Trends in Security Thought

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This journal article is motivated by the necessity of identifying emerging trends in the theory and practice of security. The article mainly argues that trends in security thought are reflected in shifts, modifications, and variations of the approaches to and policies on the security problem.It delves into the nature of security from a historical context, treating security as an end in state-oriented principles of colonialism, mercantilism, and imperialism/neo-imperialism. The article also juxtaposes national security and human security, analyzing their corresponding referent objects, values, threats, and means. The article's findings regarding national and human security reflect the complementarity of both approaches. The findings also reflect the need for a broadened and integrated security conceptthat can manage and combine these two approaches based on importance and urgency. The article also concentrates on the emerging threats to both national and human security. Terrorism, Transnational Crime in different forms, and Cybercrime are the serious,emerging threats identified in this article. The article concludes by emphasizing the need for re-directing the course of security thought in line with the adoption of new, modified, or varied measures against security threats.

Security thought is an idea, a concept or frame of mind that has earned its birth from the necessity to acquire, preserve and enhance security or power. It is also that which has given birth to the convictions, views and positions on the approaches to and policies on security. Its trends are traced through its historical development or the course it has taken over time.

Policies on security refer to the modes of dealing with the security environment in a way that their formulation is in essence the "forming of intentions" as distinguished from the "forming of ends." Intentions include actions as well as statements of principles and inspirations. For example, some years ago the ASEAN ministers issued a communiqué that it was their common hope for the region of

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Southeast Asia to become a zone free from nuclear weapons. In 1823, U.S. President James Monroe declared that ". . . the American continents [Western Hemisphere], by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for colonization by any European Power." This policy statement has since been known as the Monroe Doctrine.[1]

This paper is an attempt to show that the trends in security thought are reflected in the shifts, modifications and variations of the approaches to and policies on the security problem. Such approaches and policies have been expressed in terms of geopolitics and the acquisition, preservation and enhancement of power, like unilateralism, balance of power, cooperative security, empire building, and world government. Also included are imperialism and mercantilism.

Likewise, this paper tries to show that the trends in security thought have been driven by the need to identify the types of security threat that have emerged or been emerging in the world of today. Their appearance has been brought to the fore with the advent of globalization and advanced technology especially in information, communication, and transportation. These are the transnational crimes, so called because they are carried out beyond state borders. There is also another species of transnational legal or illegal acts (depending on their nature) which is being done in the computer-internet: the cybercrime.

With the above-stated premises of this paper, let us begin by way of examining more closely the meaning, nature, implications and other aspects of security, keeping in mind national or state security vis-à-vis human security.

Security, according to the dictionary, is "freedom from danger, risk, etc.; safety." Safety is "freedom from the occurrence or risk of injury, danger, or loss."

Security is everybody's business, so people say. It is very much a part of us. As humans it is our nature, instinct, and inherent tendency to take precautions against risk or injury. We look for ways and means – any way, any means for that matter – to safeguard dear life. Self-preservation, a proverb says, is the first law of human nature; it is a first principle.

We see signs of security almost everywhere. In many public places, private buildings, business installations, like hotels, restaurants, shopping malls, recreation centers; and in a good number of schools, colleges or universities – indeed in virtually all establishments and facilities worth the name – there is the white-and-blue

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[1]   Quoted in Freidel Frank, The Presidents of the United States of America (Washington D.C., White House Historical Association, 1999), p.17.

uniformed man: the security guard. Private homes have fences and the more opulent housing areas are gated. People have dogs. People comb the internet in search for job offerings, here or abroad. In the banks depositors and borrowers mill around.

The guard is there to secure the place from robbers. Fences are erected to discourage burglars from entering the premises. Windows are with iron grills and doors are kept locked to ensure safety of life and property inside the house. Dogs are kept as pets and guards as well. People need jobs to be able to live. People deposit their money in banks not only to make it grow but also for safe-keeping. Borrowers have to have collaterals to guarantee their bank loans.

All these are meant to prevent lives and possessions from being lost, and loss prevention, we must quickly emphasize, is the essence of security. Loss, we should likewise add, needs to be of something that has value; otherwise, the sense of loss or the realization of missing something, tangible or not, does not arise. In another way of saying, loss and value are functional; they are actually the two faces of the same coin, and that coin is security.

Because it is innate, security may be said to be part of man's evolution. For his self-preservation and as a thinking animal, man in the beginning needed to think of securing himself. This he had to do because he lived in an environment as hostile as there were predators around preying on him. He succeeded and was even able to raise his family.

Over time families multiplied and enlarged into clans, and clans expanded into tribes. These human groups bound by blood relations were actually political and social entities. They had their own mode of governance and system of defense and security, among others.

In pre-Spanish times, before the 16th century, Filipinos across the country ordinarily were settled in politically organized, kin-based communities called barangays, composed of 30 to 100 families. However, there were also large barangays and even confederations of barangays, composed of about 7,000 people. They were independent of one another and not always in the friendliest of terms; in fact, they had feuds which oftenly erupted into fighting. No wonder, each one had to have its own armed force constituted by the able-bodied males of the community, ready to go to battle at the beck and call of the barangay chieftain. For the barangay to avenge a wrong done or defend itself from threats by another barangay, it had to think of how to go it alone.

Call this security thought "unilateralism", if you will, but this was not all the option it had. When for example, barangay A had to face a stronger enemy B which was also the enemy of another barangay C, what A did was to ask help from C so that they would combine to fight B. This was in effect a sort of balance-of-power defense/security strategy.

Sultan Kudarat of Maguindanao, in Mindanao, would ask neighboring sultans or datus, whom he usually had feuds with, to put aside their quarrels for the time being and combine to fight a formidable foe. Their enemy was the Spanish colonial government of the Philippines. From time to time in the 17th century it fitted out military expeditions mostly composed of willingly or forcibly recruited Christianized natives of Luzon and Visayas to subjugate the recalcitrant Filipino Muslims or Moros. If the combined forces proved unable to repel the aggression Sultan Kudarat would ask reinforcements from as far away as Ternate in Indonesia. By employing this balance-of-power strategy for defense and security, Sultan Kudarat succeeded in effectively frustrating all attempts of the Spaniards to conquer them.[2]

Eventually, such political bodies as the barangays and sultanates in the Philippines and such feudal political entities as had obtained in Europe, Japan (the shomyos and daimyos) or elsewhere were consolidated into higher and much bigger forms of political organizations: the nation-states. But like the lower-level bodies before them, the nation-states were not always in friendly terms with each other. Mutual suspicion and distrust characterized their relationship for the most part. They looked at one another as potential enemies and kept themselves ever ready to go to war "just in case." Why so? Is it all because of the will to power, the desire to dominate, or the obsession to preserve and promote national interest? The answer is "all the above."

Nation-states are like humans. They have to live and grow if they don't want to be brought under control or absorbed by others. They need to struggle for strength and power in order to survive in a world of uncertainty. In short, the problem of security is actually the problem of power. States have to have power to be secure, or at least to feel being secure.

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[2]   Corpuz, Onofre D., The Roots of the Filipino Nation.Vol.1. (Quezon City: Aklahi, 1989). pp.153-155.

Policies on the Security Problem

Which probably explains why the geopolitical thinker, Friedrich Ratzel, in the late 1800's or early 1900's, enunciated the so-called "organic" idea. He postulated that the state is an <u>organism</u> (underscoring supplied for emphasis) which biologically needs to grow by "securing essential missing organs, if necessary, by force."[3]

What these missing organs are may well be the factors that make for power. These are location, size and shape, climate, population and manpower, natural resources and industrial capacity, social and political organizations, and last but not least, technology and technical know-how.[4]

Ratzel's organic idea was closely akin if not complementary to Professor Doctor Karl Haushofer's concept of "Lebensraum", or space for living. Haushofer, a German general, was so enamored with the value of space that he went on strongly advocating a nation must expand or perish.[5]

Ratzel's and Haushofer's ideas were not lost on Adolf Hitler, Nazi Germany's dictator. In fact, it was these ideas that inspired and drove him to implementing by "blood and iron" the policy of German leaders since the time of Kaiser William II (emperor of Germany from 1888 to 1918). That policy was the "Drang nach Osten," or Drive to the East. The Kaiser thought of pushing toward Baghdad (Iraq). On the other hand, Hitler schemed to drive in the direction of Kiev, in Ukraine, while military and other operations to subjugate the Balkans and the rest of Europe were to be in progress.[6]

Earlier in the latter half of the 19th century, soon after the so-called Meiji Restoration and upon transforming itself into a power in its own right, Japan set out to pursue an ambitious program of expansion. With the Monroe Doctrine as its cue, the Land of the Rising Sun centered its security thought on the establishment of a New Order in Greater East Asia. This stemmed from the pentagonal principles of Pan-Asianism, self-defense, right to live, Japanese leadership in the Far East, and "special interests."[7] This security thought led to Japan's conquest of Korea,

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[3] Fifield, Russell H. and Pearcy, G. Etzel, Geopolitics in Principle and Practice (Boston, U.S.A., Ginn and Company, 1944), p.11

[4] Ibid., 25-48.

[5] Ibid., 16-17.

[6] Ibid., 68.

[7] Ibid., 94.

Manchuria and other parts of China; to its attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; and to the opening of the Asia-Pacific theater of World War II.

The rest is history. But what history shows is the ever continuing rivalry among states in amassing power to solve their respective nagging security problem. Paradoxically, strong states not only want to hold on to their power because as has been said "power is sweet and once tasted very hard to forswear." Yet they still crave for more and more – and more – as if their appetite increases by eating.

History also instructs us that states utilize war as an instrument to dominate others. They want to build empires in order to ensure their security and impose peace in their own terms – not that their ultimate goal is peace, no, but their security or self-preservation. Such was how the Roman Empire or Pax Romana (in the first four centuries of the Current Era) and the British Empire or Pax Britannica (in the 19th century) were established.

But they rose only to fall. Like what the Chinese say, "the fellow born is the fellow dying," so do empires get destroyed by their very existence, or perhaps collapse by their very weight. This is so because nation-states have to jostle with one another for power in a seemingly endless, persistent and tenacious manner in the name of security and freedom. Depending upon the degree and type of power, especially military power, that a state accumulates so do others, particularly its potential enemies, make moves for equal or greater power because, understandably, they wouldn't want to be outdone. In the process of shooing and shoving as it were, conflict of interest could prove unavoidable, thus precipitating war. But war is a very costly affair; it saps the very stamina of the protagonists and could lead the loser to its doom. Unlike in sports where not only the champion but the runners-up are awarded prizes, in war the losers get the worst, possibly they get hanged.

What history moreover tells us is that a nation-state's efforts to gain and further strengthen its power have been geared in the direction of imperialism or colonialism. These two terms are actually the two sides of the same coin since what is imperial to the ruler is colonial to the ruled. Imperialism, on the one hand, implies the "extension of a state's rule over people inhabiting areas outside its borders."[8] The people living beyond the borders are the colonized.

Colonialism may be viewed as "movement of nationals from a metropolitan or home country to a territory abroad for permanent settlement in that territory."[9]

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[8]   Padelford, Norman J. et.al., <u>The Dynamics of International Politics</u> (New York, U.S.A., MacMillan Publishing Co., Inc., 1967), p.72.

[9]   Ibid.

This view reminds us of Japan's annexation of Korea to exploit the latter's food producing capacity so it could feed its burgeoning population. It thus encouraged its people to migrate to Korea so that by 1910, the year when Korea was formally incorporated into the Japanese Empire, some 170,000 Japanese had settled in Korea – the largest overseas Japanese community at the time.[10]

Imperialism has a long history and may be divided into three periods. The first began from times long past to the late 15th century. The second was from the 15th century up to the beginning of the 19th century. This period covers the Age of Discovery that was mostly about exploration of many parts of the world particularly by Spain and Portugal. Finally, the third (often called "New Imperialism") followed, with the renewed interest in colonies by the developed and more powerful countries at the time: Great Britain, France, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Russia, and even U.S.A. and Japan.[11]

The neo-imperialists' race for colonies was staged in Africa and the Asia-Pacific. Their mode of colonization was varied, depending on the specific interests they had. Some chose direct and actual (or physical) control; others preferred carving out spheres of influence or extracting concessions. Out of the territories of China, then under the decrepit Manchu Dynasty, the Western Powers had each demarcated their respective turfs, utilizing them as centers of their activities and interests. Their cutting up parts of China's territory was euphemistically called "sharing the Chinese melon." Through coercion or actual use of force (gunboat policy) the imperialists demanded rights, privileges, immunities and the like with the understanding that whatever grant the Chinese government gave to one automatically was made available to the others in accordance with what was known as most-favored-nation clause. Among these were extraterritoriality, trade (opium included) and commerce, opening of ports, railway projects, areas of residence, etc. The Western Powers established in Shanghai an international settlement that was made off-limits to "dogs and Chinese."

Towards the end of the 19th century the USA joined the scramble for concessions, particularly in the Pacific and Asia. It pressured Japan to open its doors and allow intercourse with foreigners. It annexed Hawaii, the way it did with Texas, by outmaneuvering the ruling native Queen, Lilioukalani, as well as some of the more important islands in the Pacific. It agreed to a tripartite protectorate of

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[10] Pobre, Cesar P., Filipinos in the Korean War (Quezon City, Philippines, Philippine Veterans Administration Office, 2012), p.11.

[11] Collier's Encyclopedia. Vol 12. (New York, U.S.A., Collier's, 1994) p. 544.

Samoa and got Guam from Spain following the Spanish-American War of 1898.[12]

By this time, the Filipinos had succeeded through revolution in liberating themselves from almost 400 years of Spanish rule, declared themselves independent and inaugurated the Philippine Republic. The Republic was nipped in the bud, however.

The United States by then had become an industrial country with a burgeoning economy. It needed new markets, areas of investment and sources of raw materials to feed its industries, as well as points for power projection and for other defense and security reasons. Thus, finding a convenient excuse in such literary phrase as "manifest destiny" to "take up the Whiteman's burden," as Rudyard Kipling, the acknowledged poet of Western imperialism, had versified, the United States which had strongly spurned colonialism in the Age of Reason, now would find itself coveting the Philippines.

The Philippine-American War thus ensued with all savagery and ended with the Philippines becoming once again a colony, this time, of the Americans. US President William Mckinley explained to a group of Protestant clergymen, who called on him in November 1899, why he decided to take the Philippines. Said he:

> . . . The truth is, I didn't want the Philippines, and when they came to us, as a gift from the gods, I did not know what to do with them. . . I sought counsel from all sides – Democrats as well as Republicans – but got little help. I thought first we would take only Manila; then Luzon, then other islands, perhaps, also. I walked the floor of the White House night after night until midnight; and I am not ashamed to tell you, gentlemen, that I went down on my knees and prayed Almighty God for light and guidance more than one night.
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> And one night late it came to me this way – I don't know how it was but it came: (1) That we could not give them back to Spain – that would be cowardly and dishonorable; (2) That we could not turn them over to France or Germany – our commercial rivals in the Orient – that would be bad business and discreditable; (3) That we could not leave them to themselves – they were unfit for self-government – and they would soon have anarchy and misrule over there worse than Spain's was; and (4) That there was nothing left for

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[12]   Bailey, Thomas A., <u>A Diplomatic History of the American People</u> (New York, U.S.A., F.S. Crofts and Co., 1940) pp.469-474; 464.

us to do but to take them all, and to educate the Filipinos, and uplift and civilize and Christianize them, and, by God's grace, do the very best we could [to] them, as our fellowmen for whom Christ also died.

And then I went to bed, and went to sleep, and slept soundly.[13]

Thus one can see how the imperialists and colonizers, in their lust for power, made use of conquered or controlled territories. They were utilized as sources of raw materials, markets for manufactured products, places for investment of capital, outlets for surplus population, sources of man power, strategic bases, areas for religious missionary activities, prestige, etc.

Now that the empires have broken up and the Age of Globalization has set in, some security thinkers believe that imperialism's time has likewise gone. Other analysts, however, have argued it is still very much around though in more indirect, innocuous and subtle but no less efficient and effective forms.

A case in point is the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, institutions that are subject to the absolute veto power of U.S.A. Their function is to provide multilateral development assistance, particularly to countries that have yet to attain the first stages of modernization or industrialization. In keeping with globalization these institutions have closely if not strictly adhered to "free market" policies which have the effect of (1) discouraging recipient states from becoming industrialized and (2) preventing them from being relieved of their role as sources of cheap labor for the production of export goods by multinationals.[14]

In other words, imperialism/colonialism is not only a matter of political but economic control as well; for after all, economic power begets political power, or, is it also the other way around? This reminds us then of another "ism" which, although primarily economic in nature, has much to commend itself in the continuing struggle for power or supremacy among nation-states to attain their security or self-preservation: mercantilism.

Mercantilism, according to Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, was a system of political and economic policy that evolved with the Western national state. It proceeded from the premise that "money was regarded as a store of wealth, and the goal of the state was the accumulation of precious metals [gold and silver],

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[13]   Quoted in Corpuz, Onofre D., The Roots of the Filipino Nation. Vol. 2., p.376.

[14]   Collier's Encyclopedia. Vol 12. (New York, U.S.A., Collier's, 1994), p. 547.

by exporting the largest possible quantity of its products and importing as little as possible, thus establishing a favorable balance of trade." In fact, it was practically the gist of the Commercial and Mercantile System that the Scottish economist, Adam Smith (1723-90), had had in mind. This referred to practices, essentially protectionist and monetary, that the more powerful states observed. The idea behind it was that the wealth of a state was keyed to its store of gold and silver and that because the world was not unlimited of its resources a nation-state could thrive and prosper only at the expense of another, or others.

Note that these isms – mercantilism and imperialism – were <u>inventions</u> of nation-states by reason of their <u>necessity</u> to survive. These isms were their creation as an answer to the problem of security. They were the drive for the nation-states' continuing quest for national security, or state security if you will, which has continued up to now to be dominant in security thought.

National Security and Human Security

Note further that national security, being essentially loss prevention, seeks to protect and preserve core values or vital interests, which was what Arnold Wolfers probably had been thinking when he said that security "points to some degree of protection of values previously acquired." So did David Baldwin express a similar idea when he referred to security as a condition wherein obtains "a low probability of damage to acquired values." Likewise, in December 1978, during the graduation exercises of senior military officers who took up the TANGLAW course, I defined national security as a state or condition under which the things that a state holds most dear are preserved and enhanced. These "dear" things that I had in mind are no less than the essential components of the state itself: people, sovereignty or independence, territory, and government. By definition, a state is a "community of persons more or less numerous, permanently occupying a definite portion of territory, independent of external control [sovereign], and possessing a government [or domestic political order] to which the great majority of inhabitants render habitual obedience."[15]

The highly respected American political thinker, Walter Lippman, wrote: "A nation is secure to the extent to which it is not in danger of having to sacrifice core values if it wishes to avoid war, and is able, if challenged, to maintain them."[16]

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[15]   Martin, Ruperto G., <u>Political Law Reviewer</u> (Manila, Philippines, Philaw Publishing, 1960), p.2.
[16]   Padelford, Norman J., et.al.,op.cit., p.183.

Lippman's concept assumes that a state has an armed force strong enough to ensure victory to preserve its core values should these be threatened in case of war by another state. It implies, too, that a state can defend successfully by going it alone; that is, unilaterally, or through the "lone wolf" way. Indeed, unilateralism is one of five possible modes of addressing the problem of security. The other four are: [17]

1. *Balance of Power.* Also called "gang versus gang", this strategy calls for the state getting into alliance with one or more other states whose vital interests (those worth fighting for) are at the time in harmony with its own. It is aimed against coalition of potential enemy states.

2. *Collective Security.* States group themselves for individual protection. Collectively they take whatever action is deemed necessary to protect a threatened member or non-member. For example, in response to the UN call for military assistance to South Korea which was invaded by North Korea, on 25 June 1950, some 16 member nations led by USA responded, calling their involvement in the war a "police action." One of them is the Philippines, which sent five battalion combat teams one after the other.

3. *World Government.* Such a sovereign entity as world government, to which all authority is centered, is established by force or universal agreement. Under this mode states no longer exist as such but may be autonomous, like the 50 states that compose the U.S.A. Warring between themselves thus becomes a thing of the past. All peoples are ruled by the entity which not only administers their affairs but maintains world peace, order and security. It is the world's policeman and manager. The UNO is almost but not quite like a world government.

4. *World Conquest.* This was what Hitler dreamed of – a world under his feet in the name of the supposedly superior Aryan race. World domination was what the likes of Lenin and Stalin aspired for. They wanted to establish communism all over the world, subduing one country after another, like domino tiles falling in a sort of chain reaction.

But to go back to Walter Lippman's concept of national security. His definition, it appears, is the generally accepted definition of the term but at the same time it has become the object of a close, searching second look by analysts for quite sometime now. They ask whether his concept is yet valid in the wake of modern-day developments. Among others, there has been a widening and intensifying

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[17] Hartman, Frederick H., The Relations of Nations (New York, U.S.A., The MacMillan Company, 1967),pp. 288- 294.

movement for the recognition and respect for such universal values as democracy, civil liberties and human rights. Indeed, at no other stage of human history has there been a greater awareness and assertion of man's freedom from want and freedom from fear, to say nothing of freedom of expression and freedom of worship.

For one, so critics aver, state security or national security is observed to be "too unilateralist in its emphasis on force."[18] Which may no longer be valid especially in these times of growing interdependence of nations due to or as a result of globalization, of increasing production of weapons of mass destruction and likelihood of their proliferation, and of rising international terrorism. But what seems now to be more relevant and needful is for states to work together to achieve world peace and security, which can only be done through cooperative security.

For another, it envisions threats that are limited only to those from other states and of the kind that are only military in nature. But the probability is not remote that sources of threats could be those that are not necessarily traced directly to other states; they could be non-governmental actors, institutions, etc. Also, threats may be those affected with non-military character, like political, economic and socio-cultural. In which case then, what is needed is a concept of security that includes and not excludes – in a word, expansive or comprehensive, not exclusionary or restricted.

Still for another argument, instead of state security or national security whose primary objective is the welfare and well-being of the state, why not human security whose main aim is the preservation and enhancement of the welfare and well being of the individual , the person, the human being?

Note, however, that critics of state security or national security are not actually suggesting that it should be relegated to the backburner so that it can be replaced by another kind more suitable and encompassing, and that is human security. For to be sure they do not deny the former's importance. But what some are saying is that "human security can be clearly delineated in relation to the dominant, neo-realist conception of security [state security] and that its elements can be presented compactly enough for further refinement."[19]

Let us thus examine how state security and human security may be viewed as to each other in accordance with the following:[20]

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[18]   Bajpai, Kanti, "Human Security Concept and Measurement" (Joan B. Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies) http://www.cianet.org/wps/baj01/,p.1.

[19]   Ibid.

[20]   Ibid.,.3.

-       For whom is security intended;
-       For which values is security;
-       By what threats is security endangered ; and,
-       By what means is security achieved.

On the one hand, state security – as the term suggests – is protection and defense of the state. It is the state that is the "referent object" of security. The core values to be preserved and enhanced are the state's welfare and well-being, more specifically its territorial integrity, independence/sovereignty, and government/ domestic political order. These are to be safeguarded against threats from other states. To contain such threats a state may resort to military power, military deterrence, balance of military power, military alliances, etc.

On the other hand, human security is protection and defense of the individual person or people. It is the human being or people themselves that are its referent object. The core values to be preserved and enhanced are explained in the 1994 UNDP (United Nations Development Program) "Human Development Report" as well as by the Canadian position. The former emphasizes the physical safety and well-being, as well as dignity of the individual – and human freedom too – while the latter is for security against economic privation, an acceptable quality of life, and guarantee of fundamental human rights. Further, in a sort of metaphorical way, the "Report "explains human security as a "child who did not die, a disease that did not spread , a job that was not cut, an ethnic tension that did not explode in violence, a dissident who was not silenced." Additionally, "Human security. . . is concerned with how people live and breath in a society, how freely they exercise their many choices, how much access they have to market and social opportunities – and whether they live in conflict or in peace."

There is another way of identifying the core values and corresponding threats to them as contemplated by human security. From a domestic viewpoint these, according to the "Report", are:

- Economics security which may be threatened by lack of productive and remunerative employment, precarious employment, absence of publicly financed safety nets;
- Food security which could be endangered by lack of food entitlements including insufficient access to assets, work, and assured incomes;
- Health security which could be made precarious by infectious and parasitic diseases, diseases of the circulatory system and cancers, lack of water, air pollution, lack of access to health care facilities;
- Environmental security which may be seriously compromised by declining

water availability, water pollution, declining arable land, deforestation, desertification, air pollution, natural disasters;

- Personal security which may be at risk under conditions of violent crimes, drug trafficking, violence and abuse of children and women;
- Community security which may be rendered farcical if the following obtain: breakdown of the family, collapse of traditional languages and cultures, ethnic discrimination and strife, genocide and ethnic cleansing; and
- Political security which could be greatly impaired with the incidence of such government's actions as repression, systematic human rights violations, militarization.

And from a global standpoint these are:

- Unchecked population growth,
- Disparities in economic opportunities,
- Excessive international migration,
- Environmental degradation,
- Drug Production and trafficking, and
- International terrorism.

Having dealt with the first three questions on security – for whom, for which values, and for what threats – the UNDP and Canadian schools of thought explain the means to achieve human security. The UNDP relies almost completely on development; the Canadian subscribes to the same as the primary instrument, allowing though the use of force but only as a last resort. Both schools envision the need for long-term cooperation of states; so also is the need to involve non-governmental organizations and international entities, agencies or instrumentalities, in particular the economic and financial. All these should join hands in promoting, disseminating and enforcing standards of conduct they may be able to agree on.

And so at this juncture, a recapitulation of what is state or national security vis-avis human security on the basis of the four questions is in order, with the following table, as shown in Prof. Bajpais' paper:

	National Security	Human Security
Security for whom	Primarily, the state	Primarily, the individual
Security for which values	Territorial integrity and national independence	Personal safety and individual freedom

Security from what threats	Direct threats from other states	Direct threats from states and non-state action + indirect threats
Security by what means	• Force as the primary instrument of security, to be used unilaterally for a state's own safety.	• Force as a secondary instrument, to be used primarily for cosmopolitan ends and collectively; sanctions, human development, and humane governance as key instrument of individual-centered security
	• Balance of power is important; power is equated with military capabilities	• Balance of power is of limited utility; soft power is increasingly important
	• Cooperation between states is tenuous beyond alliance relations	• Cooperation between states, international organizations and NGOs can be effective and sustained
	• Norms and institutions are of limited value, particularly in the security/military sphere	• Norms and institutions matter; democratization and representativeness in institutions enhance their effectiveness

From the table above, two significant points may be deduced. First, notwithstanding their differences, state or national security and human security are not really diametrically opposed to each other to the extent that they can not be reconciled. They can be harmonized since they are not really that incompatible.

Nonetheless there seems to be a contrast between national security and human security. But contrasting the two, it is argued, is not differentiating them, if by differentiating is meant showing they are the one and the other, and unlike each other. What the table actually shows is, as said earlier, delineation between

national security and human security with a listing of elements of the one vis-a vis those of the other. Note, in the first place, that the referent objects of both are in effect identical; for just as human security refers to the protection and safety of the individual so is national security focused on the protection and safety of the state which, by definition, is a community of persons.

Second, the table suggests the need for a broadened and integrated concept of security. Broadened and integrated, so that security can efficiently and effectively cover possibly the ever increasing range of values that are the prime concern for protection and enhancement, with short-, mid-, and long-term measures, including military build-up, to negate whatever threats may endanger them. For it is evident that neither national security nor human security alone can suffice; they have to be combined. In other words, the concept of security is not about which of the two, national security or human security, is to be managed. It is also not about managing the two in tandem according to importance and urgency since both are important and needing utmost attention. But rather, they have to be taken up together or jointly.

Types of Security Threat

There are crimes (acts punishable by law) which endanger national security and human security, as well. They are committed by people who operate in a number of nation–states through what appears like a process of transmitting or replicating them beyond national borders. They are therefore in the nature of transnational crimes. Because of their serious impact on national security and people's safety these crimes have become of such major importance that defense and security planners, thinkers and practitioners couldn't help but address them.

1. *Terrorism*

Only lately Americans were shocked to learn about what happened on April 15, 2013 in Boston, Massachusetts, USA. On that day at the finish-line of the Boston Marathon, where people had gathered in a festive mood to celebrate the occasion, a couple of bombs exploded, turning the area into something like hell breaking loose with the death of three and wounding more than a hundred people. This is just about the latest frightening violent phenomenon that occurred which US President Barak Obama called an "act of terrorism." Almost a dozen years earlier on 11 September 2001, one of two commercial planes hijacked by agents of the Al Qaeda leader, Osama Bin Laden (now dead), crashed into the north tower of the

World Trade Center in New York City; and another, 20 minutes later into the south tower. A third plane hit the Pentagon, the US Defense Office in Washington DC, while a fourth one crash-landed on Shanksville, Pennsylvania. President George W. Bush, Jr., then President of the US, denounced the tragic incident as "an act that horrified not only every American, but every person of every faith, and every nation that values human life." Then he promptly declared war against global terrorism, against those who attempt to <u>export</u> terror including governments that support them.

Indeed, terrorist activities have been taking place since as long ago as memory can recall across the globe, causing the death and destruction, fear and trauma in so many countries including the Philippines. Numerous incidents of terrorism have happened in the country, but for lack of space let me just cite a few.

On 28 April 1949, a large group of local communist rebels led by Alexander Viernes, waylaid somewhere in Bongabong, Nueva Ecija the former First Lady, Mrs Aurora Quezon, and her entourage. They were on their way to Baler, Tayabas (now Quezon) Province, to unveil a memorial for her late husband, President Manuel Quezon. Mrs Quezon, her daughter Baby and son-in-law, Felipe Buencamino III, Quezon City Mayor Ponciano Bernardo, and eight others were killed.[21]

Not long thereafter, another rebel leader, Pedro Caguin, raided the capital town of Sta. Cruz, Laguna. He and his 200-man force scooped all the cash (about P87,000,00) in the provincial treasury, looted the town's commercial area, killed the provincial warden, kidnapped several guards, and released a score of prisoners. On leaving they torched houses and destroyed a bridge.[22]

On 4 April 1995, elements of the Muslim Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG), and Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) "lost Command" suddenly attacked the fairly prosperous and quiet town of Ipil, Zamboanga del Sur. Firing high-powered guns indiscriminately, they looted the banks and commercial establishments, and set them on fire including other buildings and residential houses. The terrorist fled leaving the town still aflame. Some forty-three persons perished while forty seven were wounded.[23]

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[21] Pobre, Cesar P. <u>History of the Armed Forces of the Filipino People</u> (Quezon City, Philippines, New Day Publishers, 2000), p.396.

[22] Ibid., pp. 397-398.

[23] Pobre, Cesar P. "<u>Terrorism: Historical Perspective and Implications</u>" (Historical Bulletin.Vol.35, 2005, edited by Cesar P. Pobre), 6.

No less scary than the above-cited occurrences but more widely known through the media coverage it induced was that which happened on 27 May 2001. Some 20 or so"kumpit"-borne ASG operators led by a certain Abu Sabaya (by whose volubility and flair for publicity he became the self-styled spokesman of the ASG) kidnapped an almost equal number of persons then vacationing at the Dos Palmas Island Resort of Puerto Princesa, Palawan, and brought them to Mindanao. Three of the victims were Americans – Martin Burnham, his wife, Gracia, and Guillermo Sobero. In the following weeks, as the kidnappers engaged military and police forces in a series of pitch battles and skirmishes some of those kidnapped were able to escape or were released on ransom, even as other persons were taken as hostage, including a nurse and mother, Deborah Yap. Meanwhile, one of the Americans, Guillermo Sobero, was beheaded reportedly on orders of Galib Andang or "Commander Robot", that is, if he was not the executioner himself. Later in an encounter with government troops Martin Burnham and Deborah Yap were killed in the crossfire. Gracia was injured but rescued and eventually reunited with her children and relatives back in the United States. Subsequently, just about when Abu Sabaya and what remained of his men had set sail in kumpits to elude pursuing government troops, Marines and Navy contingents encountered them and killed all of them. Though not recovered, Abu Sabaya's remains must have sunk and presumably found their way into the waiting jaws of hungry sharks.

In December 2003, "Commander Robot" was captured and wounded in a fight with government troops. One of his legs was amputated. However, it is not known what has happened to him since.[24]

Note that not all terrorists operating in the Philippines are Filipinos. To be sure, foreign terrorists have been coming to and leaving the country to carry out terrorist mission here or abroad. Ramzi Yousef, now in US jail for his role in the bombing of the World Trade Center in 1993, was here to assassinate the Pope while the latter was visiting in the Philippines, but failed. So also did two other most wanted foreign terrorists stay in the Philippines for quite a while. They were (1) Hambali, the number 2 or 3 man in the Al Qaeda terrorist attack network of Osama Bin Laden, now in US custody; and (2) the already deceased Fathur Roman Alghozi, an Indonesian who was responsible for most of the bombings in Metro Manila, a demolition man of Al Qaeda and an important personality in the Southeast Asian terrorist network, Jemaah Islamiyah (JI). Note, further, that many MNLF, ASG and MILF followers had had terrorist training in Afghanistan and/or Pakistan that was conducted by CIA agents. They were being trained there for possible employment while Afghan insurgents were battling the pro-Soviet Afghanistan government of

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24   Ibid., 7-8.

Babrak Karmal's regime in the 1980's.[25]

From these violent and dreadful incidents that did happen and continue to happen, a couple of lessons can be derived. One is appreciation of the transnational character of terrorism. The other is recognition that terrorism is a clear and present danger to national security, human security and public safety; and therefore has to be treated not with kid gloves but with all seriousness. And probably a good measure to eliminate or at least reduce to insignificance this danger is to create an international mechanism through which law enforcement and security agencies world-wide are made to function in a sustained, cooperative manner.

2. *Transnational Crimes*

There are other crimes transcending national borders and having the effect of threatening national security and human security, although some of them may not be as dire as terrorism. Nonetheless, it is believed, they are such a major concern of security that they need to be addressed at any rate.

They have come to the fore and developed fast, largely as a result of globalization. The effect of globalization, as practically everybody knows, has been the shrinking of the world, figuratively speaking. The traditional barriers in trade and commerce as well as those usual protective restrictions imposed by states in the exercise of their sovereign powers, like levying import duties, immigration, etc., have been relaxed to an appreciable extent. Consequently, there has been a greatly increased and accelerated flow of people, goods and services, and even money, too. And, by way of harmless exaggeration, if indeed the world has contracted into the size of a pea it is all because of a most important development: the dramatic and rapid advance and expansion of technology, especially in the fields of information, communication and transportation.

Michael Wesley, in his essay "Transnational Crime and Security Threats in Asia,"[26] listed seven basic types of transnational crimes.

a.   Violent Religious Radicalism and Separatism

Militant fundamentalist movements, Islamic in particular, have long been

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[25]   Ibid.

[26]   Wesley, Michael , "Transnational Crime and Security Threats in Asia." Griffith University. http://www.griffith.edu.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0009/169254/michael-wealey-paper.pdf

in existence in Asia although they may not have been waged as intensely as in the latter half of the 20th century. Muslims in the Philippine South (Mindanao and Sulu) and those in Southern Thailand have since become assertive of their Islamic identity to the extent that they have become separatists or secessionists, violent and radical. It is their claim that they haven't been receiving a fair deal from their respective Christian and Buddhist governments. Consequently, so they further aver, they have become marginalized. This, indeed, is true. The modernizing efforts of the Philippine Republic since its inauguration in 1946 were not as much addressed to Mindanao, specifically to where the Muslims are concentrated, as in Luzon and the Visayas, which are Christian populated, There was thus a lopsided development. In my book "History of the Armed Forces of the Filipino People," I wrote:

> . . . Meanwhile, people from Luzon and the Visayas continued to migrate to Mindanao, obviously in search of the proverbial greener pastures, this time in greater numbers. Businessmen, national and multinational alike, found it a lucrative place to invest in and, so, plowed money there. The Muslims thus felt threatened of their geographic and resource endowments, as well as their culture and, with Manila perceived to be uncaring, they developed the conviction that they were merely being treated as second-class citizens. They probably felt theirs was a case of tyranny of the minority by the majority. But since the majority happened to be Christian and the minority, Muslim, the feeling of being taken for granted by the former had taken a religious color, making the issue all the more sensitive. In short, a history of political, economic, and social inattention provided a good explanation why the Muslims became alienated and finally decided to rise in arms not merely to protest but to secede.[27]

Between then (1968, year when the Muslim Independence Movement began) and now, a span of 45 years, much of the proverbial water under the bridge had flowed. So much blood, sweat and tears has been shed. The ruin, damage and destruction are still very much in evidence. But now the light at the end of the tunnel seems to be emerging. Lately the government and rebel peace panels agreed to come to terms. After the wealth-sharing, power-sharing, and normalization issues are ironed out a final agreement is expected to be forged. It is hoped that this will result in an ultimate closure of the problem of the Philippine South so that the blessings of peace and development can be brought to bear on the long–suffering Filipino people over there.

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[27]   Pobre, Cesar P. History of the Armed Forces of the Filipino People (Quezon City, Philippines, New Day Publishers, 2000).p.511.

b. People Smuggling and People Trafficking

A great number of the population in developing countries live in poverty and the gap between the rich and the poor is widening. This is true to many Asian countries and the Philippines is no exception. For while we gloat over what is said to be a rosy economy, even as some rich countries are reeling from the downsides of their economy, the reality is the benefit occurring from such a rosy, if robust economy does not trickle down to the eating pads of the poor Filipinos who constitute about 30% of the population.

Thus, they have to extricate themselves from their wretched condition, move out to other countries and get a job there. However, this is easier said than done. Countries the world over have protectionist policies. They have stringent laws especially on immigration and employment. So if they have to seek entry at all – as indeed they find it a compelling need – the poor migrants have to resort to any means, fair or foul. Herein lies the opportunity that people smugglers and people traffickers capitalize upon. Smugglers facilitate movement of people across borders in a surreptious manner, in violation of the law. Traffickers are those engaged in some trade or transaction that is illegal in nature.

It is bad enough that those smuggled are charged exorbitant fees which, because of their difficulty in raising money to pay for them, could result in their being kept by the smugglers in some sort of servitude or under conditions amounting to indentured labor. What is worse is – especially women – they become easy prey to "coercive exploitation." Almost always they are thrust into the sex industry.

Although smuggling and trafficking people are crimes, they may not be that threatening to national security. For that matter, many states do not seem to manifest keenness in adopting measures to curb them. For one, movement of people, legally or not, has a way of abating population pressure – and the pangs of impoverishment, if you will. For another, the huge volume of cash being remitted by overseas workers has proved to be a big shot in the arms of the national economy, as in the case of the Philippines. But be these considerations as they may, it can't be gainsaid that these crimes, these illegal if nefarious activities, render violence to human decency. They pose a serious disturbance to societal stability. They are so revolting they need to be reined in.

c. Illicit Drug Producing and Smuggling

Valued for their soporific and hallucinogenic qualities that not only induce

sleep but sooth the mind and emotions, hemp plants like marijuana, cannabis and hashish have been cultivated and used a long time ago. For example, the hashish which is chewed, smoked or drunk for its narcotic and intoxicating effects, was used by the "Assassins", members of a secret society founded by Hassan Sabah of Persia (now Iran) in the 11th century. They operated in small bands to ensure mobility and surprise, terrorizing the kings and rulers of Persia and Egypt. Before hitting their target they had to go through the ritual of taking hashish which conditioned them to fantasize about the sensual pleasures awaiting them in heaven, thus inducing them to be even more fanatical in carrying out their mission. The crusaders called them "assassins" (from the word "hashishin") and were suppressed by the Mongols in the 13th century.[28]

In the latter half of the 19th century, during the scramble for concessions in China by the Western Powers, as explained in the first pages of this article, the British had to wage war against China to open itself to the opium trade. The drug was sourced from then British India (now India and Pakistan) and Afghanistan as well. Also, widely written about is the "Golden Triangle" formed by parts of Myanmmar, Laos, and Thailand which up to now has been the main producer of heroin.

Nowadays, with the manufacture of synthetic drugs greatly facilitated by advanced technology, the production or cultivation of hemp plants seems to have been overshadowed by the former. This doesn't mean that marijuana, for example, is no longer a "hot item." It still is but now what appears to be the users' preference are the artificially made amphetamine-type substances (ATS) which are as potent as any narcotics, like "ecstasy."

That ATS can now be mass-produced in situ (right inside the very area where it is sold) suggests its being made conveniently available to a steadily growing number of clientele – the urban poor, students, young professionals, personnel of the movie industry and even the young members of rich families. In other words, the ease of manufacturing large supplies of the synthetic drug just where users and potential users live goes along well with the ever increasing demand for it.

Notwithstanding the widely-known goings-on of the illicit trade, however, dangerous drug authorities are hard put to do their task of detecting, monitoring and apprehending those engaged in it. One reason is ATS production and distribution allow for so much flexibility. Another is the seemingly emerging culture of acceptability that ATS finds in some sectors of society. Still another is its corrupting

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28   Pobre, Cesar, "Terrorism: Historical Perspective and Implications" (Historical Bulletin.Vol.35, 2005, edited by Cesar P. Pobre), p.2.

influences over many an anti-drug enforcer. And so if there is great difficulty in bringing the menace to controllable levels one is constrained to think of its deleterious implication on the nation's health and societal stability, to say nothing of the national economy. Indeed, the illicit drug trade poses a great challenge and has to be met squarely.

Additionally, there is the incidence of smuggling: the importation or exportation of goods and commodities secretly in violation of the law. Although penalties in the form of fines and/or imprisonment are suffered by those who commit it, still there are always smugglers around. Individuals, groups of individuals, syndicates and even government officials are in it. The reason is the handsome, very handsome profits that it yields.

Among the ASEAN countries, the Philippines is probably where smuggling is most rampant. Largely because of its extended coastline all sorts of goods and commodities are illegally brought in – rice, corn, garlic, fruits, and other agricultural crops, processed or canned foods, fabrics and wearing apparel, cosmetics, household appliances, electronic gadgets and toys, motor vehicles including motor cycles, firearms and other military weapons, etc. Indeed, there has been quite an array of "hot" goods flooding the Philippine market; name it and you have it.

So alarming is smuggling that some media people, possibly those who are patriotic, real honest, or those who have no "take" from it, are minded to denounce the illegal trade from time to time. In fact, only lately the Bureau of Customs was put to task why so many vans of rice were taken in via the "daan" (path) which is not "matuwid" (straight).

In any event, smuggling goes on and on. Apparently, a fool-proof measure has yet to be contrived to stop it. And the injurious effect it has on the nation's economy and ultimately on the nation's security hangs like the sword of Damocles on the head of Juan dela Cruz.

d.   Money Laundering, Fraud and Extortion

These are crimes perpetrated across borders which can be identified as a type. They prop up, enhance or accelerate other transnational crimes and security threats. They are some of the less desirable outcome of globalization made possible through the communication and information possibilities of the computer.

Money laundering is the act of disguising the true nature as well as the source of illegal or secret funds or profits usually transmitted to a foreign bank or routed through a complex network of intermediaries. Among other factors, they are facilitated by the inflow of volumes of funds being invested and the large quantities of money being remitted by overseas workers.

Aside from the ease and efficiency provided by computerization, fraudulent passports complete with visa stamps made available by skillful document forgers have been helping much to facilitate money laundering activities. In Asia these fake papers are obtained primarily in Bangkok, Thailand or possibly elsewhere in Cambodia or Laos.

Likewise, with the use of the computer-internet, fraudsters find it easy to commit identity theft and fabrication, availing of the internet chat rooms to steal identity information. Of course, it is not only identity information that is being stolen but intellectual property as well. Besides, the internet offers thieves the opportunity to inflict spiteful damage or harm to business firms and countless PC users unless they "come across" or pay extortion money. Claimed to be the best example is the "Love bug" virus that originated in the Philippines in 2000, which caused losses amounting to millions of US dollars. (Reportedly, the originator was taken to the USA where he got a ready, high paying job in one of the security-sensitive government agencies).

e. Prostitution, Pedophilia, Child Sex Tourism, Pornography

These are illegal and punishable acts which for want of a better term may be classified as crimes against chastity. They do not adversely affect the national economy and societal stability directly. However, they are so tied up with and thus have an exacerbating effect on the more harmful crime types and threats to security. Prostitution, pedophilia (sexual desire in an adult for a child), child sex tourism, and pornography (obscene writings, drawing, photographies, etc., which are mostly without artistic quality) are the new practices that the sex industry feeds upon. The more extensive and intensive they are undertaken the greater the industry booms, thanks to globalization and the internet. What the latter does are the following:

a. Facilitating the distribution of and access to increasingly specialized markets in sexual services and pornographic materials;
b. Enabling customers to avoid the social stigma of involvement;
c. Facilitating expansion of marketing possibilities; and
d. Paving the way for users of child pornography on the internet to transition

to child sex tourism.

The sex industry is definitely linked with transnational threats because of its (a) heavy reliance on people trafficking and the exploitation of the indentured labor system, (b) encouragement of drug use among prostitutes and their customers, and (c) role in the spread of sexually transmitted diseases.

f. Piracy, Violent Robbery, Kidnapping and Extortion

Maritime piracy usually accompanied by kidnapping and ransom is not a monopoly of the Somalis who prey upon oil tankers sailing across the high seas fronting their country. Here in Southeast Asia such illegal violent acts at sea are virtually a historical tradition. More than half of the world's maritime trade and commerce passes through the sea lanes between the Indian Ocean and Northeast Asia. Naturally, the region has become a veritable and lucrative place for piracy, in particular the archipelagic countries of Indonesia, the Philippines and even Malaysia. A number of seaside towns dotting the northern shores of Indonesia as well as the maritime southern frontiers of the Philippines seems to have made piracy a way of life. Pirates, of course, are not only active in these areas. They are also found plying the Sulu Sea (Sunda Strait) and the Strait of Malacca.

Nonetheless, the region appears to have not been giving much thought to curbing piracy, implying that it does not endanger the economy, much less the security of the peoples there.

g.   Illegal Resource Exploitation

Southeast Asia is a resource-rich region. It has a great wealth of natural resources which has been exploited and continues to be exploited in more illegal ways than otherwise. Much of its area which used to be thickly forested and heavily wooded is now denuded by loggers who, it appears, couldn't care less about the ill effects of their propensities. Floods and other natural disasters, for the most part due to forest denudation, have caused so much damage to life and property. Loggers' activities have been contributing to global warming. Miners, too, are deserving of blame. Not only have they been extracting as much of the ores – gold, silver, iron, aluminum, etc. Also, the wastes of their mining operations have found their way to the rivers, creeks or streams; and now they are as dead as they are polluted heavily.

The region is gifted with rich fishing grounds but now their yields have become so depleted as to cause a great deal of concern. For this, poachers, big time and small time alike, have to be faulted. They have been very good at harvesting tons upon tons of fish. Even the reefs, some of which are in the UNESCO world heritage list, are getting destroyed by a steady stream of coral collectors. Reefs it should be noted are where fishes breed. Destroy the reef and you destroy the fishes. It is as simple as that.

There can be no doubt, then, that uncontrolled exploitation of resources gravely impairs the health of the Southeast Asian nation's economy. It is a serious threat to their security and therefore must be addressed with equal seriousness.

3. *Cybercrime*[29]

Aside from the various transnational crimes already taken up in the foregoing pages there is yet another crime which also happens beyond borders. To perpetrate it criminals use the computer-internet, a sophisticated and high technology operated electronic device.

As the term suggests cybercrime has the element or characteristic of virtual or cyberspace. It is a computer-internet activity. But the transnational crimes obtaining in the world of reality as explained above, also avail of the computer-internet to facilitate and further their operation. Could it be then that cybercrimes are just their digital versions? Possibly so, and this is why one of the biggest computer security firms --the Symantee Corporation-- may have been led into defining cybercrime as "any crime that is committed using computer or network; or hardware device." However, there are other definitions advanced by industry thinkers and practitioners so that to date there hasn't come out any single definition agreed upon.

Moreover, the difficulty of defining it is compounded by the fact that cybercrime is usually made synonymous to cyber war or cyber attack; and the latter likewise is being used interchangeably with cyber espionage or exploitation.

To understand cybercrime, therefore, in order that a strategy to combat it may be formulated, one has to examine its component elements. In this regard the manner of conceptualizing cybercrime suggested by Kristina M. Finklea and

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[29]   Finklea, Kristin M. and Theohary, Catherine A. ,"Cybercrime: Conceptual Issues for Congress and U.S. Law Enforcement." 9 January 2103 (Congressional Research Service 7-5700.www.crs. gov R 42547).

Catherine A Theohary of the U.S. Congressional Research Service is instructive. The way they suggested entails some major elements and questions. Among these are:

1. Where do the criminal acts exist in the real and digital worlds (and what technologies are involved);
2. Why are malicious activities initiated; and
3. Who is involved in carrying out the malicious acts.

The connection of the virtual world to the physical or real world makes possible the locations of cybercrimes in both worlds. However, their locations in the world of reality have no replicas in the virtual world. In another way of saying, the geographic boundaries within which cybercrimes are located in the physical environment are not similarly found in the virtual world. Consequently, locations of cybercrimes in cyberspace are so indistinct there is difficulty in tracking them. Technologies made use of to perpetrate criminal acts include:

1. For example, the manner of committing the high-tech financial fraud known as point-of-scale (POS) skimming is to put a device over (or replace an existing card slot on a credit card reader or ATM. The device "relies on sophisticated data-reading electronics to copy magnetic stripe information from [the] credit card or debit card. It can capture both [the] credit card number and [the] PIN." Then the stolen information is retrieved by physically collecting the device. Sometimes the device is so programmed as to be broadcast to the thieves through a network.

2. Another example is the personally identifiable information (PII) which is used to cash forged checks at local banks. The PII can easily be stolen. All that has to be done is remotely hack into the POS systems and then also, remotely install what is known as "key stroke loggers" so that the victims' credit card data can be taken away at the same time that the cards are being swiped by them. Then the stolen information is electronically transferred to the fraudsters.

3. Still another example is to steal the victim's account information and passwords, the peer-to-peer (P2P) software is utilized to search the file sharing networks. The stolen data are then used to access the victim's bank accounts and transfer funds to prepaid credit cards in the culprit's name.

With regard to why malicious activities are perpetrated, the reason among others could be material gain and self-gratification in doing such activities as hacking (devising or modifying computer programs skillfully), cyber stalking, on-line child pornography, etc.

Finally, as to the question of who is involved, cybercrimes could be committed by organized crime groups whose activities are mostly aimed at the financial services sector. It could also involve state sponsors or foreign governments interested among others in stealing data, like intellectual property and research and development highly classified information from big manufacturers and defense contractors; terrorist groups; or even individuals, like Julian Assange.

In 2012, it was reported that Assange's whistle-blowing website "Wikileaks" published almost a couple of million U.S. diplomatic and intelligence documents, including confidential papers relating to the Iraq and Afghanistan wars. The publication projected into bold relief the "vast range" of American influence across the globe. It was claimed to be one of the largest breaches in U.S. history.

If this incident suggests how well can an individual or organized criminals in cyberspace obtain secrets – even the most-kept secrets – much to the embarrassment and harm of unquantifiable magnitude suffered by victim-states, cases of sophisticated frauds costing individuals and business firms billions of dollars committed by cyber criminals are quite many, too.

Why were the goings-on of Wikileaks not prevented from happening? We can only speculate. Perhaps the reason is lack of clear-cut definition of cybercrime as differentiated from other forms of illegal activities being done in the real, physical world, including other cyber threats; and, on the basis of which no appropriate , effective and timely counter-measure or measures were taken. It is like saying since the problem was not determined so was it not even half solved.

All this only shows the difficulty of grappling with the problem of cybercrimes – a serious threat to national security, public security and national economic security. But the bull has to be grabbed by the horns. It is necessary to remove the danger these crimes pose by adopting measures – new, modified, or varied – for the purpose. And with the adoption of such measures the need for re-directing the course of security thought becomes logical.

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