

China's Secret War Against America

Methods of subversion and unrestricted war used to undermine the United States

The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) is using a series of unconventional warfare tactics designed to achieve the goals of war, without engaging in troop-on-troop combat. Many of these tactics were detailed in the 1999 Chinese military book "Unrestricted Warfare" but pull from older deception tactics and from programs that were set in motion by the Soviet Union. The key goals are to win a war without fighting openly, to seize control of a society gradually, to steal an economy, and to use methods to intentionally keep the public distracted and unaware. Among the overarching strategies is the process of subversion. The Soviet Union used subversion to spread its "communist revolution," and the CCP has adopted many of the same strategies to export its "China model." Subversion is a process to

seize control of a country by destroying religion, morals, traditions, and everything that makes the country function. The end goal is to bring the country into a state of chaos, so that the public will support outside intervention to install a new form of government. Casey Fleming, CEO of BlackOps Partners Corp., a global intelligence strategy and cyber advisory company, described the CCP's strategies as a system of "asymmetrical hybrid warfare" using a combination of

unconventional and conventional tactics to achieve any number of goals. "The ultimate goal is complete takeover, both economically and militarily, until permanent capitulation is achieved," Fleming said, and described it as a form of warfare "based on deception, and devoid of any rules." At the heart of all these strategies is a central tool of communist regimes that is used to manufacture issues to push for

revolution, known as "dialectical materialism." The concept works on the three stages to "identify" an issue, "contradict" it by finding its opposite, and then "eliminate the middle" to push people to its two extremes. After the society is divided, the two sides can be driven into conflict, which allows the perpetrator to step in and stabilize or "normalize" the situation. Dialectical materialism can include the promotion of values that contradict a coun-

try's traditional values and the creation of labels to attack people who still believe in traditions. Examples include the CCP labeling religious belief as "superstition" and its use of this label to attack or imprison religious believers. When used abroad, dialectical materialism works as a tool to invert the values of a target country, to form social issues and movements around the inversions, and to use the inversions to drive forward a subversive agenda.



CONTROL INFORMATION AND PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

PROPAGANDA WARFARE
The promotion of a set image for a nation, a national figure, or a targeted issue. This can include framing a politician as strong or weak or an issue as desirable or undesirable.

CULTURE WARFARE
Attacks on the values, religion, language, perceptions of history, and ways of life in a targeted country in order to destroy the moral fabric, destabilize, and allow for other forms of subversion.

MEMETIC WARFARE
The introduction and spread of ideas among a targeted population in order to introduce concepts and eventually influence the culture.

MEDIA WARFARE
Using or controlling platforms for public information in order to distract, lie, or alter perceptions. These include social networks, news outlets, television networks, and others.

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE
Methods for altering the way a group of people interprets information or setting emotional triggers around key narratives.

DISINFORMATION
The use of false-flag incidents or the creation of false reports, which are then used as footnotes in what appear to be credible reports.

MISINFORMATION
The spread of outright false information intended to confuse and muddle debate and analysis.

Subversion is a communist strategy, perfected by the Chinese Communist Party, to discreetly seize control of a nation.

INFILTRATE AND SEIZE CONTROL OF INSTITUTIONS

SUBVERSIVE MOVEMENTS
The control or creation of movements in a society to launch protests or attacks against a targeted group or issue.

FRONT OPERATIONS
The creation or control of groups, businesses, think tanks, and other institutions in a foreign country, which can be mobilized for numerous goals.

OVERSEAS GOVERNANCE
Pressing government control into a foreign country. An example is the operations of the Chinese Overseas Affairs Office, which manages Chinese communities abroad.

DIPLOMATIC WARFARE
Use of diplomacy to push or condemn issues or to run intelligence operations. It can be used in conjunction with other strategies to manufacture controversy or grow influence.

POLITICAL INFILTRATION
The infiltration of political circles or of communities that can influence politics such as business circles and think tanks.

SMUGGLING WARFARE
The use of organized crime networks or humanitarian fronts to develop smuggling channels into a country, which can be used for additional subversive operations.

APPLICATION: CONFUCIUS INST AVAILAI
The subversion of schools and universities to grow academic support on key issues and plant indoctrinated youth in positions of power or to incite youth protests around key issues.

HONEYTRAPS AND BLACKMAIL
The luring of influential people, such as politicians and business leaders, into compromising situations, which can then be used for blackmail.

STRONG-ARM AND INTIMIDATION TACTICS
The use of street gangs or organized crime networks to threaten or kill dissidents or influential critics.

STEAL FROM AND DESTROY THE ECONOMY

ECONOMIC WARFARE
Methods to steal or undermine industries, agriculture, and services that affect a country's gross domestic product.

REGULATORY WARFARE
The use of regulations to help or inhibit a targeted industry or business deal. Examples include tariffs or country-specific environmental policies.

RESOURCE WARFARE
The control of, or attacks against, a country's natural or human resources. This can include control of oil supplies or rare earth minerals, or the hiring of niche experts in target industries, such as cybersecurity or artificial intelligence.

ENVIRONMENTAL WARFARE
Operations to manipulate or block the supply of resources or to manufacture environmental issues to pave the way for regulatory warfare.

INDUSTRIAL WARFARE
Competition for the control of factories and manufacturing process and all industries that relate to manufacturing.

TRANSACTION WARFARE
The exchange of money as it's being exchanged in business or economic deals. Transaction warfare aims to disrupt or subvert the exchange of goods, services, or money.

TECHNOLOGICAL WARFARE
The battle for technological superiority to ensure that other nations remain generations behind in economy and defense.

FINANCIAL WARFARE
Attacks that target a country's currency. This includes currency manipulation, manipulation of banks to cause booms or busts, and creation of counterfeit currency.

TRADE WARFARE
The competition for control of global trade. This includes the control or disruption of physical or online markets as well as trade deals such as China's "One Belt One Road Initiative."

SUPPORT OPERATIONS TO ASSIST IN OTHER FORMS OF WARFARE

LEGAL WARFARE
The manipulation of legal systems, both international and local, to block or stall a foreign action; or to legalize otherwise illegal activities—and vice versa.

SANCTION WARFARE
The use of sanctions as a deterrent against actions that would affect a country's own interests or as a weapon to attack a key industry in another country.

CYBERWARFARE
The use of hackers to breach networks or launch cyberattacks. Cyberwarfare can be used for many purposes including economic theft, censorship, military attacks, and surveillance.

INTELLIGENCE WARFARE
The gathering of information to understand how a target operates. This can be used to predict reactions to set issues and to create strategies.

SPY WARFARE
The use of spies to achieve any number of goals including political subversion, intelligence gathering, economic theft, and operations to grow influence.

The ultimate goal is complete takeover, both economically and militarily, until permanent capitulation is achieved. Casey Fleming, CEO, BlackOps Partners Corp.

COUNTERFEIT WARFARE
The creation and smuggling of counterfeit goods and currencies to attack a key brand or to undermine a target economy.

ECONOMIC AID WARFARE
The use of economic aid to create dependency and corruption or to assist a target nation's adversaries.

WAGE WAR INDIRECTLY

PROXY WARFARE
The manipulation and supply of foreign fighters to fight wars without open engagement.

GUERRILLA WARFARE
The use of small, specialized fighting groups to disrupt an adversary. Operations include attacks on supply lines, destruction of resources, and assassinations.

CONTROLLED OPPOSITION
The creation of groups or movements that appear to support an adversary's interests and that can be used to play both sides of a conflict.

TERRORIST WARFARE
The use of terrorist attacks on civilians in order to direct public sentiment and opinion.

IN EVENT OF WAR, USE DEVASTATING SURPRISE ATTACKS

POISONING WARFARE
The use of poisons to kill or weaken targeted populations. Examples include Soviet-era directives to poison water supplies in the event of a war with America.

BIOCHEMICAL WARFARE
The use of chemical weapons and biological agents to create disease and chaos, or to wipe out population centers.

SLEEPER AGENTS
The use of spy networks that remain dormant until needed and can launch terrorist or clandestine operations.

ATOMIC WARFARE
The use of a pre-emptive nuclear strike, either from shipping containers or suitcase bombs, or launched from a proxy state, in order to destroy strategic targets.

ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSE
The use of the electromagnetic pulse generated by nuclear weapons to destroy the electric grid and most electronics.

ELECTRONIC WARFARE
Attacks in the electromagnetic spectrum to control communication networks and attack command and control systems.

SPACE WARFARE
The use of weapons to destroy strategic satellites in order to disable crucial systems of a targeted nation and its military.



Unrestricted warfare is a strategy of using every facet of a country to achieve a military objective.

Steal From and Destroy the Economy continued