

## ABSTRACTS

### **Trend of Strategic Communication (SC) Policy in the US**

Tetsuya Yano

LTC, JGSDF, Research Fellow, Second Research Office, Research Department, NIDS

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The US has come to recognize the importance of Strategic Communication (SC) by examining the conventional diplomatic policies that have damaged the image of the US in the international community, culminating in the September 11th terrorist attacks in 2001. Since the Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) in 2006, the US Department of Defense has promoted a full-fledged SC policy focusing on intelligence activities including public affairs, military diplomacy and psychological operations based on many studies concerning SC, which are beginning to play an important role in deciding diplomatic policies in the US for the future, including those relating to Iraq and Afghanistan.

### **Changes in Active Defense Military Strategy in China**

Makota Saito

LTC, JGSDF, Research Fellow, Sixth Research Office, Research Department, NIDS

25-42

The military strategy of China is “active defense”, which means firmly maintaining both strategic defense and counter-attack advantage (counterattack after being attacked), and seriously considers the use of proactive aggressive action to gain a head-start on enemies in battles and campaigns. This study considers the chronological changes in aggressive defense and military strategies and identifies the process by which the People’s Liberation Army has adopted military strategies in which defense and offense coexist.

In the active defense strategy created by Mao Zedong, the principle is counter-attack advantage in anti-invasion full-scale wars involving the entire country, and aggressive offense in local battles with a limited fighting zone and fighting objective in smaller wars.

When confrontation with the Soviet Union ended and the danger of a full-scale war subsided, China's military interest shifted to local wars, which were upgraded from battle level to strategy level. Therefore, the counter-attack advantage fell into the background, and aggression and head-start on attacks came to the fore.

The People's Liberation Army is trying to coordinate the logic of intelligence wars and counter-attack advantage, assuming that in contemporary intelligence wars, preemptive action is advantageous and the counter-attack advantage will not materialize.

## **Issues relating to Names of Wars in Japan**

Jun-ichiro Shoji

Deputy Director, Military History Department

43-80

In Japan, various names were given to the war which Japan fought during the WWII period due to disunity among the objectives of war at the start and the effects of the US occupation policy after WWII, as well as the “politicalization” of the understanding of Japan’s modern and contemporary history, leading to heated arguments. Therefore, most of the names are ideologically biased, and the name “The Last War” is used publicly.

Among the names, those meaning the war after December 8 are the “Pacific War”, “Greater East Asia War” and “Asia-Pacific War”. Considering these names with regional connotations, whereas the “Greater East Asia War” and “Asia-Pacific War” indicate battlefields in which Japan fought, the “Pacific War” conveys a strong image of a war between Japan and the US in the Pacific Ocean. On the other hand, the “Second World War”, which is international and valueless, conveys no sense of belonging, not only in time and geography, but also emotionally.

Therefore, the author believes that although the term “Pacific War” is commonly used now, the war, including battles on the Chinese front after December 8, should be called the “Greater East Asia War” or “Asia-Pacific War”, while not attaching any ideological connotation to these two names as has previously been the practise.

## National Security Strategy of Russia

### : In View of the Russian Economy and Relationship with China

Shinji Hyodo, Shigeki Akimoto and Hiroshi Yamazoe

Senior Fellow, Fifth Research Office, Research Department, NIDS (Shinji Hyodo)

LTC, JGSDF, Research Fellow, Third Research Office, Research Department, NIDS (Shigeki Akimoto)

Fellow, Fifth Research Office, Research Department, NIDS (Hiroshi Yamazoe)

81-122

This paper analyzes the “National Security Strategy until 2020”, which was drastically amended in May 2009 for the first time in 9 years, and reviews the future of the Russian economy which will be a driving force in achieving the national security strategy, and the relationship with China which Russia considers to be strategically important on the East Asian front, with a historical perspective. The focus of the Russian national security strategy shifted toward East Asia and while there have been no significant changes in the diplomatic priority of focusing on China with regard to East Asia, Russia will “be estranged from China” due to the limited strategic partnership between China and Russia. The significance of strategic cooperation between China and Russia through the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) with the objective of containing the US could weaken, and Russia would then seek independent East Asian foreign policy with a certain distance from China. In view of the strategic East Asian strategic environment surrounding Japan, such structural changes must be monitored.

