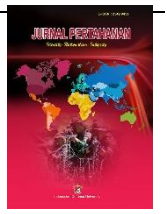
Jurnal Pertahanan

Media Informasi tentang Kajian dan Strategi Pertahanan
yang Mengedepankan *Identity*, *Nationalism* dan *Integrity*
e-ISSN: 2549-9459
http://jurnal.idu.ac.id/index.php/DefenseJournal



RUSSIA AND JAPAN WAR BASED ON MILITARY PERSPECTIVE

Syaiful Hidayat[1], Suyono Thamrin[2], Rudy Laksmono Widayatno[3]
Republic of Indonesia Defense University
IPSC Area, Sentul, Sukahati, Citeureup, Bogor, West Java, Indonesia 16810
s.hidayat.idu@gmail.com[1], suyono.thamrin@idu.ac.id[2], rudy.laskmono@idu.ac.id[3]

Article Info

Article history:
Received : March 1, 2022
Revised : April 6, 2022
Accepted : April 30, 2022

Keywords:
Energy,
Japan-Russia War,
Military Perspective,
Threat,
War Strategy

DOI:
http://dx.doi.org/10.33172/jp.v8i1.1620

Abstract

War is an important thing that is necessary for each country to defend the territory, as it can be a deterrent factor against the opposing war effort. In the modern era, war is no longer made by the truce, but it has been more referring to technology, politics, economy, etc. In this study, we analyze the causes of the Russia-Japan War, the strategies used in the Russia-Japan War, and lessons learned in the Russia-Japan war based on a military perspective. The theories used are a threat, energy, and war strategy. The methodology used is the qualitative descriptive method. Data for this study came from document review. The data were analyzed based on the analysis promoted by Miles and Huberman. This study found that The cause of the Japan-Russia war is the war developed from Russia's and Japan's rivalry for dominance in Korea and Manchuria. Japan planned a strategy that could cut the relationship between Port Arthur and the outside world. One interesting Russian strategy in the Japan-Russia war is when a public outcry against Alekseyev as commander in chief compelled Nicholas to send Kuropatkin to take over the command, although Alekseyev remained as viceroy. The Russia-Japan war underlines that a successful limited war strategy mandates the following: developing military capability commensurate to the strategy and identification of decisive points in the campaign; fostering synergy between the military and the political leadership; shaping the diplomatic environment for favorable war termination and compelling communication of the limited nature of the war to both domestic and international audiences.

© 2022 Published by Indonesia Defense University

INTRODUCTION

Threats and Defense

The national defense effort is part of maintaining the unity of the state and region. When seen from antiquity, defending a territory was generally marked by wars. The war was part of showing effort and power to seize or defend a territory. In the current, the national defense remains critical, even though the war has changed the dynamics of threats and followed the development of technology. At the

moment, war is no longer a problem of the leader and the war expert but it is a problem for the entire community, even of life all people on earth. Some things get the cause, namely:

1. Changes in the value system and perceptions of morals.
2. The development of war technology with the discovery of cutting-edge weapons with tremendous destructive power and resulting in unable to rebuild areas exposed to radiation and nuclear contamination in a relatively short period.
3. The rapid development of science and technology in the field of communication strengthens the relationship between nations without borders in the political, economic, social, and cultural fields to improve human welfare.
4. With the growth of national awareness and democracy, in general, it can be said that whatever the reason is, every nation is waging war to impose its will or to manipulate its area of influence to realize its national ideals.

For example in World War I and II, what triggered conflicts were the struggle for territorial power, control of natural resources, advances in weaponry technology, and so on. The losses suffered as a result of World War I and II were enormous, including millions of people who died in wars, epidemics, famine, including material losses. Therefore, the defense and security of the country are very important, so that they do not become the target of other countries to be conquered. According to Morgenthau (1992) readiness to go to war is necessary for every country, because it can be a deterrent factor against opposing war efforts (deterrence factor) (Murtamadji, 2009). This study will analyze the causes of the Russia-Japan War, and the strategies used in the Russia-Japan War.

METHODS

The method used in this study is the qualitative descriptive method. Data for this study came from document review. The qualitative approach is chosen because it can be used to find and understand what is hidden behind phenomena that are sometimes difficult to understand. Bogdan and Taylor explained that qualitative research is a research procedure that produces qualitative descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observed behavior. In qualitative research, the data collection approach includes in-depth interviews, document analysis, observation, and audiovisual materials analysis (Creswell, 2012). Data of this research came from document review. The data were analyzed based on the analysis promoted by Miles, Huberman, & Saldana (2014). There are three different types of this model; data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

J. Martinez as quoted by Riwanto Tirtosudarmo in Lemhanas (2013) categorizes there are four types of borders:

1. An alienated borderland is a border area where cross-border activities do not occur, as a result of a raging war, conflict, domination of nationalism, ideological hatred, religious enmity, cultural differences, and ethnic competition.
2. A coexistent borderland is a border area where cross-border conflicts can be suppressed to a level that can be controlled even though there are still problems that are resolved, for example, those related to issues of ownership of strategic resources at the border.
3. Borderland interdependent is a border area that is symbolically connected on both sides by relatively stable international relations. People in both parts of the border area, as well as in both countries, are involved in various

economic activities that are mutually beneficial and at an approximately equal level, for example, one party has production facilities while the other has cheap labor.
4. Integrated borderland, a border area whose economic activity is a unity, nationalism has greatly diminished in the two countries and both of them are united in a close alliance.

According to Thomas Hobbes, the state plays an important role in defending and protecting its people from foreign invasion along with damage or conflict between people (Buzan, 1983). This means that the state has two main tasks, namely 1) externally the state must remain alert in facing all threats and challenges from outside, and 2) internally the state must remain alert in addressing and protecting the community from potential conflicts. Marwasta (2016) explains that the border area has strategic values including:

1. The border area is very influential in defending state sovereignty.
2. The border area is a driving factor to improve the social and economic welfare of the surrounding community.
3. Border areas have a relationship with areas bordering these areas which influence each other both between regions and between countries.
4. Border areas have an influence on the condition and situation of regional defense and security, both on a regional and national scale.

Based on the times, science, and technology, threats to national security and defense have undergone renewal. This means that security and defense are no longer only related to the military and state apparatus in defending and securing the territory or the state to become the main actor in the defense and security sector, but must involve other actors such as individuals or the community.

According to Marwasta 2016) several issues and problems related to the management of border areas include the following aspects: First, there is no policy in favor of border areas and isolated areas. Second, the national strategy for developing border areas has not been effective. Third, there is still a view that the border area is only considered a backyard, which means that it has not become the country's top priority in its development. Fourth, is the existence of social disparities as well as disparities in welfare among residents who live in neighboring countries. Fifth, low access to border areas due to limited regional facilities and infrastructure. Sixth is the low quality of its human resources. Seventh, there are many illegal activities such as smuggling and traditional border crossing. Eighth, there is no agreement on territorial boundaries with neighboring countries, such as the Territorial Sea Boundary (BLT), the Continental Shelf Boundary (BLK), and the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Ninth, the exploitation of natural resources is uncontrolled and this continues to be sustainable. Tenth, legal cooperation between countries has not occurred optimally, especially in the problem of overcoming violations that occur at borders.

Five categories of threats based on sector to national security (Siregar, Rahmansyah, & Saepudin, 2019), namely:

1. Military threat. Traditionally, military threats are the highest priority that concerns national security, this is because the military threat uses armed force that can destroy what humans have achieved. Military threats are also not only direct, but can also be aimed indirectly at the country, but rather at external interests aimed at that country.
2. Political threat. This threat is aimed at the stability of the performance of state institutions. Their goals are quite broad, from starting to pressure the government through certain policies, overthrowing the government, stirring up chaos. The targets of this political threat are the values of the state, especially national identity, ideology, and the several institutions that deal with it. Political

threats can also be structural, which specifically arises when there are clashes between two major groups in countries with different ideas.

3. Social threat. Social threats to national security usually come from within the country. Social security is about threats to the sustainability of changes in values, culture, habits, and ethnic identities. Still, according to Buzan, societal threats can be divided into several forms, which are basically: physical threats (death, illness), economic threats (destruction of property rights, limited access to employment), threats to rights (restrictions on civil liberties rights), and threats to position or status (demotion, public humiliation).
4. Economic threat. The main problem with the idea of economic security is the normal condition of the market actors without the disturbance of unfair competition and uncertainty. The economic threat also examines the problems of unemployment, poverty, limited resources, and people's purchasing power.
5. Ecological threats. Is a threat from natural disasters such as floods, landslides, rainstorms, and earthquakes. However, the central issue of ecological security is the problem of human activities that damage the environment, such as global warming, the greenhouse effect, flooding, and exploration of natural resources on a large and continuous basis.

The debate surrounding the changing nature of war, in this case, lies in the increasingly blurred boundaries between war and peace (Neocleous, 2014). War is defined as a large-scale conflict involving countries, either bilaterally or multilaterally. Meanwhile, peace is a condition where there is no war between countries. Both of these conditions are currently experiencing a "crisis". However, the concept of defense and security. Defense is an action to protect oneself from attacks, and attacking actions can also be categorized as actions to protect oneself from attacks by other parties. Meanwhile, security is a condition and function where threats from other parties can be overcome by creating defenses.

The blurring of the boundaries between war and peace can be seen from the existence of the term war generation which has continued to develop since the World War. War evolved from being between countries, being declared in advance, having special rooms, to the existence of restrictions between combatants and non-combatants; has changed to enter all aspects of the line. War has been incarnated in the joints of people's lives with all the latest instruments. Warfare develops from economic warfare (embargo, black campaign, blockade), cyber warfare, propaganda, and political warfare, to thermodynamic warfare, whose actors are unlimited (unrestricted warfare). This is what makes warfare, can be said to have entered the joints of life from the macro, meso, and even the micro.

Changes like warfare characterized by advances in information technology and weapon technology as well as the increasingly limited number of actors and aspects of contemporary warfare have made the context of defense and security increasingly complex and up to date. In this case, Mark Neocleous's views that the idea of a crisis between war and peace forgets history that there were certain centuries in the past where war and peace were inseparable, and therefore must be complemented by an explanation of the new defense and security context. Like in the days of Napoleon and the thirty years of war, where war and peace can no longer be separated. World War itself is also a stage that shows the jargon of Total War, where all lines of actors and aspects are involved in warfare. In other words, the crisis of war and peace is not new, especially the logic of thinking about this crisis which starts from the involvement of all aspects of the state in war.

Strategic Environmental Analysis

The current trend of the strategic environment and the trend in the next few years at the global and regional level will still be affected by the interaction of major countries in the world, such as the United States, European Union, and Japan as well as the emergence of new world economic powers besides BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India, and China) namely MIST (Mexico, Indonesia, South Korea, and Turkey) (Martin, 2012). The financial crisis in Europe, coupled with the unrecovered economy of the United States and the decline in China's economic pace, will also affect other regions. Issues that develop in the global and regional scope are still dominated by trends such as acts of international terrorism, the Arab Spring, the shift in focus of the United States to Asia, disputes in the South China Sea, energy scarcity, global warming, regional military power building, border disputes, transnational crime, territorial breaches and security at Sea Lines of Communications (SLOC). Meanwhile, the national scope is still dominated by widespread issues regarding separatism, terrorism, ideological fanaticism, primordialism, social unrest, and communal conflicts, as well as the threat of natural disasters.

The global era also requires a nation to have energy, food security, and mastery of the nation's science and technology to survive and gain excellence in the 21st century. The global scope is still marked by the rapid development of military technology as a result of the Revolution in Military Affairs (RMA). RMA has an impact on advances in military technology, the concept of operations, organization, military doctrine, and strategy, and has even broadly influenced political, social, and economic aspects. Directly or indirectly, the RMA has triggered an expansion of the arms race that creates potential conflicts, and threats to other countries and affects regional and global security stability. Increasing awareness of the maritime environment (Maritime Domain Awareness/MDA) globally also affects strategic policy changes in the region.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Development of the Japan Navy after the Japan-Russia War 1904-1905

Japan state continued to make various efforts to improve, after the Sino-Japanese war. In 1897 Japan already used the gold standard in the country. In 1898 the Kenseito political party was founded. Two years later Ito Hirobumi founded another political party, namely the Seiyukai (Lan, 1962). During the Tokugawa period, Japan experienced a period of Isolation for more than 250 years and then experienced peace, both with foreign and domestic, but even under these conditions, the samurai remained the ruling group. Even though in the period of peace the Samurai became administrators, but never ignored their character, attitude, and abilities as a military or more precisely a warrior. The situation after the Meiji Restoration shows that Japan had prominent military characteristics that were not limited to the Samurai alone (Suryohadiprojo, 1987). Japan then abolished the caste in society, including the Samurai caste, so to have military power formed a Military Compulsory Armed Forces. In this Military Compulsory Armed Forces, youths from all walks of life carry out their duties. And it turned out that the army was no less good than the military force which only consisted of the Samurai.

The war between Japan and China in 1898, followed by war with Russia (1904-1905), continued with military action in Manchuria, then broke out again with China, and finally entered World War II showing the military nature of Japan. As with any war in history, the Russia-Japan War enjoys its share of myths and legends that range from Admiral Alekseev’s barber being a Japanese spy, to the saga of the Baltic Fleet becoming the “fleet that had to die”. Perhaps because of such legends, or perhaps because World War I broke out less

than a decade after the Russia-Japan War formally ended with the Treaty of Portsmouth in 1905, the centennial anniversary of Japan's stunning victory witnessed a resurgence in Russia-Japan War studies. Always considered a bilateral engagement between two military powers, which it was in its most basic sense, the Russia-Japan war also had a significant global impact.

The cause of the Japan-Russia war is the war developed from Russia's and Japan's rivalry for dominance in Korea and Manchuria. However, The main cause of the Russia-Japan War was the territorial claims both countries made on Manchuria (an area partly in Russia and partly in China) and the Empire of Korea. The Russians wanted at all costs an ice-free port in the region, which would provide access to the Pacific Ocean. They had Vladivostok for this, but this port was frozen for three months a year and was also situated on the Japan Sea. This enabled Japan to keep an eye on the Russian fleet and steer it.

After the First Sino-Japanese War, Japan acquired the Liaodong Peninsula from China, but European powers forced Japan to return it. China subsequently leased it to Russia. The Japan-Russia War began when Japan attacked Russian warships at Port Arthur, on the peninsula. Japan-Russia war is a military conflict in which a victorious Japan forced Russia to abandon its expansionist policy in East Asia, thereby becoming the first Asian power in modern times to defeat a European power.

Various other factors and developments led to growing tension between Russia and Japan. Japan, for instance, was undergoing a major modernization process. Between 1875 and 1902 Japan's foreign trade increased twelvefold. Korea and Manchuria became increasingly important markets for the country. Furthermore, like other modern countries at that time, Russia and Japan participated fully in the arms race. Japan bought British warships en masse and in 1902 allied with Great Britain. In a defensive war, both countries would help and support each other in the conflict in question.

The Role of the Japan Navy in the Japan-Russia War 1904-1905

On February 8, 1904, the Japanese fleet sailed for Port Arthur under the command of Admiral Togo. After attacking a Russian ship that was on patrol. Japan torpedoed the other Russian ships. Due to the lack of expertise of Japanese shooters, of the 18 torpedoes fired, only three hit the target. The Russian ships that were hit by torpedo fire were the Tsarevich, Retvizan, and Pallada ships. Although the damage from the ships was not fatal, the attack was able to surprise Russia to increase its vigilance (Iwan, 2009; Astuti, Sutimin, & Wahyuni, 2015).

Japan planned a strategy that could cut the relationship between Port Arthur and the outside world because the attack effort had not been able to paralyze the Russian naval strength. A total of five warships with an average weight of about 2,000 tons were deployed to carry out the mission. The Russian side did not think that Japan would blockade the Port Arthur exit. Russia only thought that Japan would carry out torpedo fire. This blockade prevented Russian ships from getting out of Port Arthur. On March 10, 1904, Admiral Makaroff came with several ship repair experts who were tasked with repairing ships damaged by the attack of the Japanese troops. In addition, Makaroff brought the happy news that the Baltic fleet had been dispatched to assist the Russian navy. Makaroff's arrival raised the morale of the Russian troops. Under the leadership of Makaroff and Admiral Alixieff, military commanders at Port Arthur, resistance to the Japan blockade became increasingly intense. It was during this battle that the Petropavlovsk ship carrying Makaroff was hit by a Japan torpedo on April 13, 1904. Makaroff died in the torpedo attack. Makaroff's death also cut the hopes of the Russian army at Port Arthur to fight against the Japanese blockade (Astuti et al., 2015).

The Japanese strategy in blockade made the Russian army put up a resistance with the number of soldiers and weapons of war as it was against the blockade it was easy for Japan to attack. This blockade helped the Japanese army to attack Port Arthur. The Japanese naval attack on Port Arthur, which lasted until December 10, was finally able to destroy the Russian fleet. Admiral Vitgeft takes the lead in the Russian army after Makkarof's death, to break through the Japanese blockade. Vitgeft led his troops to attack Japan so that it would open a path through which Russian ships could later escape the Blockade.

The Togolese general tried to prevent Vitgeft's troops from connecting with the Russian naval base at Vladivostok and forcing them to fight in the Yellow Sea. At 17.43 Japan began attacking the Russian troops passing through the Yellow Sea and there was intense fighting. The Battle of the Yellow Sea thwarts Russian intentions for Vladivostok and forces its return to Port Arthur. During this battle, Admiral Vitgeft died and five of the six Russian ships were seriously damaged. Meanwhile, Japan suffered heavy damage to four warships. The Russian ships returning to Port Arthur were not able to function properly so later when Japan attacked Port Arthur, the ships could do nothing.

To assist the Navy in Vladivostok, Russia prepared a large fleet called the Baltic Fleet. This fleet departed from the port of Liepaja on 15 October 1904. The Baltic Fleet was not designed for long journeys, therefore it had difficulty getting to Liepaja-Vladivostok, which is about 18,000 miles away. To cover this distance the ships required repeated refueling. The Baltic Fleet traveled through British colonies. Russia could not buy coal from Britain, so the fleet had to sail slowly to save fuel. This made the trip long, causing boredom for the Russian soldiers. The arrival of the fleet led by Admiral Rochdestvenski had been awaited by the Togolese General in the Tsushima Strait. The Togolese general had predicted that this fleet from the Baltic would go to Vladivostok via the Tsushima Strait because the route was easier than the northern route. By May the fleet had entered the South China Sea, the third Pacific Squadron under the leadership of Admiral Nobogatov came to join Rochdestvenski's fleet in the same month. However, the ship brought by Nobogatov was an old ship so it seemed as if his arrival was more like an obstacle than an aid.

On May 27, fighting took place between the Russian Fleet and the Japanese fleet in the Tsushima Strait. This was the biggest naval battle of the Japan-Russia war. Japan carries three naval squadrons consisting of 31 warships, 21 destroyers, and 15 torpedo boats. Meanwhile, on the Russian side, there are two squadrons consisting of 12 warships, 9 destroyers, 6 cruisers, 2 escort ships, and 9 transport ships (Astuti et al., 2015). The battle which lasted for two days was the highest achievement for the Japanese navy. About two-thirds of the Russian ships were sunk, six were captured and only four returned to Vladivostok. This Japanese success ended the Japan-Russia war because the Russians had no hope of continuing the war. Japan and Russia then made a peace agreement in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, United States.

One interesting Russian strategy in the Japan-Russia war is when a public outcry against Alekseyev as commander in chief compelled Nicholas to send Kuropatkin to take over the command, although Alekseyev remained as viceroy. Kuropatkin had proved a competent minister of war but was to show himself sadly irresolute and passive as a commander in the field. His policy was to avoid action wherever possible until he had significant superiority in numbers. He placed his forces so that they could delay the enemy and then retire to positions prepared in the rear.

Lesson Learned From Japan–Russia War

Japan is a country in Asia that was once an

imperialist country. The land area of Japan is approximately 337,748 square kilometers with 71% of its land area being mountainous areas. About 10% of the world's active mountains are in Japan with Mount Fuji as the highest mountain. Administratively, Japanese territory is divided by the term *to-do-fu-ken*. *'To'* is for the capital city in Tokyo, *'Do'* for the Hokkaido Islands, *'Fu'* for special regions of Japan such as Osaka-fu and Kyoto-fu, and *'Ken'* better known as prefectures are 43 prefectures (Haryati, 2013). During the Meiji government, a very important event occurred, namely the Meiji Restoration. The restoration period resulted in reforms in all fields, including politics, economics, education, and the military (Marius, 1983). During the Meiji government, Japanese leaders argued that Japan's industry and economy could advance through the mastery of Western science and technology. After industry and the economy developed, military strength could be built to expel foreign nations from Japan. Japanese government tries to imitate all aspects of Western nations, including the Western way of dressing. Youths are sent to England, France, and Germany to study various fields. In the country, teachers from outside were also brought in to teach Japanese in their homes (Suryohadiprojo, 1987).

The Japanese government established a modern army after the Meiji Restoration. The samurai class was abolished and no longer in power, in 1873 the government made military conscription. All military equipment was purchased from the West, and Western-style uniforms. The Army imitated the system in Germany under the control of the Chosun family (Lan, 1962). The conscription law states that every Japanese male who is 20 years old, of all classes, is obliged to enter the military. Japanese people must undergo compulsory military service for three years. But government employees, heads of families, eldest sons, and anyone who can pay 270 yen can be exempted from military service (Gotto, 1998).

Japan's government also made reforms in the naval sector, in 1872 Japan was able to establish a Navy Department. One year later, a naval academy, an arsenal, and a naval hospital were built. Japan also bought several warships from England to support its navy. After the navy experienced rapid progress, Japan immediately made its domestic shipyard (Lan, 1962). The Japanese government wanted to make itself a developed industrial country, therefore Japan was determined to seize Korea from China. Korea is a strategic country and rich in natural resources. In 1984, there was a war between Japan and China which ended with Japan's victory. This war resulted in China losing Korea, the Island of Formosa, and also Port Arthur in Manchuria (Suryohadiprojo, 1987). Japan's victory over China-made Japan more determined to spread its influence and power in the Far East. In 1904 in the Far East there was a European power that had the same interests, namely Russia. Japan's desire to control Manchuria and Korea resulted in a dispute between Japan and Russia. The dispute between the two countries resulted in war in the years 1904-1905. Japan's war with Russia resulted in a growing spirit of nationalism in Asia. The victory achieved by Japan could not be separated from the greatness of its navy because the Japan-Russia war was mostly at sea.

Russia

Russia has experienced various wars such as the Russian Revolution when dealing with European countries, the war with Japan, and so on. Geographically, Russia is a very wide plain in Europe and is fed by many rivers which are used as a means of transportation to every part of the country. The Russian Revolution began in the 19th century when compared to Western Europe, Russia's condition was still far behind. The community there consisted of aristocrats and commoners who worked as farmers. Russia is still not advanced industrially, so no bourgeoisie supports liberalism. Russia

has the designation of an old agrarian country. The common people who were dissatisfied with the existence of a system in which they did not get equal rights and obligations, and with the French revolution because of the problem of discrimination, triggered Russia to join in carrying out the revolution. The revolution that occurred gave rise to new leaders who had a focus on economic matters so that the industrial sector was developed on a large scale. When viewed from human resources in Russia, they have 3 (three) important things that underlie the revolution that has changed the lives of its people, including:

1. The ruling leaders have always tried to keep Russia out of the influence of the French revolution. This is what makes the bourgeoisie dissatisfied with the government system that is running and towards the aristocrats who feel that there is a gap too far from the common people (the aristocrats own far more land than the workers).
2. The workers still have shelter. The incompatibility of the rights and obligations of factory workers means that if they carry out a strike action they can return to the village. The workers and the village community have strong relationships, where they help each other even though they are in need.
3. The bourgeoisie struggles together with the peasants.

The struggle to eliminate inequality does not necessarily guarantee that the common people will be better off economically. Although in 1861 the position of the aristocrats weakened, it did not strengthen the position of the peasants because most of the peasants only owned a small amount of land. There is something good about this incident because it causes landless people to turn into factory workers so the development of Russian industry has accelerated. The weakness is that the revolution occurred at a time when Russia was involved in a World War in which cooperation between the people and the government should be needed (Afandi, Harthanti, & Nurhayati, 2018).

Russia and Japan have a border dispute in an archipelago in the northeastern area of the Japan archipelagic State. Precisely at the northern tip of Hokkaido Island. The islands, named Kuril, which are northeast of Hokkaido, are the borders of Japan and Russia which were determined after the 2nd world war by the winning parties, namely the Allies in the 2nd world war, such as Russia, the United States, Japan, and Britain. This type of border includes alienated borderland as explained by the theory of J. Martinez as quoted by Riwanto Tirtosudarmo (Lemhanas, 2013). Border disputes that occur in the territory of Japan mean that Japan must protect its territory from foreign invasion, namely Russia, as stated in the theory of Thomas Hobber and Buzan. The border area also has strategic values as explained by Marwasta's theory, namely state sovereignty, social and economic welfare, state relations, defense, and security. According to Buzan's theory, this war for Japan is a military, political, economic, and social threat.

The war between Russia and Japan has changed the current trends in the strategic environment and the trends in the next few years at the global and regional levels will still be influenced by the interaction of the big countries in the world, such as the United States, the European Union, and Japan as well as the emergence of new world economic powers other than BRIC. (Brazil, Russia, India, and China) namely MIST (Mexico, Indonesia, South Korea, and Turkey) (Martin, 2012). According to Murtamadji (2009), Clausewitz defines war as a political continuation in ‘other ways’ for a long time in the past. What is meant by ‘other means’ here is the use of force of arms? So, it can be interpreted that the essence of war according to Clausewitz is a battle between two opposing forces by using the force of weapons. Gun violence means presenting the role of the armed forces as the most important factor in resolving disputes without undermining the role of other forces, such as political,

economic, psychological, and so on. In addition, from the war, we learned that 1) the spirit of the nationalism movement when is loaded with cosmopolitanism, which is influenced by the global geopolitical constellation; 2) Japan's victory in the Russia-Japan War was used by national movement figures to raise nationalism against colonialism; and 3) the strategy and superiority of Japan provided the basis for inspiration on the importance of modernity and the insight of the Indonesian nationality to be equal with European nations (Kristiyanto & Octavian, 2021). As a case study of the competing ambitions of great powers, the Russia-Japan War offers an exemplary instance of an external security dilemma and regional power transition (Mainardi, 2020).

The Russia-Japan war underlines that a successful limited war strategy mandates the following: developing military capability commensurate to the strategy and identification of decisive points in the campaign; fostering synergy between the military and the political leadership; shaping the diplomatic environment for favorable war termination and compelling communication of the limited nature of the war to both domestic and international audiences (Singh, 2020). The Russia-Japan War was a media war that took place in the full glare of international publicity, and which until the outbreak of the World War I seemed to be the last word in the application of technical modernity to warfare (Oye et al., 2020). In its origins, the Russia-Japan War stands in interesting contrast to other modern wars (Ahn, 2019). Russia-Japan war provides a strong fit with the commitment mechanism of the bargaining model of war and with the hypothesized link between asymmetric information and war (Streich & Levy, 2016).

The Russia-Japan War is known as the first modern war in which an Asian country managed to defeat a European superpower. The Japanese victory gave a boost to nationalism and resistance to Western imperialism, not only in their own country but also in other Asian countries. Conversely, the Russian defeat caused fear of Japan in Europe. The war that the Russians lost fed the West's thinking about the future. Not for nothing did German Kaiser Wilhelm II warn the Russian tsar before the war of 'the yellow peril', as he called the label that could be applied to countries such as Japan and China.

The Russian Revolution of 1917 can certainly also be regarded as an (indirect) consequence of the Russia-Japan War. The 1905 Revolution was, as it were, a kind of dress rehearsal for the 1917 Revolution. There were also military consequences. For example, machine guns were used on a fairly large scale during this war, which had a devastating effect on the battlefield a decade later during the First World War.

CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND LIMITATIONS

The cause of the Japan-Russia war is the war developed from Russia's and Japan's rivalry for dominance in Korea and Manchuria. However, The main cause of the Russia-Japan War was the territorial claims both countries made on Manchuria (an area partly in Russia and partly in China) and the Empire of Korea. The strategy that Japan used at that time was to cut the relationship between Port Arthur and the outside world because the attack effort had not been able to paralyze the Russian naval strength. On the other hand, Russian strategy in the Japan-Russia war was when a public outcry against Alekseyev as commander in chief compelled Nicholas to send Kuropatkin to take over the command, although Alekseyev remained as viceroy.

The Russia-Japan War is known as the first modern war in which an Asian country managed to defeat a European superpower. The Japanese victory gave a boost to nationalism and resistance to Western imperialism, not only in their own country

but also in other Asian countries. The Russia-Japan war underlines that a successful limited war strategy mandates such as developing military capability commensurate to the strategy and identification of decisive points in the campaign; fostering synergy between the military and the political leadership; shaping the diplomatic environment for favorable war termination; and compelling communication of the limited nature of the war to both domestic and international audiences.

REFERENCES

Afandi, A., Harthanti, D., & Nurhayati. (2018). Revolusi Rusia (Bolshervik) dan Pengaruh terhadap Kehidupan Sosial, Ekonomi, dan Politik Rusia pada Tahun 1917-1922. *Jurnal Historis*, *3*(2), 42–50. https://doi.org/10.31764/historis.v3i2.1382

Ahn, S. H. (2019). *Russia ' s Great Game Stratagem toward the Korean Peninsula Revisited : Lessons from the Failure of Imperial Russia * 1*. *26*(2), 55–76.

Astuti, J. P., Sutimin, L. A., & Wahyuni, S. (2015). Angkatan Laut Jepang dalam Perang Jepang-Rusia 1904-1905 dan Relevansinya dalam Pembelajaran Sejarah Kelas XI SMA. *Jurnal Candi*, *12*(2), 72–91. Retrieved from https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/candi/article/view/42846

Buzan, B. (1983). *People, States, and Fear: The National Security Problem in International Relations*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.

Creswell, J. W. (2012). *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*. Boston: Pearson.

Haryati, P. (2013). *All About Japan: Panduan Lengkap & Informatif tentang Jepang untuk Belajar, Bekerja, dan Berwisata* (A. Prabawati, Ed.). Yogyakarta: Andi Offset.

Kristiyanto, H., & Octavian, A. (2021). *Russo-Japanese War : Strategy , Superiority , and Its Impact on the Resurrection of Indonesian Nationalism*. *31*(2), 239–249.

Lan, N. J. (1962). *Djepang Sepandjang Masa*. Jakarta: PT. Kinta.

Lemhanas. (2013). *Kerja Sama Timor Leste dan Republik Indonesia Guna Meningkatkan Keamanan Perbatasan Dalam Rangka Menjaga Kedaulatan Negara*.

Mainardi, B. (2020). The Russo-Japanese War: Origins and Implications. *James Madison Undergraduate Research Journal (JMURJ)*, *7*(1), 6–14.

Martin, E. (2012). Goldman Sachs's MIST Topping BRICs as Smaller Markets Outperform. Retrieved April 22, 2021, from https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2012-08-07/goldman-sachs-s-mist-topping-brics-as-smaller-markets-outperform

Marwasta, D. (2016). Pendampingan Pengelolaan Wilayah Perbatasan di Indonesia: Lesson Learned dari KKN-PPM UGM di Kawasan Perbatasan. *Indonesian Journal of Community Engagement*, *1*(2), 204–216.

Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldana, J. (2014). *Qualitative Data Analysis: A Methods Sourcebook* (3rd ed.). California: Sage.

Murtamadji. (2009). Kegagalan Perang Dingin Antar Dua Negara Adidaya: Faktor Penyebab dan Implikasinya. *Humanika*, *9*(1), 81–92. Retrieved from https://journal.uny.ac.id/index.php/humanika/article/view/3785/3261

Neocleous, M. (2014). War Power, Police Power. In *War Power, Police Power*. Croydon: Edinburgh University Press. https://doi.org/10.1080/10439463.2015.1013770

Oye, D. S. Van Der, Kuropatkin, A. N., Army, T. R., Strang, H., Salgari, E., Upward, A., … Monconduit, P. (2020). *1 New College Notes 14 (2020), no. 7*. *14*(7), 1–4.

Roy Meenal Singh. (2020). India's Chabahar Dilemma | Manohar Parrikar Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses. *Idsa*, (1).

Siregar, C. N., Rahmansyah, S., & Saepudin, E. (2019). Ancaman Keamanan Nasional di Wilayah Perbatasan Indonesia: Studi Kasus Pulau Sebatik dan Tawau (Indonesia-Malaysia). *Sosioglobal: Jurnal Pemikiran Dan Penelitian Sosiologi*, *4*(1), 26–39. https://doi.org/10.24198/JSG.V4I1.23933.G12794

Streich, P., & Levy, J. S. (2016). Information, commitment, and the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-1905. *Foreign Policy Analysis*, *12*(4), 489–511. https://doi.org/10.1111/fpa.12058

Suryohadiprojo, S. (1987). *Belajar dari Jepang: Manusia dan Masyarakat Jepang dalam Perjuangan Hidup* (G. R. Yusuf, Ed.). Jakarta: UI Press.

.