

編輯要點

全球正值 COVID-19 疫情肆虐之嚴峻情勢下，中共卻不斷派軍機、艦擾臺，製造武力恫嚇，並利用多元管道與手法散播「假訊息」，企圖製作我國內部紛擾，加大不同群體間的矛盾與對立，最終引導輿論走向。顯見中共「混合式威脅」(Hybrid Threat)已嚴重破壞臺海和平與穩定；值此同時，亦更加凸顯身處於國家安全前沿之情報系統的重要性。

因此，本期第一篇研究，即邀請在國土安全與情報領域享譽盛名的汪毓瑋教授以〈我國面臨新型態混合式威脅下軍事情報工作之展望〉為主題撰寫特稿，文中指出，想要處理混合式威脅，軍事情報工作必須要有新的思維、目標與工作對象。且更重要的是，作為政治作戰領域一環之情報戰，必須補強反情報之內涵，並提出強化「戰略反情報」的具體作為，俾利完善軍事情報工作。

國防部於 2017 年提出新形態之軍事戰略構想以因應當前臺海局勢，但有關情報資訊整合應變體系是否能有效支援國軍聯合防衛作戰，發人省思。第二篇研究〈我國聯合防衛作戰之省思：從情報資訊分享機制探討〉，即從現行情資整合應變機制切入，分析出法制面、制度面上潛存的問題，並據此提出建議，期能強化情報資訊分享效能，以達成聯合防衛作戰之目標。

2019 年底疫情在中國大陸擴散以來，迄今蔓延全球，已造成 2 億人染疫、超過 400 萬人死亡，而中共從最初隱瞞疫情，到形塑出防疫有成，協助世界積極抗疫等正面形象，期間對內維持穩定的擴大內部宣傳(大內宣)，及針對國際輿論的擴大外部宣傳(大外宣)，意圖扭轉國家形象。而第三篇研究〈中共在新冠肺炎疫情下的大統戰宣傳工作〉，即提出中共大統戰宣傳模式的三個步驟，首先針對議題進行正面宣傳，將立場拉攏一致；其二是利用友我勢力，削弱敵方力量，對關注議題重新詮釋，促使輿論轉向；最後以合法與非合法化的手段形塑正當性，確保政權穩定。而在中共統戰戰略的成效評估上，值得後續研究者進一步探討。

反觀國內，國軍順應民意，體認社群媒體的重要性，設置臉書等專屬平臺，以發布即時訊息的傳媒特性，擬定打擊、爭取、鞏固等文稿策略，對內凝聚官兵向心，對外澄清、打擊假消息。而第四篇研究〈**國軍社群媒體發布訊息之框架策略分析：以《中華民國陸軍臉書》為例**〉，則企圖從小編與民眾的視角，對軍隊臉書經營策略提出建議。

此外，本期也收錄了〈**休閒與教育兼具的國防知性之旅-量表模型建構與驗證**〉，作者以結構方程模式建構與驗證「國防知性之旅-營區開放」量表，並分析不同背景之研究對象的差異情形，亦值得再三閱讀。

截至 2021 年 8 月 10 日止，本刊收穫稿件計 17 篇，完成處理計 14 篇，決定退稿計 10 篇，通過審查計 4 篇，退稿率為 59% (以上數據不採計已通過審查移至下期刊登 2 篇)。最後，衷心感謝學術先進的支持與鼓勵，並竭誠歡迎賜稿與來信指教。

Editor's Letter

While the world is facing the severe situation during the COVID-19 pandemic, CCP continuously sends military aircraft and ships over and to the Taiwan Strait, harassing and intimidating people of Taiwan. It also uses multiple channels and approaches to spread "false information" in an attempt to create internal unrest and widen the gap between different groups here so as to lead the trend of public opinion ultimately. It is obvious that the "Hybrid Threat" of the CCP has severely undermined the peace and stability of the Taiwan Strait while at the same time it highlights the importance of intelligence of national security.

Therefore, the first paper in this issue is to invite Professor Wang Yuh-Woei, who is well-known in the field of homeland security and intelligence, to write a special paper "Prospects for Taiwan's Military Intelligence Work under the New Type of Hybrid Threat". It posits that to deal with hybrid threats, military intelligence work must have new thinking, goals, and targets. And more importantly, for the intelligence operations in the field of political warfare, it is necessary to reinforce the connotation of counterintelligence and propose specific actions to strengthen "strategic counterintelligence" in order to improve military intelligence work.

The Ministry of National Defense proposed a new form of military strategy in 2017 to respond to the situation of the Strait, and whether the integrated intelligence and information response system can effectively support the joint defense operations of the national army is inspiring. The second study "Reflections on Joint Defense Operations-Discussion on Intelligence Integration Mechanism", from the angle of current intelligence integration response mechanism, analyzes the potential of legal and institutional problems, and makes recommendations accordingly, expecting to strengthen the effectiveness of intelligence information sharing in order to achieve the goal of joint defense operations.

Since the outbreak of the pandemic appeared in China at the end of 2019, it has spread to the world and caused 200 million cases and more than 4 million deaths. From the initial cover-up of the pandemic to forming a positive image and assisting the world

to actively fight the disease, China expanded publicity within the nation to maintain stability (great internal propaganda) as well as external campaign against international public opinion (great external propaganda) to reverse the image of the country. The third research "CCP's Propaganda and Grand United Front Work during the COVID-19 Pandemic" puts forward the three steps of the CCP's Great United Front Propaganda Model. Firstly, it conducts positive propaganda on the issues and brings the position together; the second is taking advantage of allies and undermining enemies to reinterpret the issues of concern so that the overall trend of public views will become favorable; finally, using legal and illegal methods to shape the legitimacy and ensure the stability of the regime. The evaluation of the effectiveness of the CCP's united front strategy is worthy of further discussion by follow-up researchers.

On the contrary, ROC's Armed Forces conforms to public opinion and recognizes the importance of social media, so they use platforms such as Facebook to post instant messages, and formulate strategies for combating, wining, and consolidating so as to unite troops internally and clarify or counter false news externally. The fourth study "Analysis of Social Media message of Armed Forces: A Case study of Facebook page of ROC Army" attempts to make recommendations on the military's Facebook page strategy from the perspective of the manager and the public.

In addition, this issue also includes "The Military Base Tours that Are Both Recreational and Educational: Construction and Verification of Scale Model". The author uses the structural equation model to construct and verify a scale and analyze the differences in the background of the subjects which is worth reading.

As of August 10, 2021, this journal has received 17 papers; completed processing of 14, rejected 10, and 4 passed the review, a rejection rate of 59%. Finally, we are sincerely thankful for the support and encouragement from all, and future submissions and letters of advice are welcomed.