

**IREb1007**

# **INTERNATIONAL SECURITY**

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Fall 2023

**Session 9: National Security I**

# On the Agenda for Today

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## ■ National Security

- Introduction
- Defining National Security
- Realism & National Security
- Security Studies & National Security
- 21<sup>st</sup> century national security environment

## ■ Deterrence

- Definition
- Direct vs. Extended Deterrence



# Introduction

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Go to [www.menti.com](https://www.menti.com) and use the code 5736 0105

**What does 'National Security' mean to you?  
Describe in 1-3 words**

 Mentimeter

# Introduction

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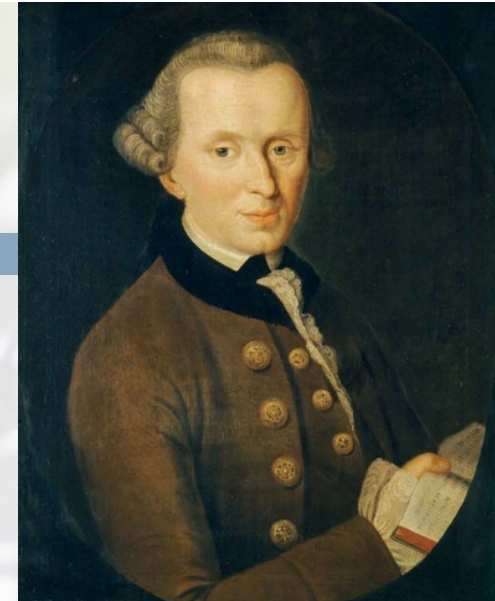
- **Modern** concepts of **national security** arose in the 17th century during the **Thirty Years War** in Europe, and the **Civil War** in England
- **Pre-Westphalia** international system: The **Holy Roman Empire** governed the affairs of states led by emperors, popes, kings, and princes
- Post-Westphalia (1648): The idea of the **nation-state**:
  - International system based on the **equilibrium** of **nation-states** dedicated to **national sovereignty + self-defence**



# Introduction

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- Kant: **Secular** idea of a universal principle
  - “Perpetual Peace: A Philosophical Sketch” (1795): The system of nation-states should be replaced by a **new enlightened world order**
    - Nation-states should **subordinate national interests** to the **common good** and be ruled by **international law**
- **Supranational institutions** governing international affairs (UN)
- Relevant to the **definition of national security**
  - American **liberal internationalists** vs. **realists**



## PERPETUAL PEACE

A PHILOSOPHICAL ESSAY

BY  
IMMANUEL KANT

1795

TRANSLATED WITH INTRODUCTION  
AND NOTES BY  
M. CAMPBELL SMITH, M.A.

WITH A PREFACE BY PROFESSOR LATTA

LONDON: GEORGE ALLEN & UNWIN LTD.  
RUSKIN HOUSE 40 MUSEUM STREET, W.C.  
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# Defining National Security

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## Central Concepts =>

- **Power:** Nation's possession of **control** of its **sovereignty** + the extent to which **outside forces** can harm it (limited)
  - **Hard power:** Largely **military**, is about control
  - **Soft power:** Mainly about **influence**, persuasion by nonviolent means

- **Instruments of power** exist along a **spectrum**

	Hard Power	Soft Power
Spectrum of Behaviors	Coercion    Inducement Command ←————→ Co-opt	Agenda Setting    Attraction
Most Likely Resources	Force sanction    Payments bribes	Institutions    Values Culture Foreign policy

- **Variables of power:** Military strength, economic capacity, the will of the government + people to use power, the degree to which legitimacy affects how power is used

# Defining National Security

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## Central Concepts =>

- **Military Strength:** Military **capacity** + **capabilities** of the armed forces
  - Dynamic rather than static
- **Force:** The use of **military/law enforcement capacity** to achieve a goal
  - Actual use of strength  $\neq$  strength/power per se
  - **Applied** instrument of **coercion**
- **National Defence:** The ability of the armed forces to defend the sovereignty of the nation & the lives of its people
  - Post 9/11: **Homeland Security** as an **element of national defence**

## Homeland Security:

The usage of domestic + military instruments to defend the nation from terrorist/other attacks, both inside & outside the country

# Defining National Security

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- **Crucial** concept for foreign policy, but **lacks universal definition**
- **Traditional meaning** => **Protecting & securing** the physical survival of the state from external (usually military) threats (e.g., foreign invasion)
  - The **protection** of a **nation** from **attack/external danger** by holding adequate **armed forces** + **guarding state secrets**
- **Contemporary meaning** => '**National security**' covers **domestic** issues + **foreign** relations
  - Terrorism, homeland security ...



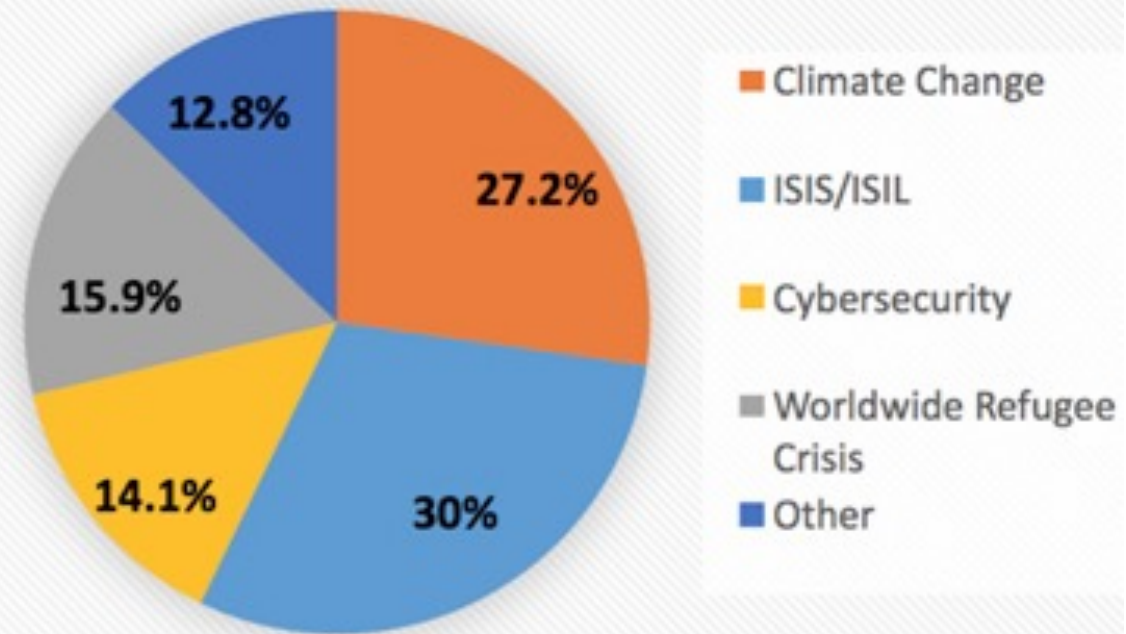


# National Security

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- National Security **expanded** to include political stability, the environment, etc. rather than only **military** aspects
  - **Holistic, multi aspect** understanding
- **Threats to national security** are derived from:
  - **External sources** (military invasion)
  - **Internal sources** (socio-political instability, economic disparity, persistent environmental degradation ...)

What do you think is the most pressing national security issue facing the next President?





# National Security

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## National Security Strategy (NSS) =>

- **Arrangements of a state for dealing with national security issues**
- **The overall vision of a state's national security goals + most appropriate means to achieve them**

PART I: THE COMPETITION FOR WHAT COMES NEXT.....

Our Enduring Vision .....

Our Enduring Role.....

The Nature of the Competition Between Democracies and Autocracies .....

Cooperating to Address Shared Challenges in an Era of Competition.....

Overview of Our Strategic Approach.....

PART II: INVESTING IN OUR STRENGTH.....

Investing in Our National Power to Maintain a Competitive Edge .....

Implementing a Modern Industrial and Innovation Strategy.....

Investing In Our People .....

Strengthening Our Democracy .....

Using Diplomacy to Build the Strongest Possible Coalitions.....

Transformative Cooperation.....

An Inclusive World .....

A Prosperous World .....

Modernizing and Strengthening Our Military.....

PART III: OUR GLOBAL PRIORITIES .....

Out-Competing China and Constraining Russia .....

China.....

Russia.....

Cooperating on Shared Challenges .....

Climate and Energy Security .....

Pandemics and Biodefense .....

Food Insecurity .....

Arms Control and Non-Proliferation .....

Terrorism .....

# NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY

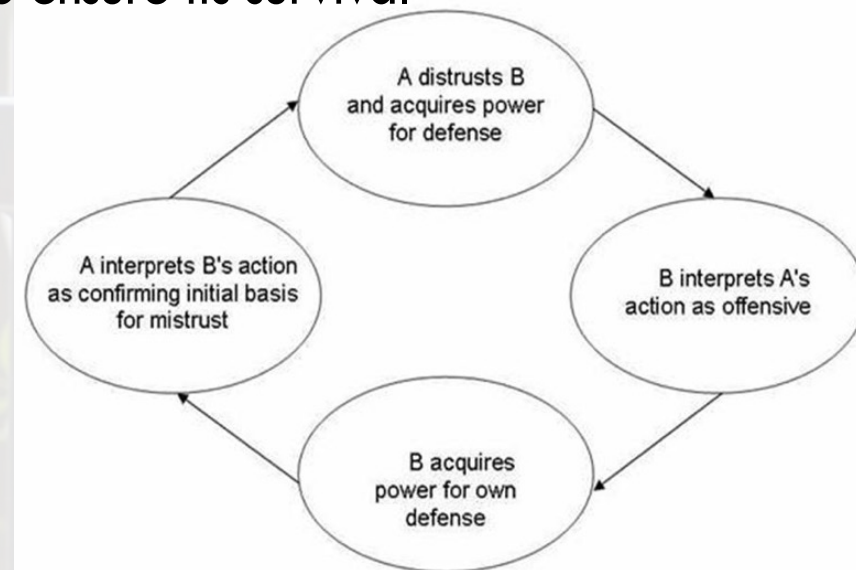
OCTOBER 2022



# Realism & National Security

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- Realists: The fundamental **national interest** of all states is **national security**-
  - **Statism**: States as central actors; security is a basic motive of their foreign policy
  - **Survival**: Force is a legitimate instrument of statecraft
  - **Self-help**: A state must take appropriate steps to ensure its survival
- The Security Dilemma/Spiral: Efforts to build **defensive capabilities** in one state may be perceived as a threat **to others** => makes them build their own defenses => May be threatening to the original state

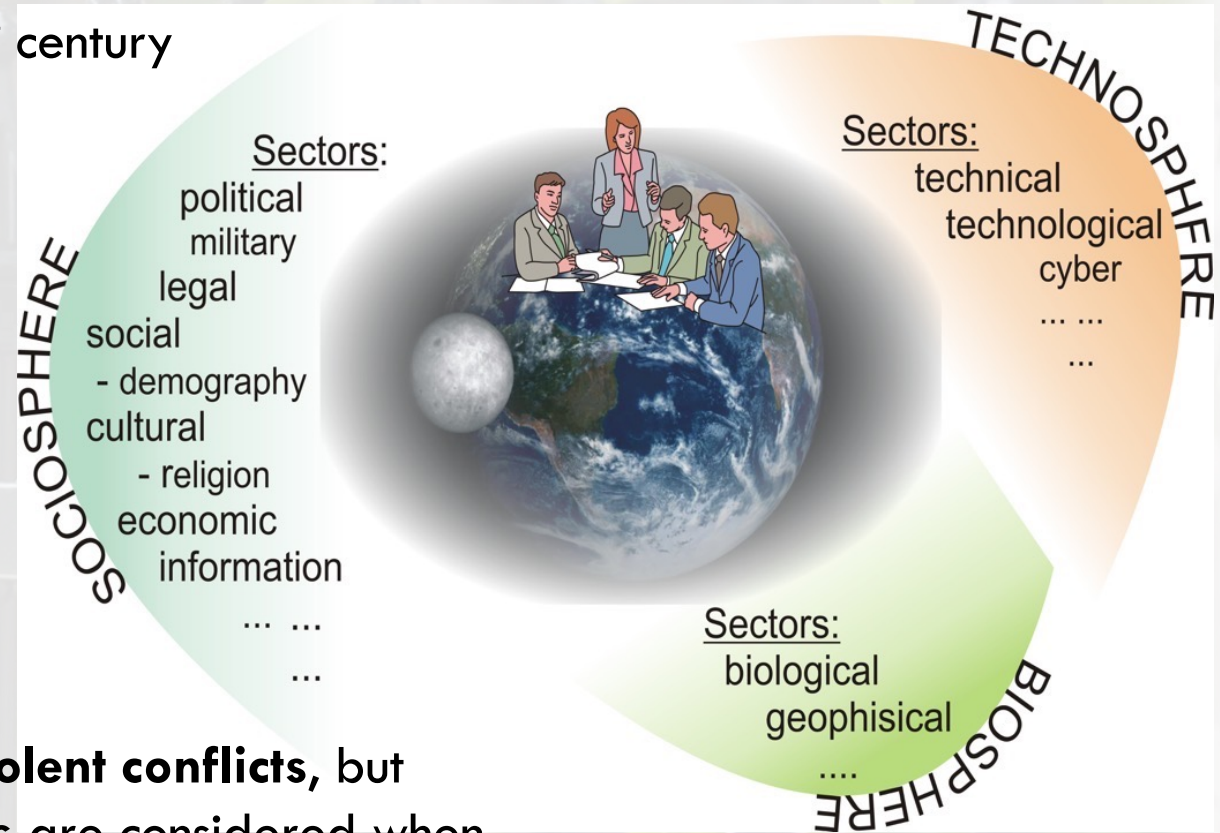




# 21<sup>st</sup> Century National Security Environment

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- Increasingly **difficult** to discuss 21<sup>st</sup> century **security challenges** in **traditional categories**:
  - Internal/external
- Trend: Traditional => Global**
  - Sociosphere
  - Technosphere
  - Biosphere
- Holistic Approach** => Not only **violent conflicts**, but **human & structural security issues** are considered when developing a national security strategy



# Deterrence



WONDERFUL - ACCORDING TO THE THEORY OF NUCLEAR DETERRENCE THE WORLD'S NOW A SAFER PLACE!



# Deterrence

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<https://youtu.be/6y9yhc-77kY>

# Deterrence

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- The **effort** by **one actor** to **persuade** another actor to **refrain from** some unwanted **actions**, by convincing them that the **costs will exceed the rewards** of the act
- IR => A **strategy/theory/effort** under which **one power**, uses the **threat of reprisal effectively**, so to preclude an attack from an adversary power
- **Contemporary challenge of effective deterrence**, due to:
  - Many potential adversaries are **significantly** more **capable** than they were in the past
  - The **risks** of fighting a **major war** are more **significant** than ever



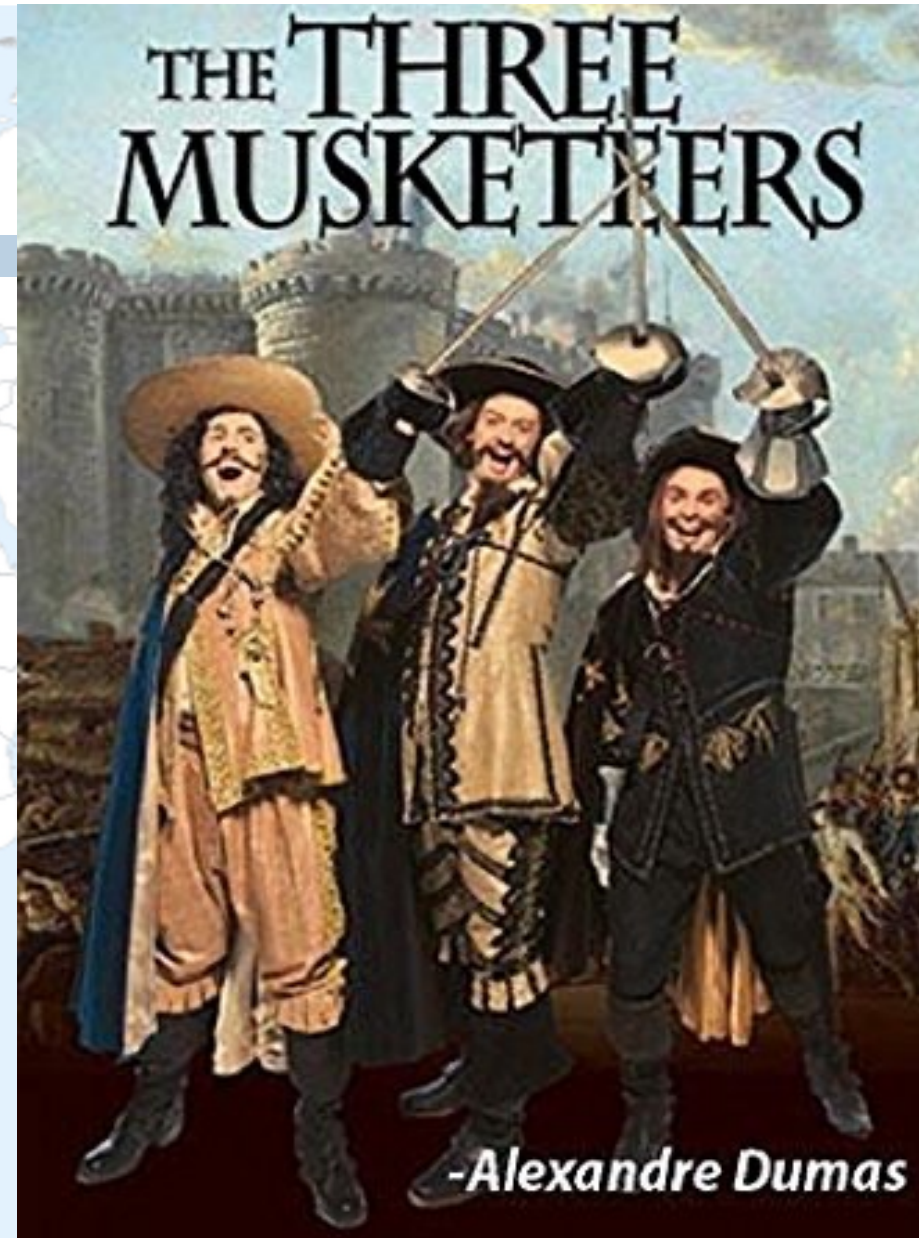


# Deterrence

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## Deterrence and Nuclear Weapons =>

- Deterrence has largely been applied to the basic strategy of the **nuclear powers** + major **security alliance systems**
  - The possession of **nuclear weapons** will **prevent attacks** against the possessor
- NATO (1949): Article V => **Collective Security**
  - **US Nuclear Umbrella**



# Next Session...

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- **Deterrence**
- **Failed/Fragile States**
- **Terrorism**



# Thank You For Your Attention!

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## Questions?



Anybody got any questions?