

National Security

National security is the requirement to **maintain the survival of the state through the use of economic power, diplomacy, power projection and political power.**

The US Armed Forces defines national security in the following manner :

A collective term encompassing both national defense and foreign relations of the United States. Specifically, the condition provided by:

(a.) a military or defense advantage over any foreign nation or group of nations

(b.) a favorable foreign relations position

(c.) a defense posture capable of successfully resisting hostile or destructive action from within or without, overt or covert

The concept developed mostly in the United States after World War II.

Initially focusing on military might, it now encompasses a broad range of facets, all of which impinge on the non-military or economic security of the nation and the values espoused by the national society.

Security threats involve not only conventional foes such as other nation-states but also non-state actors

- ↳ such as violent non-state actors, narcotic cartels, multinational corporations and non-governmental organizations; some authorities include natural disasters and events causing severe environmental damage in this category.

Measures taken to ensure national security include:

- ↳ using diplomacy to rally allies and isolate threats
- ↳ marshalling economic power to facilitate or compel cooperation
- ↳ maintaining effective armed forces
- ↳ implementing civil defense and emergency preparedness measures (including anti-terrorism legislation)
- ↳ ensuring the resilience and redundancy of critical infrastructure
- ↳ using intelligence services to detect and defeat or avoid threats and espionage, and to protect classified information
- ↳ using counterintelligence services or secret police to protect the nation from internal threats

In 2010, the White House included an all-encompassing world-view in a national security strategy which identified "security" as one of the country's "four enduring national interests" that were "inexorably intertwined":

Each of these interests is inextricably linked to the others: no single interest can be pursued in isolation, but at the same time, positive action in one area will help advance all four."

National Security Strategy,
Executive Office of the
President of the United States
May 2010

"To achieve the world we seek, the United States must apply our strategic approach in pursuit of four enduring national interests:

- *Security:* The security of the United States, its citizens, and U.S. allies and partners.
- *Prosperity:* A strong, innovative, and growing U.S. economy in an open international economic system that promotes opportunity and prosperity.
- *Values:* Respect for universal values at home and around the world.
- *International Order:* An international order advanced by U.S. leadership that promotes peace, security, and opportunity through stronger cooperation to meet global challenges.

Elements of National Security

As in the case of national power, the military aspect of security is an important, but not the sole, component of national security. To be truly secure, a nation needs other forms of security.

Military security

- ↳ Military security implies the capability of a nation to defend itself, and/or deter military aggression.
- ↳ Alternatively, military security implies the capability of a nation to enforce its policy choices by use of military force.

Economic security

- ↳ Historically, conquest of nations has made conquerors rich through plunder, access to new resources and enlarged trade by controlling a conquered nations' economy. In today's complex system of international trade, characterized by multi-national agreements, mutual inter-dependence and availability of natural resources etc., the freedom to exercise choice of policies to develop a nation's economy in the manner desired, invites economic security.
- ↳ Economic security today forms, arguably, as important a part of national security as military security. The creation and protection of jobs that supply defense and non-defense needs are vital to national security. Third world countries are less secure due to lack of

Elements of National Security

Cybersecurity

- ↳ Recently, cybersecurity began to be viewed as a pressing national security issue.
- ↳ Electronic information systems are vital for maintaining a national security of any state.
- ↳ Possible unauthorized access to the critical governmental infrastructures by state and non-state entities can create a serious threat and have a negative impact on political, economic and military security of a given nation.

Security of energy and natural resources

- ↳ Resources include water, sources of energy, land and minerals. Availability of adequate natural resources is important for a nation to develop its industry and economic power.
 - Lack of resources is a serious challenge for Japan to overcome to increase its national power.
 - In the Gulf War of 1991, fought over economic issues, Iraq captured Kuwait in order to capture its oil wells, among other reasons.
 - Water resources are subject to disputes between many nations, including the two nuclear powers, India and Pakistan.
 - Nations attempt to attain energy and natural resource security by acquiring the needed resources by force, negotiation and commerce.

Political security

- ↳ Political security is about the stability of the social order.
- ↳ Closely allied to military security and societal security, other components proposed in a framework for national security addresses threats to sovereignty. Diplomacy, negotiation and other interactions form the means of interaction.

Environmental security

- ↳ Environmental security deals with environmental issues which threaten the national security of a nation in any manner.
- *Subset 1: Transnational environmental problems that threaten a nation's security, in its broad defined sense.* These include global environmental problems such as climate change due to global warming, deforestation and loss of biodiversity, etc.
 - *Subset 2: Environmental or resource problems that threaten a nation's security, traditionally defined.* These would be problems whose outcomes would result in conventional threats to national security as first or higher order outcomes. Such disputes could range from heightened tension or outright conflict due to disputes over water scarcity in the Middle East, to illegal immigration into the United States caused by the failure of agriculture in Mexico. The genocide in Rwanda, indirectly or partly caused by rise in population and dwindling availability of farmland, is an example of the extremity of outcome arising from problems of environmental security.
 - *Subset 3: Environmentally threatening outcomes of warfare, e.g. Romans destroyed the fields of Carthage by pouring salt over them; Saddam Hussein's burning of oil wells in the Gulf War the use of Agent Orange by the USA in the Vietnam War for defoliating forests for military purposes.*

National Security Headlines?

The following are all real newspaper headlines from 2016.

Which of these represent concerns of national security?

1. Donald Trump Charity Failed to Heed States Rules with Veterans Event.
2. The Success of the Voter Fraud Myth
3. Another Slip for the Libertarian Nominee, Gary Johnson: “Nobody Got Hurt”
4. Why A President Trump Could Start a Trade War with Surprising Ease
5. Russia Bolsters Its Submarine Fleet, and Tensions with US Rise.
6. North Korea Claims Successful Ground Tests of New Rocket Engine
7. Edward Snowden Says Disclosures Bolster Individual Privacy
8. US, China Vow to Cooperate on North Korea Nuke Threat.
9. After Bombings, Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump Clash Over Terrorism
10. US Regulators Signal Backing for Self-Driving Cars
11. Russia Calls New US Missile Defense System a Direct Threat
12. Oregon Ducks sign three five-star recruits.
13. Caliphate in Peril, More ISIS Fighters May Take Mayhem to Europe
14. Pentagon Signals Security Risks of Climate Change.
also: Climate Change Deemed Growing Security Threat by Military Researchers
15. Obama Sees ‘Personal Insult’ if Blacks Don’t Rally for Hillary Clinton
16. AT&T Helped US Spy on Internet on a Vast Scale
17. How Many Guns Did the US Lose Track of In Iraq and Afghanistan? Hundreds of Thousands.
18. CIA Director John Brennan Warns of Russian Hacking
also: Spy Agency Consensus Grows That Russia Hacked Democratic National Committee

Which of these represent concerns of national security?

19. Letter From Former Officials Urges Trump to Detail Foreign Dealings
20. How Healthy is Hillary Clinton? Doctors Weigh In
21. Doors for Bush, Kasich and Christie Are Turning to Clinton More Than To Trump
22. Christie Knew About Bridge Lane Closings, Prosecutors Say
23. As Zika Threat Grows in US, Testing Lags for a Vulnerable Group
24. How a US Airstrike Missed ISIS, But Damaged US Policy in Syria
also: Aide Convey Is hit In Syria as Cease-Fire Falters and Bombings Resume
25. Video Released in Killing of Black Man by Tulsa Police
26. 50 GOP Officials Warn Donald Trump Would Put Nation's Security at Risk
27. Tim Tebow Participates in First Mets Workout

Common questions

1. Which is the most feared (and controversial)?

Mossad

2. Which so the most efficient (in intelligence gathering)

CIA. They answer to the Director of National Intelligence and the CIA Director.

3. Which is the most efficient (in operation and intelligence interpretation)

Mossad. The Director answers only to the Prime Minister. Employs about 7,000 (one of the largest in the world)

4. What is difference between the CIA and MI6

CIA – larger, and broader scope of responsibilities; tech reliant

MI6 – narrower focus. Generally more powerful (within government influence), involved in more high-profile operations

Agencies which operate intelligence/counterintelligence (espionage) operations

- CIA – United States
- MI-6 – United Kingdom
- Mossad – Israel
- FSB (formerly KGB) – Russia
- IRGR-IO (Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Intelligence Operations – Iran
- Reconnaissance General Bureau – North Korea
- MSS – China

There are permanent liaison officers of each country in major intelligence agencies of other countries