

Glossary of Chinese Espionage and Security Terms

The vocabulary used by the PRC intelligence services (PRCIS) for tradecraft skills, tasks, types of operations, categories of people and so on reveals parallels and contrasts with Western practices. A Marxist-Leninist-Stalinist-Mao Thought worldview is one distinguishing factor (e.g.: *Chanchu hanjian*, traitor weeding; *Shenmi zhuyi*, mysticism; *Sanci da de zuoqing*, three big left deviations). Another is the long history of Chinese operations before modern times (*Jiandie*, spy; *Meiren ji*, “beautiful person plan,” i.e. honey-trap). The conspiratorial and secret origins of the Chinese Communist Party and Russian help in its early years also stands out: *Dixia*, underground; *Danxian*, single line control; *Neixian*, “inner line” or penetration agent; and the *San qin* or “three diligences” for a secret agent.

As noted in the Introduction, we avoided most online references except for official Chinese Communist Party and PRC government websites, but even these were used sparingly in favor of published books and articles. Though the online Chinese encyclopedia *Baidu Baike* (百度百科) often contained relevant material and is considered semi-official by some, their articles were not used because footnotes are sometimes inconsistent and, like Wikipedia, anyone who registers may edit any article. By contrast, the *Wenku* (文库, or library) section of Baidu contains .pdf files of more useful published articles.

We also selectively employed the mainland Chinese translation of H. Keith Melton’s *Ultimate Spy* (Second Edition),¹ cross checking with other sources when

possible. Terms found in the Chinese translation² of Melton, such as *Yi ci xing mima ben* (一次性密码本, one-time pad) and *Wu ren jiao jie dian* (无人交接点, dead drop), if not precisely official, are at least recognizable to ordinary Chinese.

The authors had only limited access to official Chinese lists of terms, such as the unclassified Public Security and Reform Through Labor dictionaries listed in the footnotes. However, we examined many other works on CCP intelligence and security history for relevant phrases. We expect to expand this list in coming editions as more material emerges on the Chinese services, allowing improved understanding of a hitherto underexplored topic.

***An cang shi qie ting qicai* (暗藏式窃听器材)**

Hidden audio eavesdropping equipment.³

***Anhao* (暗号)**

Countersign; *Lianluo anhao* (联络暗号), liaison countersign. Abbreviated example: They worked out a route and a liaison countersign to covertly enter Guisui City. 他们拟定了潜入归绥市的路线和联络暗号 (*Tamen nidingle qianru Guisui shi de luxian he lianluo anhao*).⁴

***Anquan* (安全)**

Safe; safety; security.

Phrases using *anquan* are too numerous to completely list in this work. See Bruce G. Hyman, *Chinese-English English-Chinese Information Technology Glossary* 5 for a comprehensive list. A few examples: 6

安全保密环境 (*Anquan baomi huanjing*), security environment.

安全超文本传输协议 (*Anquan chaowenben chuanshu xieyi*), Secure hypertext transfer protocol (HTTPS).

安全交换协议 (*Anquan jiaohuan xieyi*), secure exchange protocol.

安全室 (*Anquan shi*), safe house.⁷

安全通路 (*Anquan tonglu*), secure path (IP security).

安全网关 (*Anquan wangguan*), security gateway.

安全的无线接入 (*Anquande wuxian jieru*), secure wireless access.

安全协议 (*Anquan xieyi*), security protocol.

安全需求 (*Anquan xuqiu*), security requirements.

安全周边 (*Anquan zhoubian*), security perimeter.

安全状态 (*Anquan zhuangtai*), secure state (IP security)

***Ansha* (暗杀)**

Assassinate. *Ansha xingdong* (暗杀行动), assassination (operation). *Ansha zhe* (暗杀者), assassin. *Ansha zhuangbei* (暗杀装备), assassination device.

***Ban gongkai huodong* (半公开活动).**

Semi-public activities (operations). Example: As the Japanese army occupied areas in Shanghai outside of the foreign concessions in October 1937, the CCP's Eighth Route Army Liaison Office, which housed its organizational, propaganda, and intelligence activities, "transitioned to semi-public activities" (转入半公开活动, *Zhuanru ban gongkai huodong*)⁸

Bao'an (保安)

"Security guard" in modern usage. Unarmed security guards earn low pay, are often migrants, and exhibit a high turnover rate. Media reports about the over 100 million security guards in China variously identify them as heroic, competent and occasionally criminal. Only Chinese citizens may work as security guards in the PRC, and must obtain an individual license from the local Public Security Bureau (PSB) in order to work. Security guard companies must also be licensed. Armed security guards are of a higher caliber, and almost all work for vendors owned by a PSB. ⁹

Baomi; Baoshou jimi (保密; 保守机密)

"Protecting secrecy." Secrecy protection work (*Baomi gongzuo*, 保密工作, aka: *Baomi guanli gongzuo* 保密管理工作) is a specialized function that seeks to standardize the protection of sensitive materials, classified and some unclassified, through education and enforcement. It is overseen by the CCP Central State Secrecy Commission (中央保密委员会, *Zhongyang Baomi Weiyuanhui*) and its subordinate State Secrecy Protection Bureau (国家保密局, *Guojia Baomi Ju*). The latter supervises subordinate units at the

province and municipal levels, which in some cases appear to be called 保密委员会 (*baomi weiyuanhui*, secrecy committees). Decentralization of controls for more effective implementation at the local level was a major theme in 2016.¹⁰

In the military, the PLA Secrecy Commission (*Jiefangjun Baomi Weiyuanhui*, 解放军保密委员会) classifies and maintains military documents. It controls the Central Military Archives (中央军委档案馆, *Zhongyang junwei dang'an guan*) and supervises subordinate offices down to the company level.¹¹

Baowei (保卫)

Protection. *Baowei gongzuo* (保卫工作) can be bodyguard protection work or searching for enemies within. In 1929, early Red Army *Baowei* units were the predecessors of the Political Protection Bureaus (***Zhengzhi baowei ju***). By 1938, battalion level operatives were called *Baowei ganshi* (保卫干事) and at the company level, “protection committee member” (*Baowei weiyuan*, 保卫委员).¹² After 1949, *baowei* continued to refer to finding hidden enemies. For example, in the 9 July 1950 People’s Daily article “加强经济保卫工作” (*Jiaqiang jingji baowei gongzuo*, Heighten economic protection work), civilian production units across China were urged to seek out hidden agents of Taiwan and America.¹³ See ***Chanchu*** and ***Chubao gongzuo***

Beibu panbian toudi (被捕叛变投敌)

Lit: Captured and turned, going in with the enemy.” This was a perennial problem for the CCP during the revolution, when captured communists faced the choice of cooperation, or torture and death. See **Gu Shunzhang** and **Wang Shijian**.

Beijing diaocha (背景调查).

Background investigation, positive vetting. Not to be confused with the name for China’s capital city, which is a homonym with different Chinese characters. See ***Shencha ganbu*** (cadre checking).

Bianyi (便衣)

Lit: Plainclothes. As in Western usage, this describes an officer who works in ordinary clothing, *sans* uniform.

Balu jun lianluo bangongshi (八路军联络办公室)

Eighth Route Army Liaison Office (8RALO). Important in the history of the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and the advent of a CCP-controlled PRC intelligence community. During the Anti-Japanese War (1937-45), CCP liaison offices were based in Nationalist cities and sometimes other areas, acting as defacto diplomatic posts. They hosted representatives from the CCP Organization, Military, Intelligence, and Propaganda Departments. After the 1949 communist victory, similar arrangements were made in **Hong Kong** and **Macau**, and PRC overseas diplomatic posts were initially modeled on the 8RALOs.¹⁴

Bi gong xin (逼, 供, 信)

An abbreviated term for “extracting confessions by force and believing them” (逼口供相信, *bi kougong xiangxin*). Hao Zaijin and other contemporary authors describe this practice as a mistake, claiming that Mao Zedong opposed as far back as 1930-31. When it arose, it was the fault of **Kang Sheng**, the Nationalist enemy, or their American allies.¹⁵ However, these same writers note that *bi gong xin* was most often practiced when Mao’s policies were at their height—during the Futian “Incident” (1930-31) and the 1942-44 Yan’an campaigns (see *Qiangjiu* and *Zhengfeng*). *Bi gong xin* is cited in CCP-approved histories as a major reason that Mao reduced the responsibilities of Kang Sheng in 1945-46.

Li Weihai, a CCP intelligence official caught up in the 1942-44 Rectification and Salvation campaigns, wrote that “research took a back seat to *bi gong xin* forced confessions” during the period, simply because the latter were easier.¹⁶ Torture was commonly used during the Cultural Revolution. For example, “At the end of 1967, they used *bi gong xin* (forced me into tortured confession). I did not realize that they were acting contrary to the fundamental principles of the Party.”¹⁷ Accounts of forced confession by torture remained common in the post-Mao period, though they are officially denied.

Bianjie zhe (变节者)

Defector, apostate, renegade; a Chinese translation from the English.¹⁸ See also *Hanjian* and *Pantu*.

***Buzhang* (部长)**

“Minister” if the leader of a government organ of the State Council.

“Department director” if the leader of an organ under the Chinese Communist Party

Central Committee. For example: *Guojia anquan bu buzhang* (国家安全部部长):

Minister of State Security (sometimes translated as “National Security”); *Zhongyang*

diaocha bu buzhang (中央调查部部长): Central Investigations Department Director;

Zhongyang zuzhi bu buzhang (中共中央组织部): Central Propaganda Department

Director

***Chanchu* (铲除)**

To eradicate, to dig out, to “weed.” Examples: Dig out traitors, aka: traitor weeding (铲除

除汉奸, *Chanchu hanjian*). Dig out turncoats (铲除叛徒, *Chanchu pantu*).¹⁹ Dig out

communist bandits (铲除共匪, *Chanchu gongfei*). This term from the 1930s, used in the

context of severe and deadly purges, continues to be used in the media, e.g. “When

digging out corruption, pay attention to deep-seated problems” (铲除腐败需注意深层次

难题, *Chanchu fubai xu zhuyi shen cengci nanti*). Today though, it is translated into

English as “eliminate.”²⁰

***Chubao gongzuo* (锄保工作)**

Abbreviation for *chujian baowei gongzuo* (锄奸保卫工作), work to eliminate traitors and

provide security. Example: Owing to the lack of serious importance attached to (agent

insertion work) in comrades' ideology, ... this became the first big shortcoming in our work to eliminate traitors and provide security (由于同志们在思想上没有将(内线工作)认真重视起来...这是我们锄保工作上首要的很大缺点. *Youyu tongzhimen zai sixiang shang meiyou jiang (neixian gongzuo) renzhen zhongshi qilai...zhe shi women chubao gongzuo shang shou yao de hen da quedian*).²¹

Chujian (锄奸)

Eliminate or dig out traitors; ferret out spies. *Chujian* (除奸) is also translated as “traitor weeding.” During the Chinese Revolution, working level units had designations such as *Chujian ke* and *chujian gu* (锄奸科; 锄奸股): traitor weeding section; traitor weeding branch.²²

Dagou dui (打狗队)

Lit: Dog beating squad, i.e. an assassination team. The **Special Services Section (SSS) Third Section**, also called the “Red Squads” (红队, *Hongdui*) carried this nickname due to its responsibilities: leadership protection and assassination of enemies. “Dog beating squad” may have originated in the May 30th, 1925 Movement (五卅运动, *Wu sa yundong*) with a unit led by Gu Shunzhang.²³

Da jinqu (打进去)

Lit: “Throw (or break) inside.” In intelligence and security work, to place a trained person into a target organization.²⁴ See also *Da ru*, *La chulai* and *Neixian*.

Daihao (代号)

Code name. Example: *Zhege ren de daihao jiao Ba Shan* (这个人的代号叫巴山. This person's code name is Ba Shan)

Danxian (单线)

Single line. Single line control (单线控制, *danxian kongzhi*) or single line liaison (单线联系, *danxian lianxi*) was applied during the revolution to the lower levels of networks in danger of compromise. “Line” refers to control and not an organization, as in the Russian usage (see *Neixian* and *Waixian*). Under this practice agents knew only their controller and a minimum number of other people, sometimes no one else, in their network.²⁵

Da ru (打入)

Lit: penetrate. Use all opportunities and possibilities to penetrate inside the enemy (利用一切机会一切可能打入敌人的内部, *liyong yiqie jihui yiqie keneng da ru diren de neibu*).²⁶ See also *Da jinqu*.

Di xia dang (地下党)

The Party Underground. A broad term referring to all CCP secret work in enemy areas during the Chinese Communist Revolution (1927-49) and in the Anti-Japanese War (1937-45). More specifically, secret work in enemy areas by the CCP Central Committee Organization, Propaganda, and Military Departments.

***Dianhua qie ting* (电话窃听)**

Telephone tap, intercept of a phone conversation without the knowledge of the callers.²⁷

***Diaocha* (调查)**

Investigate; investigation. *Diaocha yuan* (调查员): investigator, i.e. one who overtly inquires. Contrast with *Zhentan* (侦探).

***Diaocha tongbao* (调查通报)**

Investigation Department General Circular. A type of serial intelligence report used by the CCP Central Investigation Department (CID, 中央调查部). Only one is publicly known, with contents cited: No. 872, dated 30 July 1965. The term *Diaocha tongbao* referred specifically to its originating agency, CID (*Diaocha bu*) and so the exact phrase may not have carried over into the present day under MSS.²⁸

***Diebao yongpin* (谍报用品)**

Intelligence supplies (i.e.: espionage paraphernalia), lit: “Spy reporting equipment.” “破案时搜出收发报机，密码本等谍报用品” (*po an shi souchu shoufa baoji, mima ben deng die bao yongpin*). “When the case was broken, a transceiver, codebooks, and other espionage paraphernalia were seized.”²⁹

***Dimitrov Telegram* (季米特洛夫干预电报, *Ji mi te luo fu ganyu dianbao*)**

Lit: “Dimitrov intervention telegram.” Soviet GRU reports from Yan’an to Moscow during the 1943 Salvation Campaign indicated that Mao planned to purge the upper levels of the CCP, including Zhou Enlai. At Stalin’s direction, his assistant for China Georgi Dimitrov telegraphed Mao on 22 December 1943 and criticized Mao’s chief of intelligence, writing that he had “*doubts about the role of Kang Sheng... He is taking abnormal measures that only arouse mutual suspicion and strong dissatisfaction by ordinary Party members and the masses, which (might) help the enemy and collapse the Party.*”³⁰ Mao later told the GRU representative Vladimirov that he took Dimitrov’s “apprehensions and concerns close to heart.”³¹ The Salvation Campaign wound down in the months that followed, and Mao eventually eased Kang Sheng out of intelligence leadership. The events around the telegram indicated that Mao took seriously any guidance from Stalin, as had previous CCP leaders.

Dingzi (钉子)

Lit: nail. A penetration agent.

Diqu Gongzuo (敌区工作)

Enemy area work, work behind enemy lines.

***Fan geming* (反革命)**

Counterrevolution. (反革命分子, *Fangeming fenzi*, counterrevolutionary element). To oppose the people's democratic dictatorship and the socialist system, i.e. the unchallenged power of the CCP, which is the result of the revolution.

Counterrevolutionary activity includes such peaceful opposition, armed opposition, espionage, and some criminal activity. See *Xinde fangeming fenzi* (新的反革命分子, new counterrevolutionary element).

***Fan jiandie* (反间谍)**

Counterintelligence; counterespionage (colloquial).³² See *Jiandie*.

***Fan Jianshi* (反监视)**

Countersurveillance. See *Jianshi*.³³

***Feifa renyuan* (非法人员)**

Lit: illegal personnel. Intelligence officers lacking diplomatic cover, who if apprehended by the host government would risk a prison sentence for espionage.³⁴

See *Hefa renyuan* and *Fei guanfang yanhu*.

***Fei guanfang yanhu* (非官方掩护)**

Non-official cover (NOC). A Chinese translation of the American term for a CIA officer overseas acting without diplomatic protection, i.e. posing as a business person.³⁵

Gongye jiandie huodong (工业间谍活动)

Industrial espionage.³⁶

Guojia jimi (国家机密)

State secret; a broad category that technically includes three classifications but in practice can also take in unannounced matters of the CCP and the PRC government.

The basic scope includes 17 descriptions. In sum: national defense and military plans; unit designations, strengths, equipment, and logistics; diplomatic and public security secrets; confidential state financial plans, estimates, budgets, and final accounts; confidential customs and excise, railways, posts and telecommunications matters; secrets about all aspects of state economic construction; secrets regarding education, culture, health and medicine; secrets concerning minority affairs and overseas Chinese affairs (民族事务和华侨事务, *minzu shiwu he huaqiao shiwu*); homeland (i.e. internal, 内务, *neiwu*) affairs; official seals, personnel files, and ciphers; telegrams, statistics, and tables relevant to state secrets, and “all other secret matters of state that should be protected” (其它一切应该保守秘密的国家事务, *qi ta yiqie yinggai baoshou mimi de guojia shiwu*).³⁷

According to Article 10 of the PRC Preservation of State Secrets Law, there are three classifications of state secrets in ascending order of importance: 秘密 (*Mimi*), 机密 (*Jimi*), and 绝密 (*Juemi*) that if disclosed would cause escalating levels of damage to national security. 38

In popular culture, “*Guojia jimi*” is the name of television series from a 2004-05 and 2008, focused on MSS officers investigating Chinese citizens working on behalf of foreign powers.³⁹

Hanjian (汉奸)

A traitor to the Han Chinese people. Often used to refer to Chinese who collaborated with Japan during the Sino-Japanese War (1937-45). Carries the suggestion of the English term “race traitor.”

Hefa renyuán (合法人员)

Lit: legal personnel, intelligence officer(s) under diplomatic cover. See *Feifa renyuán*.⁴⁰

Hongdui (红队)

Red Squads. See *Dagou dui*.

Ji (级)

Level: the measure word for PRC government civilian pay grades, including for the PRC intelligence services and levels above them. From top to bottom:⁴¹

State Council Premier, Level 1 (国务院总理: 一级. *Guowuyuan zongli: yi ji*)

State Council Vice Premier, State Council member, Levels 2-3 (国务院副总理, 国务委员: 二至三级. *Guowuyuan Fuzongli, Guowu weiyuan: er zhi san ji*)

Minister , province governor: levels 3-4 (部级正职, 省级正职: 三至四级. *Bu ji zhengzhi, sheng ji zhengzhi: san zi si ji*)

Vice Minister or Deputy Governor: levels 4-5 (部级副职, 省级副职: 四至五级. *Bu ji fuzhi, sheng ji fuzhi: si zhi wu ji*)

Division director, executive office director, inspectors: levels 5-7 (司级正职, 厅级正职, 巡视员: 五至七级. *Siji zhengzhi, tingji zhengzhi, xunshiyuan: wu zhi qi ji*)

Deputy division director, deputy executive office director, assistant inspector: levels 6-8 (司级副职, 厅级副职, 助理巡视员: 六至八级. *Siji fuzhi, tingji fuzhi, zhuli xunshiyuan: liu zhi ba ji*)

Division chief, county chief, researcher: levels 7-10 (处级正职, 县级正职, 调研员: 七至十级. *Chuji zhengzhi, xianji zhengzhi, diaoyan yuan: qi zhi shi ji*)

Deputy division chief, county deputy chief, assistant researcher: levels 8-11 (处级副职, 县级副职, 助理调研员: 八至十一级. *Chuji fuzhi, xianji fuzhi, zhuli fu diaoyan yuan: ba zhi shiyi ji*)

Section or department chief, village chief, chief of staff: levels 9-12 (科级正职, 乡级正职, 主任科员. *Keji zhengzhi, xiangji zhengzhi, zhuren keyuan: jiu zhi shi'er ji*)

Section or department deputy, village deputy, deputy chief of staff: levels 9-13 (科级副职, 乡级副职, 副主任科员. *Keji fuzhi, xiangji fuzhi, fu zhuren keyuan: jiu zhi shisan ji*)

Staff member: levels 9-14 (科员: 九至十四级. *Keyuan: jiu zhi shisi ji*)

Clerk: levels 10-15 (办事员: 十至十五级. *Banshi yuan: shi zhi shiwu ji*)

Ji mi (机密)

Secret, the middle-level of the three secrecy classifications. See ***Guojia jimi***.

Ji yao ke (机要科)

Cipher section in an Eighth Route Army Liaison Office. In 1937, the head of the cipher office (*Jiyao ke kezhang*, 机要科科长) on the third floor of the CCP Eighth Route Army

Liaison Office in Nanjing was Tong Xiaopeng.⁴²

Jiancha (检察)

Investigate. See ***Diaocha*** and ***Zhencha***. 检查成果 (*Jiancha chengguo*), surveillance product.

Jiancha (检查)

To inspect: 检查工作 (*Jiancha gongzuo*), check up on work; 检查护照 (*Jiancha huzhao*), inspect a passport. Note that the second character of this entry and the one above are different. Self criticism: 作检查 (*Zuo jiancha*) Make a self-criticism: “When they returned to the residence, Luo Ruiqing made a self-criticism to Mao, saying that he had been derelict in his duty.” (回到住处, 罗瑞卿向毛泽东作检查, 说失了职, *Hui dao zhuchu, Luo Ruiqing xiang Mao Zedong zuo jiancha, shuo shile zhi*).⁴³

Jiandie (间谍)

Spy. See also *jianxi*, *neixian* and *tewu*. An MPS definition is worth quoting in full. “One of the tools of imperialist and capitalist nations and the Kuomintang reactionaries and other governments. It usually refers to the enemy employing secret agent elements (特务分子, *tewu fenzi*) to purchase or otherwise secretly inquire (刺探, *citan*) about military intelligence or state secrets, to develop a spy organization (i.e., a spy ring, 发展间谍组织, *fazhan jiandie zuzhi*), or infiltrating in order to conduct assassinations, bombings, psychological warfare, or political subversion (政治颠覆, *zhengzhi dianfu*). The difference between *tewu* and *jiandie* is that, for the most part, those from inside the

country who conduct such operations are *tewu*, while those sent from abroad to conduct them are *jiandie*. However, according to our habitual usage, sometimes a *jiandie* sent from overseas is called a *tewu*. The two words “*tewu*” and “*jiandie*” overlap in usage.”⁴⁴

***Jiandie gongju* (间谍工具)**

Espionage equipment.

***Jiandie jiguan* (间谍机关)**

Spy agency. *Waiguo jiandie jiguan* (外国间谍机关. Foreign spy agency/agencies)

***Jiandie jiyi* (间谍技艺)**

Tradecraft, lit: spy skills.⁴⁵

***Jiandie ruanjian* (间谍软件)**

Spyware, lit: spy software. Use of this four-character term seems dominant in current usage.⁴⁶

***Jiandie qicai* (间谍器材)**

Espionage (spy) equipment. *Zhuan yong jiandie qicai* (专用间谍器材), specially (designed) spy equipment. “State Security organs ... found that the device was of foreign manufacture and was used specifically as espionage equipment.” (国家安全机关... 发现

该装置为国外制造和使用的间谍专用器材. *Guojia anquan jiguan...faxian gai zhuangzhi wei guowai zhizao he shiyong de jiandie zhuanrong qicai*).⁴⁷

Jiandie weixing (间谍卫星)

Spy satellite.

Jiandu gaizao (监督改造)

Supervisory reform. “An important means of implementing the people’s democratic dictatorship with reactionary class remnants and new exploitative class elements,” using limits on the freedom of movement, education, legal decree, and supervision by the masses. “Applied to landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionary elements, and bad elements.”⁴⁸ Though based on Mao-era ideas, this sort of “reform” has been applied by MSS and MPS in the modern day when investigating foreign businesses and their local employees.

Jianshi (监视)

Surveillance; to monitor.⁴⁹ See *Jianshi juzhu* and *Fan jianshi*.

Jianshi juzhu (监视居住)

Residential surveillance. An alternative to jail before trial or imprisonment afterward for a subject with a residence in China that can be secured. Former CCP General Secretary Zhao Ziyang was subjected to residential surveillance for 15 years before his death in 2005. ⁵⁰ See *Zhiding jusuo jianshi juzhu*

***Jianting* (监听)**

Audio surveillance.⁵¹ To monitor. Contrast with *Qieting* (窃听, to intercept in an unauthorized, usually covert manner). The two phrases are often used interchangeably in the Chinese press and on the Web.

监听无线电台 (*Jianting wuxiandian tai*), monitoring station, the Chinese phrase commonly used to describe the joint British-Australian Composite Signals Organization Station (CSOS) facilities in Hong Kong (1945-82). At different times they were located at Tai Po Tsai (大埔仔), Siu Sai Wan (小西湾, aka: Little Sai Wan), Tai Mo Shan (大帽山) and Chung Hom Kok (春坎角). The associated projects are described in detail by Richelson.⁵²

***Jianxi* (奸细)**

Lit: careful traitor. According to Hao, this is a “traitor within” recruited by the enemy after s/he is already in place as a cleared (vetted) individual, one who is caught in a “traitor weeding” (*Chujian*, 锄奸).⁵³

***Jiaotong* (交通)**

Courier. One who delivers classified materials from one place to another.⁵⁴ Short for *jiaotong yuan* (交通员). See *Lianluo dian*.

Jiedai zhan (接待站)

In ordinary use, “reception center.” In CCP espionage, a type of safe haven used for transit in and out of a denied area.

In May, 1931, He Chang was sent to a secret reception center in the suburbs to await an opportunity to depart for the Soviet zone (1931年5月贺昌被送到郊区的一处秘密接待站，等待时机动身去苏区。 *Yijiu sanyi nian He Chang bei song dao jiaoqu de yichu mimi jiedaizhan, dengdai shiji dongshen qu Suqu*).

Since the two of them had jobs that facilitated cover, the organization believed it was safer to locate the reception station in his home (因为他俩都有工作，便于掩护，所以组织认为把接待站设在他家比较安全。 *Yinwei ta lia dou you gongzuo, gengyu yanhu, suoyi zuzhi renwei ba jiedai zhan she zai ta jia bijiao anquan*).⁵⁵

Jiesong (解送)

Hand a criminal or property over to the relevant authority. In the modern sense, this may be the closest word to “rendition.” See also 押 (*Ya*), to detain.

Ju (局)

Bureau: the organization below a department or ministry (**Bu**, 部) and above a division (**Chu**, 处). The Ministry of State Security has 17 known bureaus, sequentially numbered.

***Jubao* (举报)**

To report. Report spies (*Jubao jiandie*) 举报间谍. 56

***Juzhong zishi* (聚众滋事)**

This oft-used phrase is normally translated into English as “gathering crowds and creating a disturbance.” It implies “stirring up a mob” and is a legal charge levied against people who make a public demonstration that is unacceptable to the CCP. During the October 2017 19th Party Congress, web pages in China that explained this phrase, including the officially sanctioned Baike.baidu.com, were blocked. See *Shehui wending*.

***Juemi* (绝密)**

Top secret. *Juemi jian* (绝密件), top secret document. The topmost level of the three classifications of state secrets. See *Guojia jimi*.

***Jun ren huang bao jun qing zui* (军人谎报军情罪)**

“Military member giving a false military intelligence report,” an offense in which a purposely false report that endangers a military operation is knowingly presented. Punishment in peacetime is imprisonment for three to ten years, and under wartime conditions prison time may exceed ten years and punishment up to death may be imposed.⁵⁷ See the following entries.

***Jun ren xielu junshi jimi zui* (军人泄露军事机密罪)**

“Military member reveals military secrets,” an offense where military secrets are inadvertently or intentionally revealed to unauthorized parties. ...if foreigners or enemies are involved.....⁵⁸

***Jun ren yishi junshi jimi zui* (军人遗失军事机密罪)**

“Military member mislays military secrets,” ⁵⁹

***La chulai* (拉出来)**

Lit: “To draw out.” In intelligence and security work, to recruit an individual already positioned inside a target organization. ⁶⁰ See *Da jinqu* and *Neixian*.

***Laogai* (劳改)**

Abbreviation for *laodong gaizao* (劳动改造), reform through labor performed in the Chinese prison system.

***Laojiao* (劳教)**

Abbreviation for *laodong jiaoyang* (劳动教养), education through labor; a less severe punishment than *laogai* (reform through labor).

***Lianluo dian* (联络点); *Lianluo zhan* (联络站)**

Liaison point; liaison station. Safe meeting places, normally clandestine, aka: *mimi lianluo zhan*, *mimi lianluo dian* (秘密联络点), a clandestine liaison point, i.e.: a safe house. See **Wang Xirong**.

Lianluo zhan (联络站)

Liaison station. In the revolution, a clandestine facility used to pass messages. Contrast to *lianluo dian* and *qingbao zhan*.

Liangmian jiandie 两面间谍

Colloquial term for “double agent.” See *Niyong jiandie* and *Shuangchong jiandie*.

Meiren ji (美人计)

Honey trap, lit: “beautiful person plan.” Use of a sexually attractive person (the term is gender neutral) to entrap and blackmail a target. The honey trap is an ancient tactic, number 31 among the “36 Stratagems” from *The Art of War*.⁶¹

As Schoenhals points out, “sexual entrapment was terrifyingly effective” during the revolution; but after 1949, PRC agencies were formally forbidden to use the tactic, at least in China, partly because the new regime placed an emphasis on eradicating prostitution, and many communist cadres were naïve about city life. In the 1960s and 70s these restrictions were expanded to avoid any use of female agents by male officers.⁶²

However, the prohibition on using sex to entrap foreigners was gradually discarded as

Chinese cadres became more sophisticated and the PRC opened up to the outside world. Even before that, in late 1964, the Ministry of Public Security (MPS) exploited a forbidden sexual relationship to blackmail the French diplomat Bernard Boursicot in Beijing, but this most likely was taking advantage of an opportunity rather than actual entrapment. Perhaps not coincidentally, on 3 September of that year, Zhou Enlai received a briefing of current operations from MPS Minister Xie Fuzhi. In post-briefing comments, Zhou advised him “when carrying out investigations, we must resolutely oppose the use of the “honey trap”).⁶³ Overseas, the controversial Parlor Maid case⁶⁴ of the 1990s featured alleged sexual persuasion targeting FBI agents, and other cases arose in Japan in 2013. The honey trap appears also to be used against China by Taiwan, just as they used it against their American ally.⁶⁵

In recent years, foreigners in China routinely report heterosexual and homosexual approaches that appear to carry the risk of blackmail.⁶⁶ Diplomats and other officials are routinely targeted,⁶⁷ and US companies, including at least one major technology firm, have not been spared.⁶⁸ A former security official in Tianjin, Hao Fengjun, told Taiwanese press that Chinese intelligence services periodically sweep brothels and karaoke parlors to approach foreign officials and businessmen.⁶⁹ The most notable example is a Japanese communications clerk in Shanghai who committed suicide in May 2004 after being blackmailed by Chinese intelligence, probably the Shanghai State Security Bureau, because of his relationship with a prostitute.⁷⁰

Chinese sources routinely deny these claims⁷¹ and point to the prohibitions of yesteryear—all the more reason to emphasize in employee training that the problem remains persistent.

Mima(密码)

Cipher; password; cryptologic, cryptographic (adj). Colloquial: code, PIN

As with *anquan* (security), a full list of variants for *mima* would be too numerous for this entry. For a comprehensive examination, see Bruce G. Hyman, *Chinese-English, English-Chinese Information Technology Glossary*. Prominent examples:

Mima anquan (密码安全), cryptologic security

Mima ben (密码本), ciphering key

Mima fenxi (密码分析), cryptanalysis

Mima poyi (密码破译), code breaking

Mima shu (密码术), cryptography (the discipline and its technology)

Mima xue (密码学), cryptology (the study of)⁷²

Qukuan mima (取款密码) ATM PIN

Yinhang ka mima (银行卡密码分析), bank card PIN⁷³

Mimi(秘密)

Secret. The lowest of the three classifications of state secrets. See *Guojia jimi*.

Mimi lianluo dian (秘密联络点)

Secret liaison point (Anti-Japanese War and Civil War periods). A unit under an intelligence station (情报站, *Qingbao zhan*) established to facilitate agent meetings and as a place for other activities such as depositing materials for a courier.

Mimi toufang dian (秘密投放点)

Dead drop, lit: unmanned handover point. See *Si Xinxiang* and *Wu ren jiao jie dian* (无人交接点).⁷⁴

Mimi zhencha (秘密侦查)

Secret or undercover investigation; includes the sub-categories below. Example: “These laws made new regulations for undercover investigations, telephone monitoring, and seizure of mail in secret investigations in Macau, however, mainland legal scholars did not respond to them, and the relevant theoretical research was also inadequate.” (*Zhexie falv dui Aomen diqu de wodi zhencha, dianhua jianting yiji hanjian kouya deng mimi zhencha wei zuole xin de guiding, danshi, dalu diqu faxue jie dui ci que meiyou renhe fanying, xiangguan lilun yanjiu chengguo ye queru*. 这些法律对澳门地区的卧底侦查, 电话监听以及函件扣押等秘密侦查为作了新的规定, 但是, 大陆地区法学界对此却没有任何反应, 相关理论研究成果也阙如.)⁷⁵

Mixie (密写)

Secret writing (SW). 密写墨水, *mixie moshui*, secret writing inks.⁷⁶

***Mo'ersi dianma* (摩尔斯电码)**

Morse Code. *Mo'ersi dianbao* (摩尔斯电报), Morse telegraphy. ⁷⁷

***Mosi mima* (摩斯密码)**

Morse Code (colloquial).

***Mouwu* (某物)**

Lit: a thing, a certain product. See ***Techan*** (特产).

***Niyong jiandie* (逆用间谍)**

A standard PRCIS term for “double agent.” Another standard term is *shuangzhong jiandie* (双重间谍). More colloquial terms are *shuangchong jiandie* (双重间谍) and *liangmian jiandie* 两面间谍.⁷⁸

***Neibu* (内部)**

Lit: “internal.” In ordinary language this word has a number of uses, but in the context of controlling information, it is a restriction against certain Chinese language materials being viewed by non-PRC citizens. *Neibu faxing* (内部发行), “internal release,” is a marking on books and magazines that are not to be sold, lent, or given to foreigners. These markings have been used to protect a wide variety of materials, from books

containing sensitive information about China, such as *Comrade Chen Geng in Shanghai* (1980) and *A Critical Biography of Kang Sheng* (1982) to copies of pirated translations into Chinese of foreign publications.

More restricted still are designations limiting distribution of *neibu* materials to a particular set of institutions, such as 公安机关内部发行 (*Gong'an jiguan neibu faxing*, “internal release for public security organs”)⁷⁹

Neijian (内奸)

Lit: “internal traitor” or in modern English parlance, a “mole.” Example: 他被捕的所谓“内奸”罪行, 实际是把地下斗争中的复杂情况... 错误地视为“通敌” (*Ta bei bu de suowei “neijian” zuixing, shiji shi bad ixia douzheng zhong de fuza qingkuang... cuowu de shi wei “tongdi.”*) His so-called crimes as a “internal traitor” for which he was arrested were actually due to the complicated conditions of the underground struggle... mistakenly regarded as collaboration with the enemy.⁸⁰

Neixian (内线)

“Inner line,” an insertion agent. See *Xian*. In common usage this word refers to anyone inside an organization, as opposed to an outsider (see ***Waixian***). This can refer to espionage and police work but can also carry ordinary meanings.

In CCP espionage, *neixian* refers to a penetration agent placed inside the enemy organization, or conversely an enemy agent inside the home organization. The Chinese

term may originate from the Russian, as “line” was Soviet jargon for a clandestine network or activity⁸¹ (e.g.: KGB Line T, the organ focused on acquiring Western high technology). However, the Russian meaning of *xian* as an organization did not carry over into Chinese practice.

In 1928-35, “inner line” espionage and counterespionage work was a staple of CCP intelligence operations (see *Li Kenong*). However, during the Yan’an “Rectification” movement and the “Salvation” anti-spy campaign (1942-1944) the number of CCP-controlled inner line agents within the Nationalist and Japanese enemy areas became “a major shortcoming.” With the Japanese surrender in August 1945, the Party decided to more aggressively to revive *neixian* operations, which were called “the most important work of 1945,” key to “knowing the enemy as oneself to win one hundred victories in one hundred battles (知彼知己百战百胜, *Zhi bi zhi yi, bai zhan bai sheng*) and “make a big profit from a small investment” (一本万利, *yi ben wan li*).⁸²

By 1947, as morale inside the Nationalist central government was sinking, cadre were instructed to further intensify recruitment—to seek cooperation from people living in KMT-controlled cities like retired military, intellectuals, and school teachers. “We may find that cadres chosen in our units have thought and work style that are not quite upright, and that they are not suitable for other jobs, but they have special skills to manipulate people, and if we send them into the diehard enemy center, they are best equipped to collapse and destroy them from within, so we should pay attention to choosing and employing them.”⁸³

Many of those recruited into such dangerous work later suffered enormously in the anti-spy campaigns under the People's Republic in 1950-53 and in 1955. However, by far the worst period of nonsensical persecution against former *neixian* and other intelligence officers was the Cultural Revolution (1966-76), when evidence was less important than superficial appearances.

***Paiqian ermu* (派遣耳目)**

Dispatch eyes and ears. See *Qingbao paiqian ermu*.

***Pantu* (叛徒)**

A turncoat. Principally refers to a CCP member who has betrayed the Party by defecting to the Chinese Nationalists (KMT). Sometimes used as a label with a person's name, for example: 叛徒顾顺章 (*Pantu Gu Shunzhang*, the traitor Gu Shunzhang).⁸⁴ See ***Hanjian***.

***Po'an* (破案)**

Break or solve a case, to end an investigation as its last step. Before doing so, preparation work is required: 1) Review all evidence in the case. 2) Choose an opportune time to close the case. 3) Develop the plan to close the case. 4) Hide the withdrawal of forces (掩护力量撤离, *Yanhu lilian cheli*)⁸⁵

***Qiangnei maishe* (墙内埋设)**

Buried in wall (for an electrical, telecom, or electronic installation).⁸⁶

***Qiangjiu Yundong* (抢救运动) [Salvation Campaign]**

At the direction of Mao Zedong, Kang Sheng and the CCP intelligence apparatus drove the 1943 Yan'an Salvation Campaign that generated an unprecedented fear of spies within, and resulted in groundless mass confessions (see also ***Zhengfeng***, Rectification). During mid- and late-1943, intelligence work measurably declined due to the campaign. Mao publicly apologized at Yan'an in three meetings (May and October 1944 and in February 1945) for the excesses of Qiangjiu, which included confessions by torture (see ***Bi gong xin*** and the **Dimitrov Telegram**). Torture is cited in CCP-approved histories as a major reason that Mao reduced the responsibilities of Kang Sheng before formally relieving him of his duties in October 1946.⁸⁷

***Qiemi* (窃密)**

From an MPS reference: “Party and state secrets removed using illegal means by spies, foreign agents, and counterrevolutionaries, who employ traitorous collaborators and others to facilitate their theft.”⁸⁸ Most recently, with the development of IT methods, the term has been expanded to include theft of secrets using technical means.⁸⁹

***Qieting* (窃听)**

Lit: to secretly steal a listen. To intercept a signal through covert means without the knowledge of the transmitting and receiving parties.

Qieting shebei (窃听设备), intercept (wiretap) equipment. 窃听器 (*Qieting qi*), intercept equipment.⁹⁰ 网络窃听 (*Wangluo qieting*), web (internet) intercept. 手机窃听 (*Shouji qieting*) tap or intercept a mobile phone signal. 无线窃听 (*Wuxian qieting*), signal intercept. See ***Jianting*** (监听).

Qie zhao qicai (窃照器材)

Covert camera equipment.⁹¹

Qing (情)

Lit: information, also used for intelligence (情报), which in the Chinese language is a analyzed output from the collection of information (信息). 政情 can refer to both “the political situation” and “political intelligence, i.e. foreign intelligence.” 民情 *minqing*, the conditions faced by the people. 内情, *neiqing*, inside information. 外情 *waiqing*, political or foreign intelligence, Example: 12 时半去周恩来同志处, 参加对于政情组织的决定 (*Shi'er ban qu Zhou Enlai tongzhi chu, canjia duiyu zhengqing zuzhi de jueding*): At 12:30, went to Zhou Enlai’s office to participate in the decision on the organization of political intelligence.⁹²

Qingbao (情报)

From the *Cihai* Dictionary: “Results derived from reconnaissance methods or other means to gather information on the enemy military, political, economic situation and the analysis and research of this information. It is an important basis for military

operations.”⁹³ In an MPS reference, intelligence “from the standpoint of a secret service, is to collect by reconnaissance and other methods the opposing side's national military, political, economic, diplomatic, technological, and other secrets” and subject them to analysis and research. After analysis, intelligence allows governments to take “valuable and discreet” countermeasures. Strategic intelligence is used in making government decisions, while tactical intelligence is that which is of concrete use on the battlefield.⁹⁴ In modern Chinese usage, intelligence is the usable product that comes from mere information (see *Xinxi*).⁹⁵

Qingbao dian (情报点)

Lit: intelligence point. In the revolution, a place such as a village residence that is used to collect and disseminate intelligence information, reports, and materials. Subordinate to an intelligence station (see *Qingbao zhan*). In U.S. terms, perhaps roughly equivalent to a live letter drop.⁹⁶

Qingbao gongzuo (情报工作)

Intelligence work. 情报工作不能搞跃进 (*Qingbao gongzuo buneng gao yuejin*)

Intelligence work cannot be done in a (single) leap.⁹⁷

Qingbao huodong (情报活动)

Intelligence operation.

Qingbao paiqian ermu (情报派遣耳目)

“Dispatch intelligence eyes and ears.” A general phrase that describes work by Public Security or State Security organs to penetrate (打入, *da ru*) foreign enemy spy organizations (海外敌特机关, *haiwai dite jiguan*). The phrase appears to include both human penetration by the insertion of an agent, and technical penetration of various kinds.⁹⁸

Qingbao xue (情报学)

Intelligence studies.

Qingbao xiaozu (情报小组)

Lit: intelligence small group. A term used to refer to a spy ring of limited size (contrast with ***Qingbao xitong***). Example: 这是中共第一次在国民党特务首脑机关里建立情报小组 (*Zhe shi Zhonggong di yi ci zai Guomindang shounao jiguan li jianli qingbao xiaozu*). This was the first time that the CCP established an intelligence ring inside the KMT spy headquarters.

Qingbao xitong (情报系统)

Lit: intelligence system. Example: 中社部在敌后情报系统 (*Zhongshebu zai dihou qingbao xitong*). The intelligence system of the Social Affairs Department behind enemy lines.⁹⁹

Qingbao wang (情报网)

Intelligence network.

Qingbao zhan (情报站)

Intelligence station. In the revolution, a local station where human intelligence collection was based and coordinated, usually larger than its subordinate “intelligence points”¹⁰⁰ (See *Qingbao dian*). In casual usage, *qingbao zhan* may describe a temporary or permanent collection station that is manned, and can be as small as a hotel room fitted out for audio collection.

Ren li qingbao (人力情报)

Human intelligence (HUMINT).¹⁰¹

Renmin Gong'an Budui (人民公安部队, 1950-83)

People's Public Security Troops. Formed at the beginning of the People's Republic, it was the predecessor of today's People's Armed Police. Reporting to the Central Military Commission, their primary duty was guarding Party and state facilities and property under a unified command structure. See *People's Armed Police*.¹⁰²

Ri'te (日特)

Japanese special agent. “内奸。。。包括国特，日特，美特，托派等反革命敌人”

(*Neijian...baokuo guote, ri'te, meite, tuopai deng fangeming diren*). “Internal traitors

included KMT, Japanese, and American special agents, Trotskyites, and other counterrevolutionary enemies.”¹⁰³

Sanci da de zuoqing (三次大的左倾)

In current orthodoxy, the “three major left deviations” in the history of intelligence, public security and protection (公安保卫上的三次大的左倾, *Gong'an baowei shang de san ci dade zuoqing*). According to PRC intelligence historian Hao Zaijin, they are the 1931 Futian “Incident”; The 1943 Yan'an Salvation Campaign, and the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution. Each of these periods of chaos (instigated by Mao Zedong) led to major reorganizations in CCP intelligence and security.¹⁰⁴

San qin: qinye, qinxue, qin jiaoyou (三勤: 勤业, 勤学, 勤交友)

The three diligences for officers working undercover (c: 1940). Diligently build one's (cover) career, diligently study, and diligently cultivate contacts.¹⁰⁵

Shemi xinxi (涉密信息)

Classified information.

Classified information system, 涉密信息系统 (*Shemi xinxi xitong*)

Classified materials, 涉密资料 (*Shemi ziliao*)

Cleared individuals, 涉密人员 (*Shemi ren yuan*)

Removal of classified materials is prohibited, 涉密禁止将资料带离 (*Shemi jinzhi jiang ziliao daili*).¹⁰⁶

Shehui wending (社会稳定)

Social Stability. In the eyes of the CCP, social stability is “essential to building a harmonious society” (和谐社会) where no opposition to its rule exists.¹⁰⁷ See ***Juzhong zishi***

Shencha ganbu (审查干部)

“Cadre examination,” aka: cadre checking, initiated by Chen Yun in 1938 to investigate the backgrounds of the those who flocked to Yan’an after the war with Japan began in July 1937. Chen established standards to fully gather all information from a subject’s past organizations; understand the applicant’s entire situation including political affiliations, family background, social situation, and trustworthiness and keep permanent files on each person.¹⁰⁸

In 1940, Chen wrote: *It is true that many people who have concealed information from the Party and told lies are either new members or are politically immature. However, some have ulterior political motives—those who have committed many evil deeds, turncoats, renegades, traitors, or hostile elements who have sneaked into the Party. These people have concealed their records and lied in order to subvert the Party. They are essentially different from the immature communists. There are also some careerists who use the same method to win the Party’s confidence and climb to leadership positions. We must increase our vigilance against all these persons and allow them no opportunity to sabotage our cause.*¹⁰⁹

***Shenfen, Shenfengzheng* (身份身, 份证)**

Identity; identity card.

Shenfen, “identity,” is used in the common sense and also to mean a clandestine agent’s cover identity: “He used his own identity as a priest in work for the CCP Central Special Services Section (他增利用自己的牧师身份在中共中央特科工作, *Ta zeng liyong ziji de mushi shenfen zai Zhonggong zhongyang teke gongzuo*).¹¹⁰

Shenfengzheng is the term used for the PRC national identity card, issued to all citizens. It contains the bearer’s name, sex, birth date, address, race (i.e.: the majority Han or a minority such as Tibetan, Manchu, Uighur, etc), and an 18-digit serial number containing a six-digit sequential, an eight digit birthdate (i.e.: 19780831) and a four digit sequential for people born that day. It is used in the national identity system (身份证号码大全) employed by the Ministry of Public Security and State Security.

On Taiwan, the ROC government also issues residents their version of the same document with a shorter serial number, minus the race designation.

***Shenmi zhuyi* (神秘主义)**

“Mysticism,” when applied to intelligence and security, can mean to adopt “a purely technical point of view,” “working by their own subjective desire” therefore becoming

divorced from reality, ignoring “the power of the people and the role of the masses in the struggle against the enemy.”¹¹¹

***Shimi Xiemi* (失密泄密)**

Losses, compromises, and leaks of secrets. This phrase combines *shimi*, a physical loss of secret materials in any form, which cannot be located, and *xiemi*, the intentional or unintentional disclosure of secret material by a person with access to a “person who should not know.” The latter can occur in a conversation, via an uncensored letter, or by any other means.¹¹²

***Shuangchong jiandie* (双重间谍), *shuangmian die* (双面谍), *Shuangzhong jiandie* (双种间谍).**¹¹³

Double agent. See *Niyong jiandie*.

***Shou cang shi* (收藏室)**

Hidden compartment.¹¹⁴

***Sidian* (死点)**

Lit: dead address, a telegraphic address without a legitimate customer, used during the revolution by a CCP agent inside a post and telecommunications office to receive coded messages.

***Si xinxiang* (死信箱)**

Dead letter box, an object containing a secret message, left at a dead drop.¹¹⁵ See also *Mimi toufang dian*.

Sufan (肃反)

Elimination and cleanup, meant to uncover spies and unreliable elements including corrupt individuals. As implied, these campaigns, which began in 1930 under **Mao Zedong**, cast a wide net, intimidated populations under communist control to inform on each other, and discouraged contact with people outside of the local area.

Sulian Guojia Anquan Weiyuanhui (苏联国家安全委员会)

The Soviet KGB, lit: Soviet State Security Committee.¹¹⁶

Sulian Zong Canmou Bu Qingbao Zongju (苏联总参谋部情报总局)

GRU, Soviet military intelligence, lit: Soviet general staff department intelligence bureau.¹¹⁷

Suowei (缩微)

Micro. *Suowei jiaopian* (缩微胶片), microfiche, microfilm. *Suowei jiaozhuan* (缩微胶卷), microfilm, microfilm strip. *Suowei zhaopian* (缩微照片), microdot.¹¹⁸

Tanbai congkuan, kangju congyan (坦白从宽, 抗拒从严).

“Truth brings leniency, resistance brings severity.” Long used by PRC Public Security and State Security, this slogan can still be seen posted in interrogation rooms and is

meant to encourage candor in witnesses and suspects. The second half of the term, when combined with the tendency of these authorities to measure the “attitude” (态度, *taidu*) of persons under examination, indicates actual truth is sometimes less important in interrogations than “truth” as perceived by CCP orthodoxy. In 2010, the Beijing Daily News published an article admitting that this slogan has been used in the past to justify the use of torture by authorities.¹¹⁹

***Tang Ni he Fei Ke Tu* (唐尼和费克图) [Downey and Fecteau]**

The standard Chinese transliteration used on the Web to refer to John Downey and Richard Fecteau. See the **Downey-Fecteau Case**.

***Tebie*, (特别)**

Lit: “Special,” can refer to clandestine work, as described in the following entries.

***Tebie Gongzuo* (特别工作)**

Lit: “Special work.” Can refer to clandestine work.

***Techan* (特产)**

Lit: Special product. In normal usage, “a local specialty” of a particular region, usually said of food. In his 1970s work, Vladimirov claimed that this was a euphemism for opium: Ren Bishi briefed him in September 1943 on the “vanguard, revolutionary role” played by opium in the difficult economic situation of the time. Supposedly Li Kenong, the SAD deputy director, played an important role in transport and sale by maintaining

liaison with criminal secret societies in the KMT and Japanese areas in order to assure their cooperation.¹²⁰ Research by Chen Yung-fa two decades later indicated that exports of the “special product” (*techan*) from the areas around Yan’an were of significantly higher value than other products, and that while Mao considered planting of this “certain thing” (*mowu*) to be a mistake, that the CCP economy would have suffered a considerable setback without it.¹²¹

***Tegong*, (特工)**

Secret service agent, espionage agent. *Nv tegong* (女特工): female agent. *Tegong jishu* (特工技术): espionage skills; espionage technology. *Tegong qicai* (特工器材): Espionage equipment and materials kit. ¹²²

***Tegong Jishu* (特工技术)**

Technology for special operations.

***Tewu* (特务)**

Special agent, spy. Wakeman notes that this was a word with apparent origins in early 20th Century Japanese (*tokomo*), meaning “special service,” and that Chinese Nationalist intelligence considered *tewu* a derogatory term.¹²³ The word continues to carry negative connotations also with the communist side: “*Tewu* are the tools of the imperialists, capitalists, the Kuomintang (Nationalist Chinese) and those who promote reactionary policies.”¹²⁴ In modern use, a *tewu* might seek intelligence, build a spy organization or network, commit sabotage, set bombs or fires, wage psychological warfare, or otherwise

commit harm. However, in 1941, Mao Zedong lauded the importance of his top spymaster Li Kenong to the man's son, saying "Do you know what your father does? He is a major *tewu*—though one for the Communist Party!"¹²⁵ See ***Zhencha***.

Tian Luo Di Wang (天罗地网)

Lit: "A net across the heavens and web around the world." A *chengyu* expression from eight hundred years ago employed today by CCP security and intelligence officials to describe the integration of China's social media and e-commerce platforms with national security systems. CCP Politburo member Meng Jianzhu described it as "a multidimensional, all-weather, and foolproof prevention and control grid." In 1938, Mao Zedong used this four-character expression in his essay "On Protracted War" to describe how Japanese forces would eventually be totally surrounded and defeated, both in China and internationally.¹²⁶ See also ***Weihu wending***.

Tongdi (通敌)

Lit: communicating with the enemy; collaboration.¹²⁷

Toudi Panbian (投敌叛变)

Lit: go over to the enemy and turn traitor. Staff of government organs, military personnel, people's police and militia who defect (投奔, *touben*) to the counterrevolutionary camp, endangering the interests of the revolution, or who after apprehension by the enemy, sell out their organization and their comrades.¹²⁸ It is possible that employees of a foreign

firm asked to cooperate by PRC intelligence but who report such an approach to their employer could be considered to have turned traitor.

***Tu fa shi shoufa bao ji* (突发式收发报机)**

Burst transmitter.¹²⁹

***Xunmi kekao qiaoliang* (寻觅可靠桥梁)**

Seeking a reliable bridge, i.e. a person who can supply effective liaison.

***Waibing jingwei* (外宾警卫) Foreign Guest Security Work**

“An important and integral part of security work and an important element of the work of receiving foreign guests.” This is a “task of high political, ideological, and policy significance” that “prevents enemy conspiracies at home and abroad” as well as preventing accidents and protecting important foreign guests.¹³⁰

***Waiguan gongzuo* (外管工作) Foreign Management Work**

“Namely, the work to manage foreigners,” an “integral part of Public Security work and an element of political security work” (公安工作的组成部分，政治保卫工作的一部分，*Gong'an gongzuo de zucheng bufen, zhengzhi baowei gongzuo de yi bufen*). Foreigner management work “consolidates the people’s democratic dictatorship, safeguards national sovereignty, and uncovers spies and all kinds of international bad actors.”¹³¹

***Waixian* (外线)**

Lit: “external line.” In intelligence and police work, often refers to static and mobile surveillance. See subsequent entries.

***Waixian diaocha* (外线调查)**

Lit: “external investigation,” the analytical phase that follows an initial external field investigation (see *waixian zhencha*). *Diaocha* implies research and evaluation of evidentiary materials, witness statements, and other data collected during the initial field investigation, with or without contact with witnesses.¹³² but is sometimes used colloquially for the same sort of investigations as described in *Waixian zhencha*.

***Waixian zhencha* (外线侦察)**

Lit: “external reconnaissance” or field investigation. In the Chinese communist revolution, *zhencha* denoted scouting and reconnaissance in the field for military intelligence purposes, including the use of the observations by friendly local people, and conducting surveys of social and political conditions (i.e.: 社会侦察, *shehui zhencha*) in the military’s area of operations.¹³³

In modern times *waixian zhencha* is a field investigation against external people and activities to identify suspects, witnesses, and activities. It is “secret investigative techniques” of “espionage activity, spies, and counterrevolutionaries” by “secret tracking, waiting, monitoring, investigation and evidence collection,” “expanding confirmed cases by following leads” and “preventing enemy escape, suicide and various conspiracies and sabotages.”¹³⁴ See *waixian*, *neixian*, *waixian diaocha*, and *zhencha*.

Wangluo baohu shebei (网络保护设备)

Network protection equipment.¹³⁵

Wangluo bao'an; wangluo baomi (网络安全; 网络保密)

Network security.¹³⁶

Wangluo xieyi anquan (网络安全协议) Internet protocol security.¹³⁷

Weihu wending (维护稳定)

Maintain stability against enemies. See *Tian luo diwang*.¹³⁸

Wei wen (维稳)

Maintain stability, an abbreviation for *Weihu wen ding*.

Weizao shenfen (伪造身份)

False identity.¹³⁹ See *Yanhu shenfen*.

Wuming yingxiong (无名英雄)

“Nameless heroes,” referring to those killed in the line of duty during CCP intelligence operations.

Wu ren jiao jie dian (无人交接点)

Dead drop, lit: unmanned handover point. Also called *mimi tou fang dian* (秘密投放点), lit: secret point to throw in (an object).¹⁴⁰

***Wuzhuang tewu* (武装特务)**

“Armed special agents,” such as those air-dropped into China and Tibet by the US and Taiwan in the 1950s.¹⁴¹

***Xiansuo* (线索)**

Clue, thread. 公民举报间谍行为线索奖励办法 (*Gongmin jubao jiandie xingwei xiansuo jiangli banfa*) Ways for citizens to report clues of espionage for rewards. ¹⁴²

***Xiao sheng qi* (消声器); *xiao yin qi* (消音器)**

Silencer. Example: 因为那时手枪没有消声器, 因此以办喜事为名, 在旅馆门口大放鞭炮作掩护. (*Yinwei na shi shouqiang meiyou xiao sheng qi, yinci yi ban xi shi wei ming, zai lvguan menkou da fang bianpao zuo yanhu*). Since in those times there were no silencers for pistols, (they) provided cover by faking a wedding at the hotel entrance and lighting firecrackers.¹⁴³

***Xinde fangeming fenzi* (新的反革命分子)**

New counterrevolutionary elements (new counterrevolutionaries). The “new breed” (新滋生, *xin zisheng*) of persons seeking, after 1949, to overthrow the people's democratic dictatorship and the socialist system, endangering People's Republic.¹⁴⁴

Xinhao qingbao (信号情报)

Signal intelligence.¹⁴⁵

Xingdong (行动)

Active measures; operations; the operation is on.

三科红队是一个行动组织 (*San ke hongdui shi yige xingdong zuzhi*): The third section

Red Squads were an active measures organization.¹⁴⁶

Xingdong ren yuan (行动人员), operative, a person under the control of an espionage

service.¹⁴⁷

In popular culture, during the movie *Lust Caution* (色戒, *Se jie*) femme fatale Wang

Jiazhi telephones from a café with a coded message saying all is ready for their planned assassination. The group leader hangs up the phone and declares “Xingdong!” i.e. the operation is on.

Xinxi (信息)

Information. In the 1970s, *xinxi* was adopted in China to more precisely describe *raw information* as opposed to finally processed intelligence.¹⁴⁸ See *Qingbao*.

Ya (押)

Detain, escort.

Root word of phrases associated with forced escort, including the rough equivalent of “rendition,” of prisoners into and out of China, or domestically. See 解送 (*Jiesong*). Also used in ordinary phrases like rent deposit (押租, *yazu*) and the verb “to pawn” (押当, *yadang*).

Examples:

关押 (*Guanya*), lock up, put in prison.

看押 (*Kan ya*) take into custody, detain.

押车; 押水 (*Yache; yashui*), security escort of goods by truck or train; by boat or ship.

押回国 (*Ya huiguo*) Escort back to China. 传被从香港押回国 (*Zhuan bei cong Xianggang ya huiguo*).¹⁴⁹ Escort back to China from Hong Kong.

押解押回国 (*Yajie*) Send away under escort 押解犯人 (*Yajie fanren*) Escort prisoners.¹⁵⁰

押解出境 (*Yajie chujing*) deport under escort.¹⁵¹

押送 (*Yasong*) Escort, send under guard.

押送犯人 (*Yasong fanren*) Escort prisoners.

武装押解 (*Wuzhuang yajie*) Send away under armed escort.

From the novel *Water Margin* (水浒传, *Shuihu zhuan*):

见都头赵能，赵得押解宋江出官，知县时文彬见了大喜，责今宋江供状 (*Jian dou tou Zhao neng, Zhao dei yajie Song Jiang chu guan, zhi xian shi wen shan jianle da xi, ze jin Song Jiang gong zhuang*).¹⁵²

Yan hu (掩护)

Cover. To hide. Yanhu budui, (掩护部队), cover unit. Yanhu shenfen (掩护身份), cover identity. See *Weizao shenfen*.

The deep forest covered the guerillas in their operations, 密林掩护了游击队员的行动 (*Mi lin yanhu le youji dui yuan de xingdong*).¹⁵³

To provide cover, Zhou Enlai transferred 19 year-old woman communist from Hunan, Zhu Duanshou, to live together with boss Xiong as “proprietress.” 为了掩护，周恩来又调来 19 岁的湖南女共产党员朱端绶当“老板娘”，与熊老板一起住机关。 (*Weile yanhu, Zhou Enlai you diaolai 19 sui de Hunan Gongchandang yuan Zhu Duanshou dang “laoban niang”, yu Xiong laoban yiqi zhu jiguan*).¹⁵⁴

In popular culture, *Yanhu* (Cover), produced in 2011, was a Chinese romantic spy drama (爱情谍战剧, *Aiqing die zhan ju*) set in 1945, as the Japanese surrender leads to an escalated Nationalist-Communist espionage war.¹⁵⁵

Yi ci xing mima ben (一次性密码本)

One-time pad.¹⁵⁶ See **Number Stations**.

Yi te fan te (以特反特)

Lit: Use spies to control spies, a play on words of the ancient phrase “use barbarians to control barbarians (以夷制夷, *yi yi zhi yi*). Reminiscent of the XX (Double Cross) operations run by the British¹⁵⁷ and the Soviets¹⁵⁸ during World War II, the CCP’s services were highly successful in finding and controlling enemy agents infiltrated into their territory and turning them against their KMT and US sponsors during the 1940s and 1950s.

CCP services running *yi te fan te* operations sought to:

- a) Identify KMT and US intelligence requirements and take countermeasures;
- b) Neutralize and recruit these hostile personnel;
- c) Divert the KMT and US efforts away from vulnerable areas using deception and disinformation

Yi te fan te operations involved:

- a) SAD cadres before 1949 and MPS cadres afterward to manage operations
- b) “Genuine” defectors, some who continued to pose as loyal KMT and US agents to prolong the deception, others who were absorbed into the CCP;
- c) Captured KMT and US assets and information: names, radio sets, cipher pads and so on.

The use of *yi te fan te* operations raised two problems that contributed to the early 1950s purges by Mao Zedong of intelligence officers:

- a) The extent to which genuine and thus potentially harmful information should be passed to the enemy to establish operational plausibility;
- b) The moral or political correctness of using persons with a demonstrably “bad” class background and record of past anti-CCP activity.¹⁵⁹

“Using spies to control spies” was part of the operation to shoot down a CIA aircraft in the 1952 **Downey and Fecteau Case**.

Yinbi zhanxian (隐蔽战线)

“The hidden battlefront,” a reference to espionage, counterespionage, and counterintelligence operations. Example: 鉴于我们隐蔽战线的特点，我们有再大的功
荣，也不能露在嘴上 (*Jianyu women yinbi zhanxian gongzuo de tedian, women you
zai da de gongrong, ye buneng lu zai zuishang*). Given the characteristics of our work in
the hidden battlefront, though we have another glorious (achievement), we may not speak
of it.

Yincang zhuangzhi (隐藏装置)

Concealment device. An ordinary looking object containing a space in which to conceal
an object.¹⁶⁰

Zhan cuo dui (站错队)

Lit: stood in the wrong line; to pick the wrong side. People who suffered in various political campaigns, especially the Cultural Revolution, sometimes use this homily to describe how a choice or an association made before the campaign came back to haunt them once persecutions began. An examination of Chinese web site shows this phrase being regularly used to refer to the fate of intelligence professionals like **Pan Hannian** and Zou Dapeng.

Zhandou qingbao (战斗情报).

Combat intelligence. See *Qingbao*.¹⁶¹

Zhencha (侦察).

Reconnaissance; field investigation. Lit: to observe and examine. In *The History of the Latter Han* by Fan Ye (398-445 CE), “to observe, to spy on.” However, the scope is more extensive than the translation implies. From the *Cihai Dictionary*: “An activity carried out to ascertain the enemy situation, the terrain, or other circumstances related to warfare (divided into) surface, aerial, and maritime reconnaissance based on where the activity takes place. It is also divided into strategic, campaign, and tactical reconnaissance, based on mission. The most important methods are combat reconnaissance, technical reconnaissance, spy reports, observations, photography, captured prisoners of war, inquiries of local inhabitants, and the collection of enemy documents.”¹⁶²

Zhencha ren yuan (侦查人员)

Lit: observation personnel. A neutral term used to describe an organization's own agents, as opposed to the more pejorative *tewu*.¹⁶³ See also *Diaocha*, *Waixian zhencha*, *Waixian diaocha*, and *Zhentan*.

Zhengfeng Yundong (整风运动) [Rectification Campaign], 1942-44

Mao Zedong undertook the 1942-44 Rectification Campaign in Yan'an in part for counterintelligence reasons—fear of Japanese and KMT enemies within. However, there was a political aspect as well: to secure the dominance of his leadership and “thought.” On the separate and distinct movement that occurred in 1943, see *Qiangjiu*, (Salvation).

Zhengzhi baowei (政治保卫).

“Political protection.” During the revolution, the **Political Protection Bureau** was the main CCP intelligence and protection organization for the Red Army, until the establishment of the Central Social Affairs Department in 1939.¹⁶⁴ According to unconfirmed Chinese web sources, the modern Ministry of Public Security had a subordinate unit, the Political Protection Bureau, or 政治保卫局 (*Zhengzhi Baowei Ju*) that was renamed the Domestic Security Protection Bureau, or 国内安全保卫局 (*Guonei Anquan Baowei Ju*) in about 2014. It is charged with handling domestic political, ethnic, and religious dissent.¹⁶⁵

Zhentan (偵探)

Modern usage: detective or spy: 做偵探工作的人 (*Zuo zhentan gongzuo de ren*), a person doing detective work; 私家偵探 (*Sijia zhentan*) and 私人偵探 (*siren zhentan*): private detective. *Zhentan xiaoshuo* (偵探小說): detective novel. During the Chinese Revolution, both sides also employed *zhentan* (偵探): peasants, itinerants, or others recruited to watch, note reportable events, and report them.¹⁶⁶ Scouts operating out of CCP intelligence stations (情報站, ***Qingbao zhan***) in enemy territory during the Chinese Civil War were also called *Zhentan*. Contrast with ***Diaocha*** and ***Zhencha***.

Zhiding jusuo jianshi juzhu (指定居所監視居住)

Residence surveillance at a designated location, lit: “designated location surveillance (of) residence.” An alternative to jail in the period leading up to trial, most often used against visitors to China who have no established residence, or against residents whose housing is not secure for that purpose.¹⁶⁷ See ***Jianshi juzhu***.

Zhong jie qingbao yuan (中介情報員)

Cut-out, lit: intelligence intermediary. A person used as a middleman to hide the identity of two or more others engaged in clandestine communication.¹⁶⁸

Zhua babing (抓把柄)

“Grasp the handle.” A procedure to force the clandestine cooperation of an ordinary member in a criminal or counterrevolutionary organization by 1) discovering a low-level offense by the person; 2) detaining him or her and stressing the potential consequences; 3) “offering a way out” (指明出路, *zhiming chulu*) through cooperation with authorities, and 4) reinserting the individual into the target and controlling them as a confidential informant.¹⁶⁹

Zongli fei (总理费)

Lit: “The premier’s fund.” An allusion to Premier Zhou Enlai that survives today amongst Ministry of State Security cadres, referring to money used for paying confidential informants.¹⁷⁰

Zuixing (罪行)

Crime. Serious crime (严重罪行, *yanzhong zuixing*): The serious crimes of the May 16th counterrevolutionary conspirator group (五一六反革命集团严重罪行, *wu yi liu fan geming jituan yanzhong zuixing*).¹⁷¹

¹ H. Keith Melton, *Ultimate Spy, Inside the Secret World of Espionage* (New York: DK Publishing Penguin Random House, 2002).

² H. Keith Melton, *Zhongji Jiandie* [Ultimate Spy], translated by Lu Tan and Wu Xiaomei [鲁坦, 吴晓妹] (Beijing: Zhongguo Luyou Chubanshe, 2005). The translators, who do not appear to have internet profiles, did not pick this popular book by random:

Melton is a founding board member of the International Spy Museum and the donor to that institution of 5,000 espionage artifacts. Richard Helms, the former CIA Director, and Markus Wolf, the former head of East German intelligence, wrote separate introductions.

³ *Zhonghua Renmin Gonghe Guo, Fan Jiandie Fa Shishi Xize* [Implementing Regulations of the PRC Counterespionage Law], Article 18. Issued 6 December 2017.

http://news.xinhuanet.com/politics/2017-12/06/c_1122068667.htm

⁴ Neimenggu Gong'an Ting [Executive Office, Inner Mongolia Public Security Bureau], *Suimengqu gonganshi changbian* [A Public Security History of Suiyuan and Inner Mongolia in Draft] (Hohhot: Neimenggu gongan ting gongan shi yanjiu shi, 1986), 165.

Guisui is the former name of Hohhot (呼和浩特, *Huhehaote*)

⁵ Bruce G. Hyman, *Chinese-English English-Chinese Information Technology Glossary, Second Edition* (Springfield, Virginia: Dunwoody Press, 2013).

⁶ *Ibid*, 3-5.

⁷ Melton, translated by Lu and Wu, 202.

⁸ *Zhongguo renmin jiefangjun lishi ziliao congshu bianshen weiyuanhui, Ba lu jun huiyi shiliao*, [Eighth Route Army Memoirs and Historical Materials, 3] (Beijing: Jiefangjun Chubanshe, 1991), 18.

⁹ Li Shu, “*Bao'an fa*” *jinru lifa jiguan gongzuo richeng anpai fanwei* [“Security Law” to enter the legislative scope of work], Chinacourt.org, 24 July 2007.

¹⁰ “*Guojia baomiju gaige she mi zizhi nian shen gongzuo*” [Reform of State Secrecy Bureau classified annual examination work], 4 August 2016, Baomi.org. “*Guanyu chenli ju baomi weiyuanhui de tongzhi*” [Notice concerning the establishment of a secrecy commission], Dantu township, Zhenjiang City, Jiangsu Province. Dtgt.gov.cn

- 11 David Shambaugh, *Modernizing China's Military: Progress, Problems, and Prospects* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2002), p 122.
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- 14 *Ba lu jun huiyi shiliao*, 18, 22, and 32-33.
- 15 Hao, *Zhongguo Mimi Zhan*, 276-83.
- 16 Li Weihai, *Huiyi yu yanjiu* [Reminiscences and Investigations] (Beijing: Zhonggong Dangshi Ziliao Chubanshe, 1986), 511.
- 17 Pei Yiran, *Zhongguo zhishifenzi de xuanze yu tansuo* [Choices and Explorations of Chinese Intellectuals] (Henan Renmin Chubanshe, 2004), 163.
- 18 Melton, translated by Lu and Wu, 200.
- 19 Hao, *Zhongguo Mimi Zhan*, 137-38.
- 20 Zhongguo xuezhe ping "Renmin de Mingyi" [A Chinese scholar comments on "In the Name of the People"] in *Cankao Xiaoxi* [Reference News], 19 April 2017, cankaoxiaoxi.com.
- 21 *Suimengqu gonganshi changbian*, 122. Neimenggu Zhizhiqu Gong'an Ting, *Suiyuan Kangri Genjudi: jiefangqu fangmian* [Aspects of the Liberated Area of the Suiyuan Anti-Japanese Base], Chapter 17, at <http://116.113.96.251:8080/Search/SearchContent.aspx?RootId=20140419162300915&BookId=20160213161328537> Accessed Jan. 2018.
- 22 *Suimengqu gonganshi changbian*, 3; Wang, *Wang Fang Huiyilu*, 11.
- 23 Hao, *Zhongguo mimi zhan* (2005), 1-2 and 6, and in the 2010 edition, 7.

24 Interview with Western researcher.

25 Wang, *Wang Fang huiyilu*, 43. Thanks to Dr. David Chambers for a discussion on this point.

26 Schoenhals, “The CCP Central Investigation Department—A Brief History,” 5.

27 Melton, translated by Lu and Wu, 202.

28 Schoenhals, “The CCP Central Investigation Department—A Brief History.”

29 Gu, *Gong’an Gongzuo*, 7, entry for 26 Feb. 1950.

30 Gao Wenqian, *Wannian Zhou Enlai*, 82

31 Gao Hua, *Hong taiyang zenyang shengqi de*, 465. Vladimirov, *The Vladimirov Diaries*, pp.136, 190-194.

32 Melton, translated by Lu and Wu, 200.

33 Ibid, 200.

34 Ibid, 201.

35 Ibid, 202.

36 Ibid, 14.

37 *Shiyong Gong’an Xiao Cidian*, 273-74.

38 *Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo Baoshou Mimi Fa* [The Secrets Preservations Law of the People’s Republic of China], Article 10. [Gov.cn](http://www.gov.cn), accessed November 2017.

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⁷² Hyman, *Chinese-English, English-Chinese Information Technology Glossary*, 339-340.

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82 “*Guanyu jiachang neixian gongzuode zhishi*” [Instructions Concerning the Strengthening of Agent Insertion Work]; “*Guanyu fangshou kaizhan neixian gongzuo gei geji gonganjudu zhishi*” [Instructions to PSBs at All Levels On Taking A Free Hand in Launching Agent Insertion Work]; and “*Duiyu jinhou qingbao gongzuode yijian*” [Opinions Regarding Intelligence Work Henceforth]. Summaries in *Suimengqu gonganshi changbian*, (Neimenggu Gong'an Ting Gong'asn Shi Yanjiu Shi, 1986), 122.

83 *Suimengqu gonganshi changbian*, 124: 在机关干部选择上往往有这样的对象, 其思想与作风不甚正派, 似与不适合别种工作, 但是他有一套勾心斗角的办法, 如将此等干部派入顽逆内部, 他们最有办法瓦解与破坏顽逆, 我们应注意选择使用. *Zai jiguan*

ganbu xuanze shang wangwang you zhe yangde duixiang, ji sixiang yu zuofeng bushen zhengpai, siyu bu shihe biezhong gongzuo, danshi ta you yitao gouxin douzheng de banfa, ru jiang ci deng ganbu pairu wanni budui, tamen zui you banfa wajie yu pohuai wanni, women ying zhuyi xuanze shiyong.

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86 Hyman, *Chinese-English, English-Chinese Information Technology Glossary*, p.1377.

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88 *Shiyong Gong'an Xiao Cidian*, 348

89 Interview, January 2017.

90 Melton, translated by Lu and Wu, 102-03.

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