.

Along with the expansion of overseas activities conducted by the SDF, the Defense Agency and the SDF has attracted greater attention from overseas countries, and thus the public relations activities have become international. Examples of PR efforts to disseminate information to overseas include the distribution of "Japan Defense Focus," a brochure in written in English



Shooting a scene of movie Nihon Chinbotsu (Sinking of Japan)

#### (2) Events and Opening SDF facilities to the Public<sup>56</sup>

The Defense Agency and the SDF also attach great importance to activities that introduce the present circumstances of the SDF to the general public at large. Typical examples include the exhibition of the GSDF firing exercises held every year at the foot of Mt. Fuji, the provision of opportunities to experience sailing in a variety of locations in the naval destroyers of the MSDF to the public, and demonstration flights and air-

craft flight experience at open base festival of the ASDF. At camps and bases, celebrations, such as those which commemorate the anniversary of a unit's founding, provide opportunities for such events as equipment exhibitions, unit tours and concerts by SDF bands. The SDF has also opened the SDF museum and archives to the public. The Defense Agency and the SDF host the SDF Marching Festival and annual ceremonial ground troop, fleet and air reviews as part of their anniversary events.

In 2005, the SDF Marching Festival was held at Nippon Budokan with the participation of marching bands of the U.S. Army in Japan, the U.S. Air Force, and the U.S. Marine Corps in Okinawa, drawing an audience of approximately 42,000 people. The SDF has also held an annual ceremonial troops review since 1996, hosted in rotation by the GSDF, MSDF, and ASDF. The review involves the inspection of troops, ships, or aircraft through which the equipment of the SDF and the results of its training are presented to the public. In 2005, the ASDF hosted its air review, which attracted an audience of approximately 7,100 people. This year the MSDF is making plans to host its fleet review.



The Prime Minister attending an ASDF ceremony to review its troops

## [COLUMN]

## VOICE

### Conducting sea ice observation 1,000 times

The Fleet Air Wing 2 of MSDF (based at Hachinohe Base) has conducted sea ice observation 1,000 times, which is a landmark achievement. Lieutenant Hideki Jufuku, who engaged in this mission as tactical air coordinator, talked about his experiences in sea ice observation missions as follows.

Lieutenant Hideki Jufuku,  
Fleet Air Wing 2,  
MSDF (in Hachinohe City, Aomori Prefecture)

The MSDF has been conducting sea ice observation as cooperative activity for the Meteorological Agency since 1960. Information about the distribution of sea ice in the oceans surrounding Japan is quite important for ensuring the safe navigation of vessels. It is my honor to serve for the 1,000th observation mission. I am proud of the fact that no significant disaster at sea has occurred during this time and that the MSDF has contributed to the safe navigation of vessels since 1960.

The Sea of Okhotsk and the North Pacific Ocean in the winter put a strain on me as there are many rough-weather days. When taking photos of floating ice, I must fly close to the sea. Therefore, in cases of turbulence, I must be very much careful about taking photos.



No.2 Flight Group that has successfully completed the 1000th sea ice observation mission



Even under these severe circumstances, it is heartwarming when I detect seals taking a nap on floating ice.

### (3) Enlistment Experience Programs

The SDF has responded to requests from private companies and various other organizations to hold enlistment experience programs for their employees. This involves experience life and training in an SDF unit by staying at an SDF camp or base for two to three days and following the same kind of daily work schedule as SDF personnel. Other programs for enlistment experiences are conducted for children, university and college students, and women. For example, in addition to various tours held so far, the JDA launched a program called the "One Day SDF Tour for Women" in March 2005, in order to make participation easier for women from a wide range age.

### (4) New Efforts

In addition to conventional PR activities, the Defense Agency and the SDF are taking new measures, to conduct more effective PR activities. For example, this year a videoconference was held via communication lines connecting students who participated in the tours of the Defense Agency<sup>57</sup> and SDF personnel who are working in overseas countries, to allow these students to learn about actual situations of SDF activities and everyday life of SDF personnel in the field, in real time. This attempt was well-received by the students who participated in the videoconference. In March this year, the Defense Agency and the SDF employed the "packaged" advertisement method, in which several types of advertising media, mainly non-conventional media, were used to intensively publicize an event during a given period of time. Specifically, banner advertisements were placed on Internet search sites and posters to publicize Iraq-related activities were put up at major stations in city centers. This method has proven effective in publicizing SDF activities.



A celebration event held to mark 2 million visits to Air Park at the ASDF's Hamamatsu Air Base



A TV conference between junior high school students and SDF troops being sent to UNDOF (UNDOF: United Nations Disengagement Observer Force)

Moreover, recently SDF personnel have delivered lectures at universities and colleges. Through these efforts, the Defense Agency has responded to these new needs of the Japanese public, brought about by the increased discussions in Japan over our nation's security issue.

## 4. Adequate Operation of Information Disclosure Systems<sup>58</sup>

The Law concerning Access to Information Held by Administrative Organs aims at explaining governmental activities to the public by disclosing information owned by administrative organizations and, thus, contributes to promoting fair and democratic administration through the public's understanding and judgment. Based on the law, the Defense Agency and the SDF have proceeded with their operations.

Since the enforcement of the Law in 2001, the Defense Agency opened eight information disclosure counters in total at Internal Bureau (Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo) and seven SDF provincial liaison offices throughout the country to answer requests for information disclosure and disclose information on administrative documents it owns based on these requests. The Defense Facilities Administration Agency has a total of 12 information disclosure counters that offer similar services at the Agency, Defense Facilities Administration Bureaus, and Defense Facilities Administration Branches.

In light of an incident in which a lieutenant commander working in one of the information disclosure offices compiled and distributed a list of people requesting information disclosure, the Defense Agency and the SDF have been steadily implementing measures to prevent such an incident from recurring.

## **5. Adequate Operation of Personal Information Protection System<sup>59</sup>**

Although the advanced computerization of society has brought about convenience, it has also caused the growing social problem of intruding personal rights and interests due to unjust handling of personal information. Responding to this, the Personal Data Protection Law was enacted in 2003, and the Law for the Protection of Personal Data Held by Administrative Organs, which applies to national administrative organs and other similar entities, went into effect from April 1, 2005. The latter law regulates the handling of not only computer-processed personal data, as in the conventional law, but all personal information recorded in administrative documents. To ensure the validity, the law also regulates the system to disclose, revise, and cease the utilization of personal information on request of the person subject to the information.

In response to the enforcement of the Law for the Protection of Personal Data Held by Administrative Organs, the Defense Agency has prepared procedures to disclose, revise and cease the utilization of personal information, along with taking measures to secure the safety of personal information. Additionally, the Defense Agency opened eight personal information protection counters in total at Internal Bureau (Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo) and seven SDF provincial liaison offices throughout the country to receive requests for disclosure, revision and cease of the utilization of personal information and implement disclosure. The Defense Facilities Administration Agency has a total of 12 information counters for disclosing possessed personal information, etc. that offer similar services at the Agency, Defense Facilities Administration Bureaus, and Defense Facilities Administration Branches.

## **6. Efforts for Policy Evaluation<sup>60</sup>**

In the system to evaluate government policies was introduced to realize an efficient and high-quality administration that focuses on the people, and the Government Policy Evaluation Act (GPEA) came into effect in 2002.

Bases on the GPEA, the Defense Agency has carried out evaluations of various policies designed to achieve the objective for the Defence Agency and the SDF of ensuring peace and independence of Japan and security of the state. These evaluations involve analysis from various perspectives, such as domestic and overseas circumstances, and trends in technological innovation. Therefore, the comprehensive evaluation system is mainly employed to conduct these evaluations.

In FY 2005, the Defense Agency established the Basic Plan for Policy Evaluation in the Defense Agency, which provides the basic principles for conducting policy evaluations from FY 2006 to 2010, and performed a total of 46 evaluations of policies, including that for the international disaster relief teams.

## National Institute for Defense Studies

The National Institute for Defense Studies has four functions.

Firstly, the Institute has a function of think tank for the Defense Agency. The Institute contributes to the planning of defense policies by studying and analyzing policies of broad areas, ranging from theoretical studies on security to regional studies, including situations of individual countries. For example, publications such as the "East Asian Strategic Review" are provided inside and outside the Defense Agency.

Secondly, the Institute promotes international exchanges. The National Institute for Defense Studies promotes mutual exchange of researchers with foreign defense research institutes, organization of multilateral security seminars, acceptance of foreign students, etc. For example, military personnel of Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel ranks from approximately 20 countries in the region are invited to attend an Asia-Pacific Security Seminar where regional security problems are discussed.

Recently, these international exchanges are regarded as extremely important because they can contribute to the building of a relationship of trust with foreign countries in the region.

Thirdly, the Institute functions as an educational organization. In recent years, the roles of the Defense Agency and the SDF have expanded from the defense of Japan only to contributions to the stabilization of the international security environment, including PKOs and defense exchanges. To develop personnel who can respond to these circumstances, not only researchers of the Institute but also prominent or first-ranking persons of various circles, who are invited by the Institute, provide high-ranking defense personnel and senior officials of the Defense Agency and other ministries/agencies with advanced education.

Fourthly, the Institute functions as war history research center. The National Institute for Defense Studies is noted as the largest war history research center in Japan, and makes a study of domestic and foreign war histories and maintain war history records.



Asia-Pacific Security Seminar

<sup>1</sup> An Institute consisting of experts of various areas that makes researches in interdisciplinary problems concerning social development and policy decisions, and future tasks.

<sup>2</sup> Like the National Archives of Japan, the Military Archives of the National Institute for Defense Studies makes official documents (approximately 150,000 volumes), including those prepared by the Imperial Army and Navy of Japan since Meiji era, available to the public.

- 1) Details of the investigation results are described in  
<[http://www.dfaa.go.jp/topics/nyusatsu\\_bogai/pdf/tyousa\\_houkoku.pdf](http://www.dfaa.go.jp/topics/nyusatsu_bogai/pdf/tyousa_houkoku.pdf)>
- 2) Details of the report are described in <<http://www.jda.go.jp/j/delibe/dangou/houkoku/index.html>>
- 3) Measures to prevent the recurrence of collusive bidding are introduced on the front page of Defense Facilities Administration Agency's website <<http://www.dfaa.go.jp/>>
- 4) (a) The application of the general competitive bidding system will be expanded from a project worth ¥730 million or more at present to a construction work worth ¥200 million or more. (b) Adoption of the comprehensive evaluation bidding system will be expanded in a phased manner. (c) Package ordering of design and construction will be proactively adopted. (d) Others
- 5) (a) Establishment of third-party bidding observation committees in local districts, and reinforcement of observation capabilities  
(b) Establishment of an opinion box in the website for gathering information on bid-rigging, etc. widely, (c) Others
- 6) To appropriately reflect the records of nomination suspension and construction performance in the calculation of total scores of comprehensive numerical assessment values for determining corporations' bidding qualifications and evaluation scores of the comprehensive evaluation bidding system.
- 7) Specific procedures prohibiting contacts between SDF personnel and employees of order receiving corporations (former SDF personnel, in particular), unless genuinely necessary for business reasons, has been determined and all personnel have been familiarized with the procedures
- 8) Until it is recognized that compliance (compliance with laws and regulations) has been established in the corporation involved
- 9) The finalized content is described in <<http://www.jda.go.jp/menu/kakushu.html>>
- 10) "About fundamental measures concerning the prevention of the recurrence of incidents of the classified electronic information leaks, etc." is placed in: <<http://www.jda.go.jp/j/news/2006/04/12c.htm>>
- 11) The Defense Agency and the SDF are the same administrative authority responsible for defense. The term "Defense Agency," however, is used to describe the administrative entity that carries out the work of monitoring and administering the GSDF, MSDF, and ASDF, whereas the term "SDF" refers to the armed services themselves, whose duty is to defend the country through the activities of their units.
- 12) For the joint operation, see Section 1, Chapter 3 and the website of the Joint Staff Office. <<http://www.jda.go.jp/join/>>
- 13) See the website of the Defense Agency <<http://www.jda.go.jp>>
- 14) Discussions were made from August 2004 for about one year. Also, in accordance with the result of the study, a draft budget and a bill necessary for the organizational reform were presented to the 162nd session of the Diet.
- 15) Such matters as making the SDF district hospitals open to the general public and implementing 4-year training at nurses' training course will be examined.
- 16) The matter of human resources is mentioned in the National Defense Program Guidelines and the Midterm Defense Buildup Program. See Section 2, Chapter 2 for the National Defense Program Guidelines and the Midterm Defense Buildup Program.
- 17) SDF personnel must perform such duties as defense operations, as specified in the Self-Defense Forces Law; they are therefore designated as special national civil servants under Article 2 of the National Civil Service Law, and personnel management is conducted independently of regular civil servants.
- 18) <<http://www.jda.go.jp/j/saiyou/jieikan/mibun.htm>>
- 19) <<http://www.jda.go.jp/j/defense/yobiji/index.html>>
- 20) Website of the Administrative Reform Promotion Office

- <<http://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/singi/gyokaku/index.html>>
- 21) For efforts to promote a gender equality, see the URL <<http://www.gender.go.jp>>
  - 22) <<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/bunya/kodomo/jisedai.html>>
  - 23) <<http://www.jda.go.jp/j/info/kodomo/index.html>>
  - 24) In FY 2006, for example, budgets are earmarked for building nursery facilities in the Mishuku Garrison (Setagaya-ward, Tokyo).
  - 25) "The scope of approval by the Director General" is stipulated in Article 62 of the Self-Defense Forces Law.
  - 26) Mental health activities are activities for helping SDF personnel maintain their mental health and allowing them to work at their best abilities while aiming at encouraging them to: (1) be free of mental disease; (2) be free of significant anxiety or suffering; (3) comply with social norms; and (4) achieve self-fulfillment.  
<<http://www.jda.go.jp/j/delibe/mental/hokoku01.htm>>
  - 27) Details of education and training are explained in the websites of the GSDF, MSDF and ASDF.
  - 28) Such institutions in FY 2003 included University of Tsukuba (Japan), Tokyo Institute of Technology (Japan), the National Defense University (U.S.), and Harvard University (U.S.)
  - 29) An institute where officers of each of the SDF are educated on security and defense strategy
  - 30) The Joint Staff College of the Joint Staff Office, educates SDF officers on joint operation.
  - 31) An exercise is a part of training which is conducted assuming actual combat situations.
  - 32) Activities to detect, exploit, and reduce or annul the effect of enemies' electromagnetic waves, while securing the use of the electromagnetic waves by friendly forces.
  - 33) The ASDF joined the U.S. Air Force's Cope Thunder exercises in 1996. Since then, the ASDF has dispatched C-130H transport aircraft and an airbase defense squadron almost every year.
  - 34) <<http://www.jda.go.jp/j/library/archives/it/index.html>>
  - 35) Superiority in prompt and accurate information recognition, gathering, processing, and dissemination
  - 36) See <<http://www.jda.go.jp/j/library/archives/it/youkou/03.htm>> for details of the Defense Information Infrastructure (DII) and the Common Operating Environment (COE) for computer systems.
  - 37) As one of the measures to ensure information security, "the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) concerning the cooperation on Information Assurance and Computer Network Defense" was signed in April 2006 between Japan and the United States, which aims at improving capabilities to cope with cyber attacks by exchange of information between Japan and the United States as part of the Japan-U.S. defense cooperation.
  - 38) <[http://www.jda.go.jp/j/library/archives/sougousyutoku/17.3\\_b.pdf](http://www.jda.go.jp/j/library/archives/sougousyutoku/17.3_b.pdf)>
  - 39) The project management is a discipline to lay out detailed schedules for a project, with clearly defined objectives, manage the progress of the project, and accomplish the objectives within the assigned time table by a team of the parties concerned under the direction of a project leader. This management method is used in the U.S. and European nations and the United States in such operations as defense equipment procurement, and construction of plants and information system development in private enterprises.
  - 40) A technologies or method of a systematic cost through assuming that minimizing cost necessary to satisfy customers requirement in a value and achieving such a value.
  - 41) This is method called "collocation" in the United States. Persons involved in a project get together at one place and work on the project, from which synergetic effects related to sharing of a sense of purpose among project participants, improvement of work efficiency, etc. are expected. This is a basic method for managing a project.

- 42) In order not to affect the development projects under way, the integration of the development management division into the Technical Research And Development Institute is scheduled to be implemented in FY 2009 when most of the major development projects are to be completed.
- 43) Specifically, technical fields to work on intensively from now on and long-term prospects for each technical field are put together while technical trends in the private sector are grasped and latest science and technology is taken in. The compilation every five years is institutionalized.
- 44) See Section 1 of this chapter for details of drastic measures concerning the prevention of the recurrence of incidents of classified computer information outflow, etc.
- 45) A generic term for facilities used by the SDF, and facilities and areas used by USFJ based on the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, which include maneuver areas, airfields, ports and harbors, communication facilities, barracks, warehouses, ammunition bunkers, and fuel bunkers.
- 46) Notification of the recruitment period, check of qualifications for application, processing of application forms, issuance of examination admission tickets, notification of examination dates and locations, provision of locations and facilities necessary for examinations, public relations, etc. See the reference material 77.
- 47) The land area covered by defense facilities (approximately 1,400 km<sup>2</sup>) includes those for the SDF facilities (approximately 1,083 km<sup>2</sup>), facilities and areas exclusively used by USFJ (approximately 312 km<sup>2</sup>), and non-SDF facilities jointly used by USFJ under the Status of Forces Agreement (approximately 4 km<sup>2</sup>).
- 48) <<http://www.dfaa.go.jp/kondankai/hokoku.pdf>>
- 49) Facilities providing treatment for patients with serious injuries and those who are seriously or critically ill.
- 50) As well as providing medical treatment at the SDF hospitals, the SDF has started to dispatch obstetrician/gynecologist of the National Defense Medical College to Okinawa Hokubu Hospital from May 2006.
- 51) Guard of honor: saluting through the presentation of arms as an expression of the nation's respect  
Troop formation: a salute carried out by troops standing in line  
Gun salute: a salute fired by cannon and other weapons as a gesture of respect
- 52) This is the accumulation of the 49 years from 1957 to last year.
- 53) Started in 1960 as a project of an inter-agency cooperation with the Meteorological
- 54) In "Opinion Poll on the Self-Defense Forces and the Security Issue" conducted in February 2006, about 67% of the respondents replied that they were interested in the Self-Defense Forces and the security issue. Concerning the impression of the Self-Defense Forces, those who chose "Good" reached about 85%. Both figures were record highs. For details, see the reference material 64.
- 55) See the page of "Public Relations Pamphlet" of the Defense Agency website.  
<<http://www.jda.go.jp/j/library/pamphlet/index.html>>  
This pamphlet can be sent by mail upon request.
- 56) See the website of the Defense Agency for details of events, etc.  
<<http://www.jda.go.jp/j/events/index.html>>  
For major publicity facilities of the Defense Agency and the Self-Defense Forces, see the end of this paper as well as the website.
- 57) A tour to experience life in the GSDF, MSDF, or ASDF (For information on the tour, visit the above website of the event information.)
- 58) "Guides of Major Publicity Facilities of the Defense Agency and the Self-Defense Forces (admission free)"

- 59) <<http://www.jda.go.jp/j/info/joho/index.html>>
- 60) <<http://www.jda.go.jp/j/info/hogo/index.html>>
- 61) <<http://www.jda.go.jp/j/info/hyouka/index.html>>