

THE CHINESE INTEL MODEL

(CHAPTERS 1-2)

Erik Buschardt

Webster University

INTRODUCTION

In this assignment we are introduced into the Chinese intelligence model as demonstrated by the People's Republic of China (PRC) currently holding power in Beijing. The cycle of intelligence demonstrates a clear understanding of constant warfare activities, even in kinetic peacetime. We know that the famous warrior Sun Tsu's Art of War instilled many strong military and nationalistic practices still in use today, not only in acts of defense, but also in ongoing acts of military and civil corporate espionage activities around the world.

SUN TZU

A fundamental classic into the art of modern warfare can be told through the eyes of this famous warrior, who has been revered through the centuries for his wisdom in humility and internal strength and patience. Military strategy and tactics are discussed at length, many of which are in use to this day.

INGRAINED INTO NATIONALISTIC CULTURE

The warrior mentality has been ingrained into the Asian and Chinese cultures for several millennia, from the time of the first conquests. China's rich heritage and traditions have made it the target of several attempts of destabilization and unrest. Building and maintaining a northern series of fortresses within the mountains to protect territory from northern Mongolian invaders, maintaining trade with its neighbors by land and sea, and connecting itself through the mountainous trade routes established China as the envy of the Orient. Such power does not

come cheap, nor can it last through several centuries without unrest. Political instabilities have plagued international relations within the PRC regimes with the western world, and continue to do so today.

CHINESE INTELLIGENCE CYCLE

The Chinese Intelligence Cycle as diagrammed on page fifteen demonstrates a core commitment towards the completion of each mission, a cycle of digestion, as well as a constant presence of supervision and oversight in order to keep things on track of said mission. This cycle of digestion of information consists of the gathering and sorting of information in order to discover immediate actionable takeaways. From there, the direction of the mission may be adapted or modified to suit new evidence since recovered. I find this very much in parallel to our cycle of intel in the United States during the manhunt for Bin Laden (2002-2011), where the military acted upon data gathered by intel officials from within the previous 12 hours or overnight before. This cycle of gathering from the military and sorting from the intel community will serve a nation well and is the most efficient manner to maintain power and the upper hand, as it were.

THE SIX CATEGORIES OF ESPIONAGE

Six categories of espionage as employed by the PRC are identified thusly: (1) Foreign political situations with domestic and international relations, (2) leadership figures, both military and civilian, (3) the size and scope of the military in order to maintain order and peace, (4) science and technological innovations that continue to evolve, (5) Economic conditions including the manipulation of world financial markets, and (6) Sociological factors, including a strong sense of

nationalistic pride.

CONCLUSIONS

Looking back we see a clear line from China from its ancient roots in world civilization, as it continues to struggle to maintain power and dominance in the world economy. It has a tried and true methodology, a strong philosophy of patience, a loyal nationalistic following by its citizenry, and internal control despite western influences. Going forward, a balance will be required to maintain this status quo.

References

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Cataloging-in-Publication Data Eftimiades.