

The Basic Theory of National Security



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I. What is National Security?

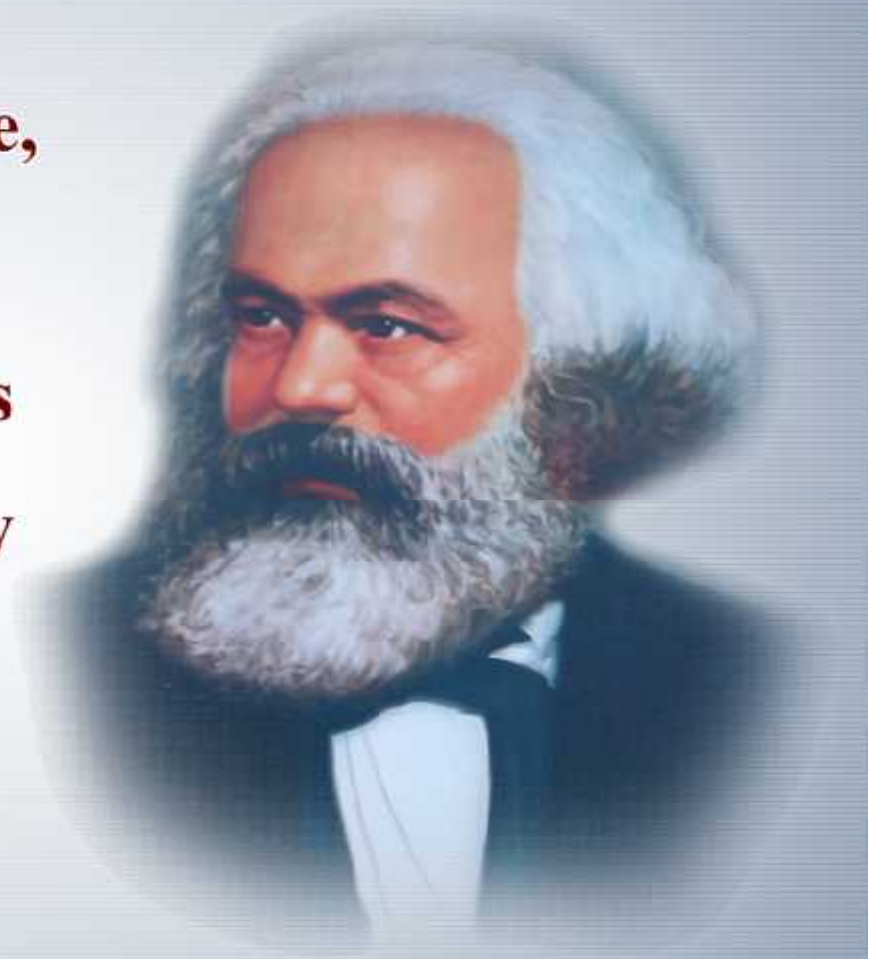
II. The Characteristics of National Security

III. How to Safeguard National Security?

I. What is National Security?

1. Definition of National Security

Karl Marx: A nation state, with certain territory, population and sovereignty, is an organized force machinery controlled by the economic ruling class.



**Montevideo Convention on the rights
and Duties of States:**

**States should meet the following
condition: territory, settled citizen,
government, and the capabilities to deal
with other countries.**

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Elements



» Territory



» Citizen



» Government



» Sovereignty

Sovereignty



Independence



Equality



Self Defense

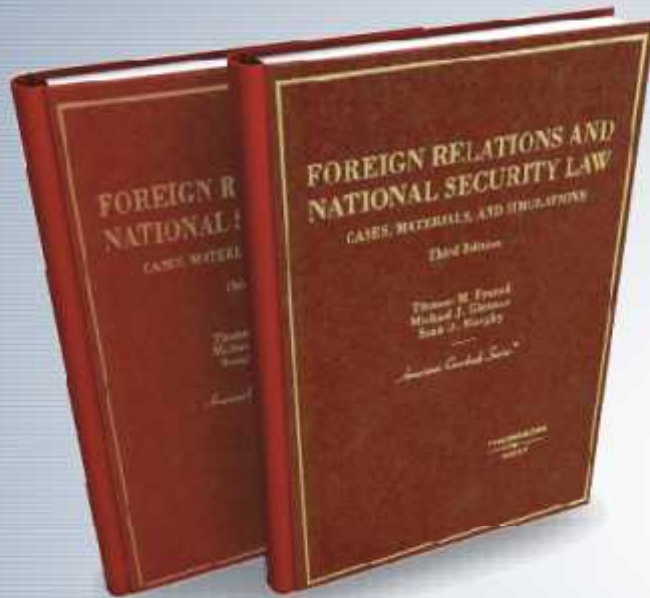


Internal Judicial Right

The concept of
national security
was first used by
Walter Lippmann in
1943.



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The US Congress passed *Foreign Relations and National Security Law* in 1947.

National Security Definition

National security is the status in which a nation faces no or very little threats to its subsistence and development. It means that a nation can enjoy sovereignty, territorial integrity, social stability, economic development, the right to choose living style, political system and the equal rights of other countries.

(Chinese Scholar Liu Jinbo)

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We must protect the lives and personal security of Americans, both at home and abroad. We must maintain the sovereignty, political freedom and independence of the United States, with its values, institutions and territory intact. And, we must promote the well-being and prosperity of the nation and its people.

(The National security Strategy of the United States)

The Republic of Lithuania perceives its security as preserving its sovereignty and territorial integrity, internal security and order, democratic foundations, economic security of all legal entities and population and protection of its natural environment.

(The National Security Strategy of Lithuania)

Implication

- Objectively, a country faces no threats.**
- Subjectively, a country believes that it faces no threats.**
- A country has the capabilities to deal with the threats.**

The real world vs theoretical world

2. Factors Influencing National Security

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Natural

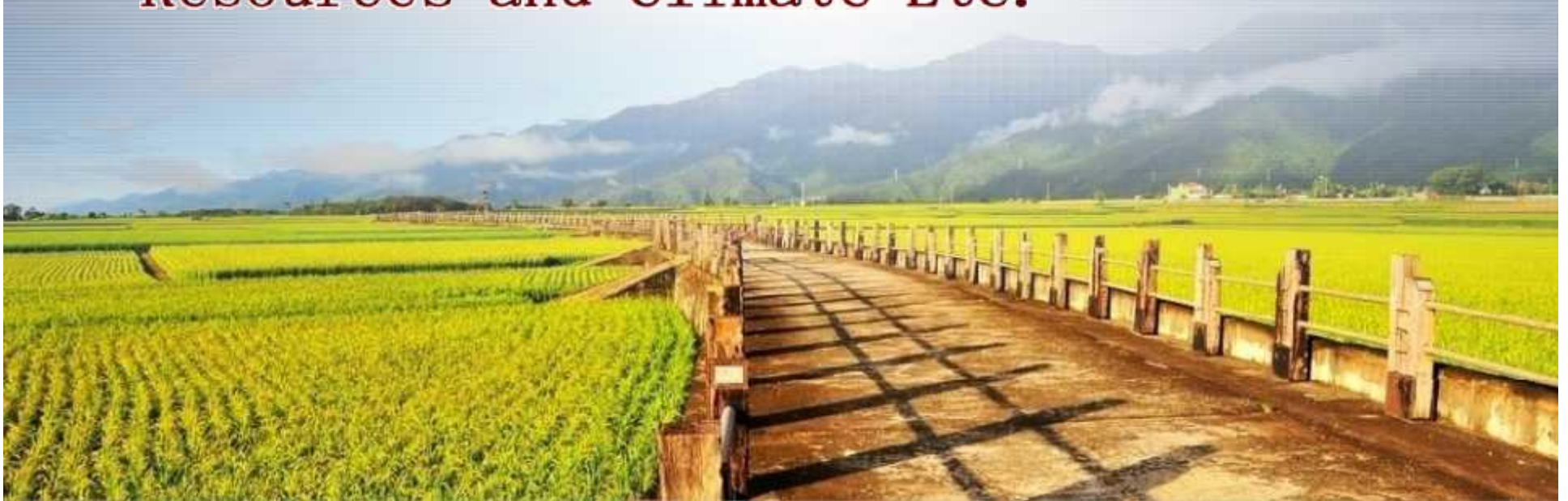


Social



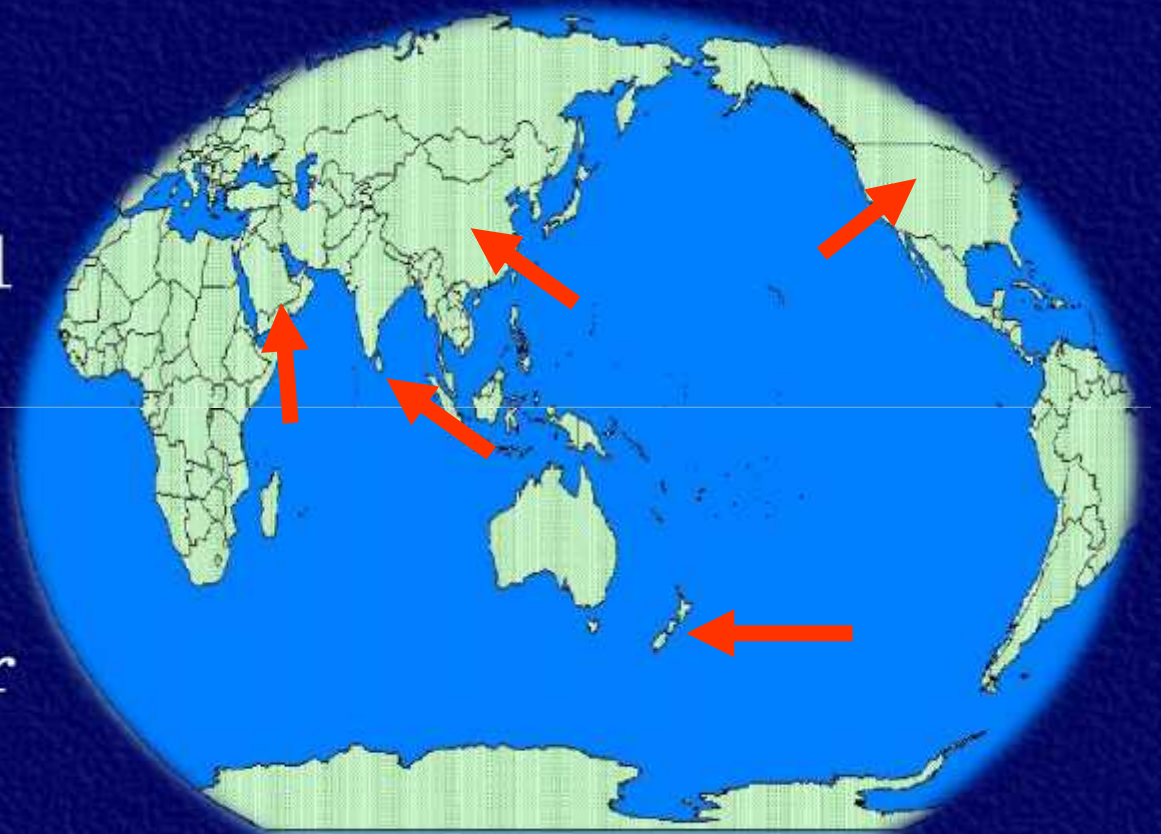
Natural

Size, Geographic Location, Natural
Resources and Climate Etc.





Size: big or small
Location: central
or peripheral
Resources: rich or
poor



Social-External

International Security Situation and Foreign Relations

Geopolitical Marginal Utility: Neighbors



Social-Internal

National political system, national policy, citizen quality, religion and traditional culture.

II. The Characteristics of National Security

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First is Comprehensive

Slavery Society

> Citizen

> Political

> Military

> Economic

> Social



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Energy Security

Information Security

Cultural Security

Food Security

Science and Technology Security



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Second is diversified.



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Third is vulnerable.



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Fourth is abrupt.

With no auspice



Fifth one is correlative.

International and internal



Six is cooperative.

**From individual state security to
security cooperation among
states.**



It can be defined as “a broad approach to security which is multidimensional in scope; emphasizes reassurance rather than deterrence; is inclusive rather than exclusive; is not restrictive in membership; favours multilateralism over bilateralism; does not privilege military solutions over non-military ones;

assumes that states are the principal actors in the security system, but accepts that non-state actors may have an Important role to play; does not require the creation of formal security Institutions, but does not reject them either; and which, above all, stresses the value of creating habits of dialogue on a multilateral basis”.

EVANS Gareth: *Cooperating for Peace*, 1993

III. How to Safeguard National Security?

1. Strong Leadership

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A fast train depends on a powerful engine.

Strong leadership and government.

China's experience and the others

**Firstly, can unite and lead all the people to
make efforts for a common objective.**

Good leadership---willingness

**Secondly, be able to unite, coordinate and
cooperate with other political parties**

**To balance the interests of all parties and
interests group**

Thirdly, to be able to make a correct decision.

A government with vast support equals to good government?

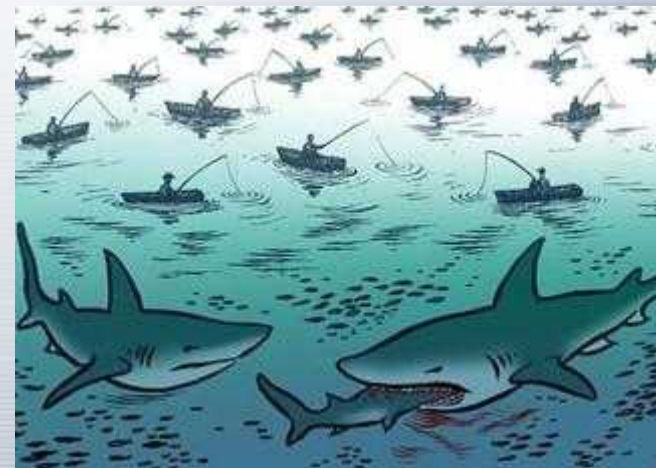
Germany in 1930s

2. Corresponding Power for National Security

The law of the jungle

Great trees keep down the little ones.

Big fish eat small fish, small fish eat shrimp.





The Maritime Union of Athens

**The agreement between master
and horses**



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The dialogue between Li Hongzhang and Ito Hirobumi after First Sino-Japanese War

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李：二万万为数甚巨，必请再减；营口，还请退出；台湾，不必提及！

Li: Two hundred million Liang is too big, I have to ask for the further cut. Please return Yingkou. Taiwan should not be mentioned.

伊：如此，我两人意见不合。为时太促，不能多辩。照办固好，不能照办，即算驳还。

Ito Hirobumi: So, We have the different opinions. Time is short, no bargaining. Agree with it is good, if not, I deem you agree.



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李：不许我驳否？

Li: You do not allow me say no?

伊：驳只管驳，但我主意不能稍改。广岛有六十余只运船停泊，计有二万吨，今日已有数船出口，兵粮齐备；所以不即出运者，以有停战之约故耳。

Ito Hirobumi: You may say no, but nothing can be changed. More than sixty ships in Hiroshima, about twenty thousands tons. Today, some of the ships full of soldiers and supplies have departed, and those have not, because of the truce.



Military capabilities and traditional threats

Multidimensional threads and different security areas

Comprehensive capabilities

3. Suitable National Security Strategy

Nan Yuan Bei Zhe

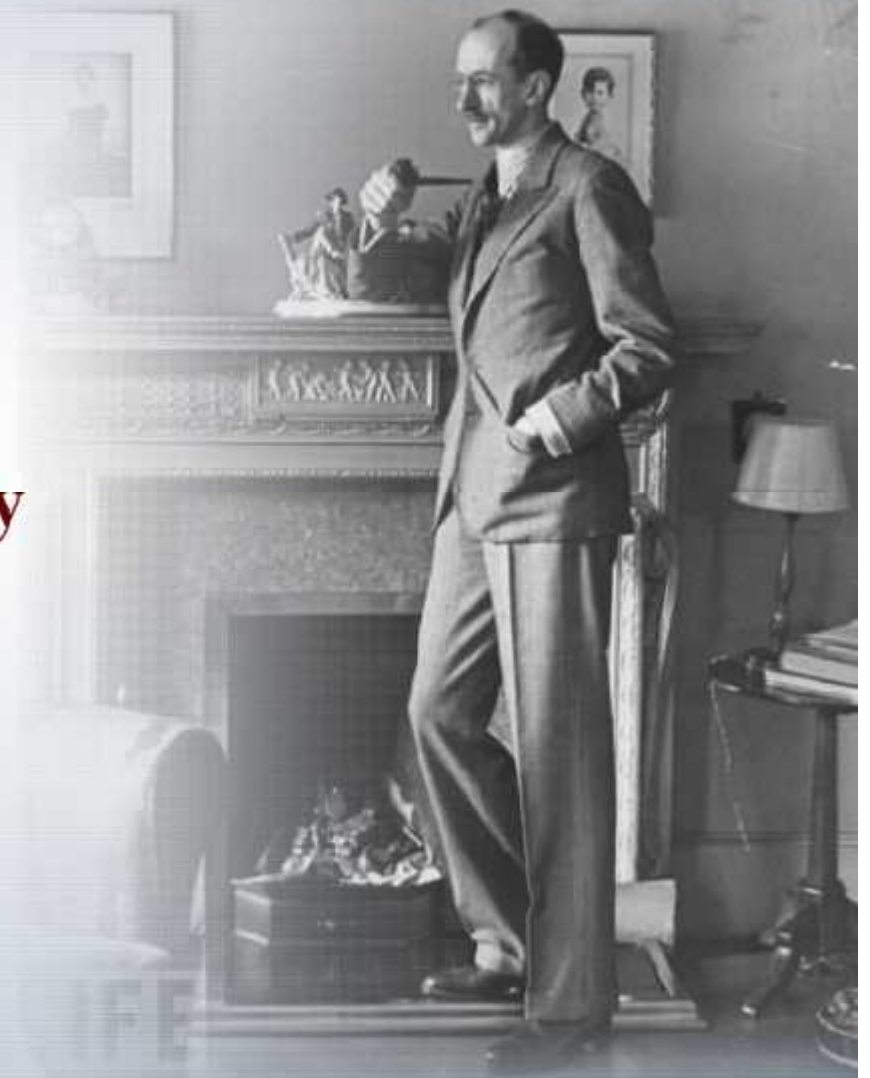
State Wei

State Chu



**(Military) strategy is the
application of national security
strategy at lower level.**

Liddle Hart

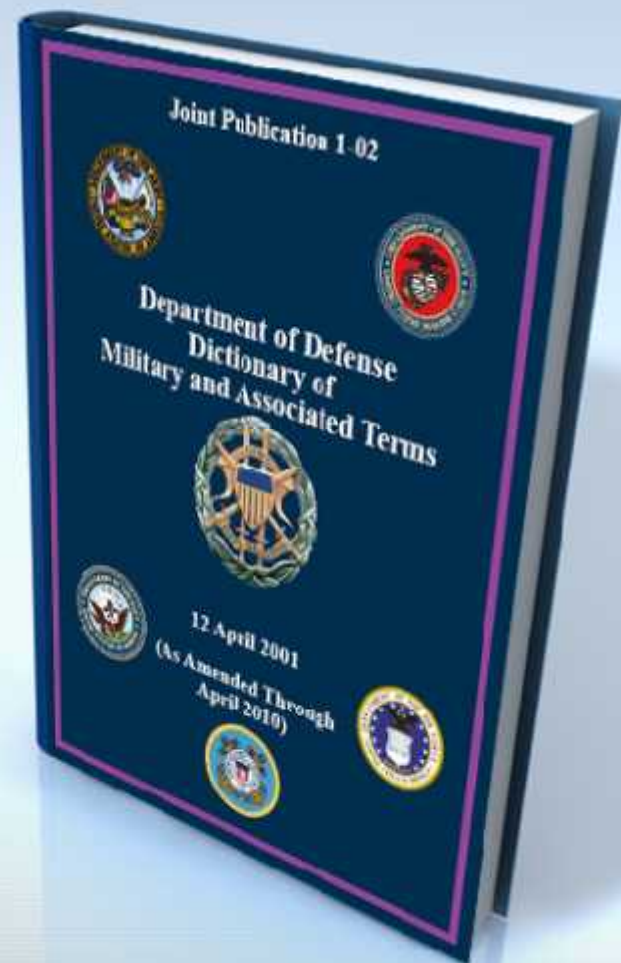


Military strategy is based on using force or threatening to use force, while national security strategy is for enduring peace. (John Kolins)



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NSS is the art and science of developing, applying and coordinating the instruments of national power (diplomatic, economic, military and informational) to achieve objectives that contribute to national security. (US DoD)



NSS refers to given country's art and science of safeguarding and obtaining its security.

(National Security Strategy Theory)

The Main Features of NSS :

First , is about the overall design of national security.

--to look after all aspects of national security

Military, Economic, Cultural, Environmental

**--to look after the whole process of safeguarding
NS**

Short Term, Middle Term, Long Term

The Main Features of NSS :

Second , is to be stable.

Mengzi : Ruling a country is like cooking a small fish.



The Main Features of NSS :

Third, is pertinent.

NSS should be in line with the real situation of the country.

---China's way

---Western way

---Own way

The Position and Roles of NSS

NSS and national development strategy (NDS) is the grand strategy of a country and at the top of a country strategic system.

NSS and NDS are interconnected and support each other.

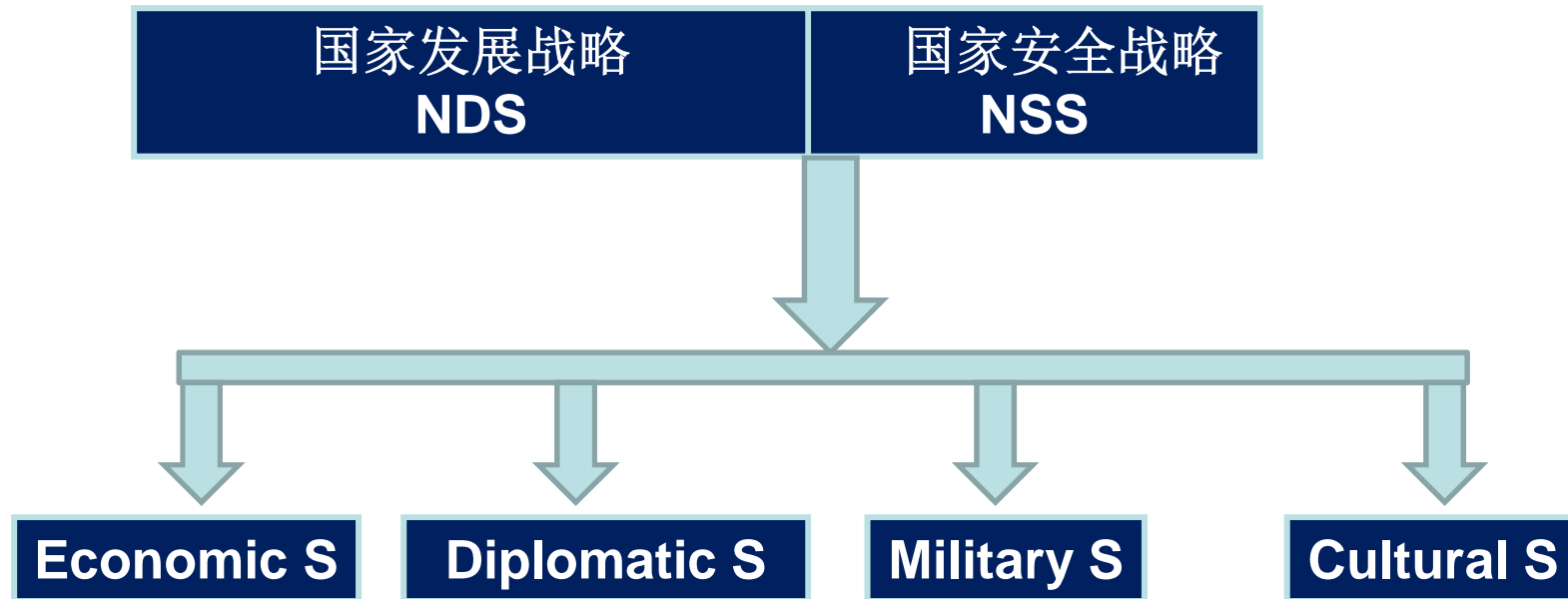
The Position and Roles of NSS

Some security problems are produced during development, such as environmental problems, the gap between rich and poor.

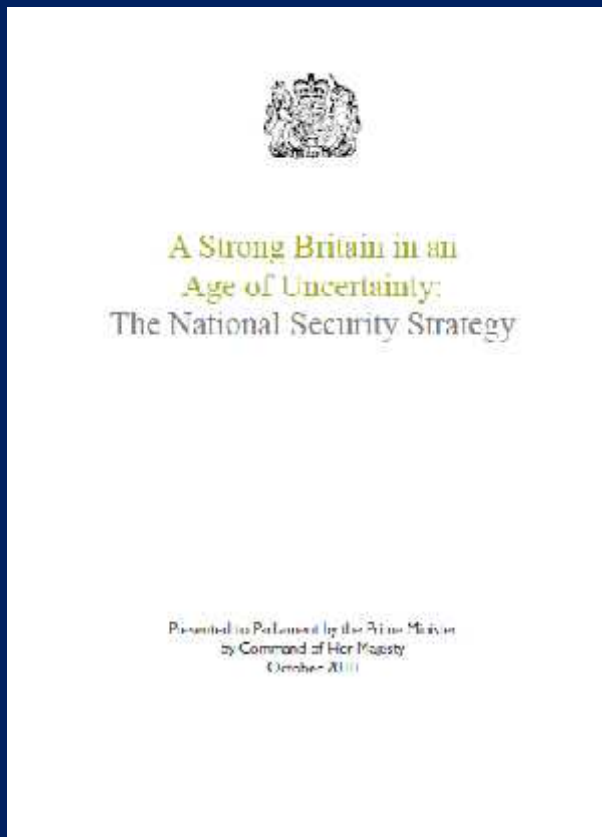
War Time VS Peace Time



The Position and Roles of NSS



National Security Strategy Elements



国家安全战略如其他战略一样，必须包括目标、途径和手段。

A national security strategy, like any strategy, must be a combination of ends (what we are seeking to achieve), ways (the ways by which we seek to achieve those ends) and means (the resources we can devote to achieving the ends).

National Security Strategy

Objective

Means

Ways

NSS Objectives

NSS Objectives during Peace Time

NSS Objectives during Crisis

NSS Objectives during War Time

NSS Objectives could be broken down to political, economic, military, cultural and social objectives.



NSS Objectives

NSS Objective of China: to provide security for the construction of well-off society.

Political Objective: the ruling position of CCP and

national sovereignty
Economic Objective: the sustainable development of

economy

Military Objective: ensure national sovereignty and territorial integrity.



NSS Objectives

Social Objective ensuring social harmony and peace, building harmonious society

Cultural Objective ensuring China's core values intact.



Means of NSS

The capabilities to realize the due NSS objectives.

Mainly Including political, economic, military, diplomatic, cultural and science and technology capabilities.

Peace time

Crisis

War time



Ways of NSS

Ways are the bridges between objectives and capabilities, about how a country uses all the resources to realized NSS objectives.



Ways of NSS

Generally speaking Peace and War

Some Specific Ways

- self reliance or alliance
- confrontation or cooperation
- direct and indirect approach



Ways of NSS

Direct Approach: to use means to deal threats directly.



Ways of NSS

Indirect Approach: to paralyze the rival by affecting their will and **mentality**



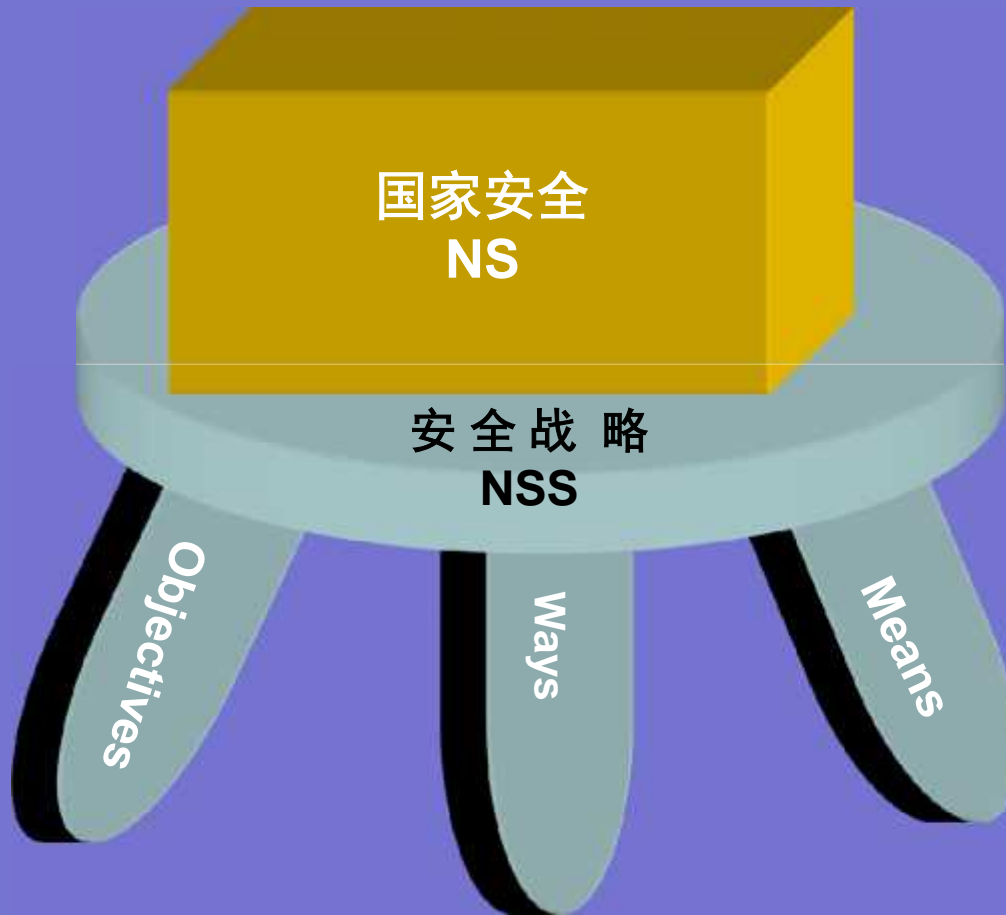
国家安全
NS

安全战略
NSS

Objectives

Ways

Means



Key Points for Making NSS

**First, to avoid and
diminish dangers**



Key Points for Making NSS

Second, to guide a matter along
its course of development



**The world tide is vast and
mighty, those who follow it
will be prosperous, those who
are against it will be destroyed.**

(Mr Sunyasun)

Key Points for Making NSS



Third, to catch initiative

**Control the others
and not controlled by
the others. (Sun Zi)**

You fight your way, I fight myself. (Mao Zedong)

Key Points for Making NSS

**Fourth, to use force
prudently.**



Thank you!
Questions?