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**FROM THE PUBLISHER/
MANAGING EDITOR**

Charlotte A. M. Gallagher

“**T**he dramatic changes defining the global context for the U.S. Intelligence Community provide exceptional opportunities for introspection, thoughtful analysis, and debate. The *Defense Intelligence Journal (DIJ)* sets out an ambitious agenda to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas on the vast array of organizational and substantive issues which will dominate the Intelligence Community as we move to meet the challenges of the emerging world order.” These words by Robert O. Slater and Mark Weisenbloom (editors) launched this publication on a 15-year journey that culminates with the current issue, Volume 16, Number 2. Subscribers and students who order back issues as textbooks are the measure of how successfully the editors, authors, and book reviewers met this goal. Although the *DIJ* began in the Defense Intelligence Community, its reach was never limited to one segment of the Intelligence Community (IC). Since 2003, the publication has deliberately sought to engage a broader national and international intelligence audience. The new title *National Intelligence Journal (NIJ)* reflects that agenda. Subscribers and students will find the same high caliber of scholarship with more varied expertise and vehicles for publishing. Kenneth Michael Absher is contributing the first *Occasional Paper—Mindsets and Missiles: A First-hand Account of the Cuban Missile Crisis*, which is being readied for publication. The first issue of the *NIJ* on Counterintelligence will appear on schedule in June 2008. Thank you to all who made the first 15 years so successful. And, thank you in advance to all who will work hard to make the next 15 years praiseworthy. Please visit www.ndicfoundation.org for further details regarding *DIJ* back issues as well as the *NIJ*.

This last issue is a respite from a single theme, and the content cannot be easily categorized. The articles introduce significant intelligence themes that should be investigated and researched by the IC. In “China’s New Activism in Africa,” **Dr. Walter L. Barrows** explores

China's expanded and intensified involvement in Africa. He answers the six journalist questions: What, Who, Why, When, Where, and How. He concludes his article by discussing the consequences of the growing Chinese presence for Africa and for U.S. and Western interests there. Dr. Barrows is an Africanist and gives readers the African perspective often missing in intelligence journals. In his article, **Robert Slate** exposes the results of U.S. policymakers' and government officials' focus on Chinese piracy of U.S. Intellectual Property (IP) instead of on the consequences of China's IP strategy as part of its Grand or National Strategy. Few U.S. scholars are currently engaged in this discussion, and this article with its numerous sources in both Chinese and English should serve as a starting point for further research.

Professor Philip Seib describes a clash of civilizations between the IC and the Journalist Community (media), but he insists that this era of terrorism makes the relationship challenging but cooperation possible. His case studies include the Cuban Missile Crisis. **LCDR James A. Valentine USCG** sees the media not only as the established outlets, but also, and especially, as citizen reporters. He shows how cost-effective recording of events and activities fundamentally changes Military Operations Other Than War and argues for a seventh principle of transparency.

Dr. Kenneth Campbell is the expert on intelligence and military leadership. His four articles on the leaders of the Defense Intelligence Agency appear in Volume 8, Number 2, of the *DIJ*. He continues his scholarship in an article on Colonel General Erich von Falkenhayn, Chief of the German General Staff from 1914-1916, and explains how a superb strategist can fail to understand the intelligence he has and can also fail to understand what intelligence he lacks. By discerning the formation of his mindset, von Falkenhayn's decisions and the outcome of operations are made multi-dimensional.

Allen L. Keiswetter explores the contributions that regional studies make to cultural intelligence and to framing the intelligence issues and concepts for intelligence professionals and policymakers. In his article "The Middle East: Teaching Intelligence Concepts" he answers the following questions:

- What are the relevant cultural fundamentals?
- What are the relevant issues and case studies?

- What are the policy, political, and ethical questions that should be emphasized?
- What is the intelligence optic on the Middle East?

Wesley O. Hagood develops a methodology for overcoming barriers to effective collaboration in his effort to reform the IC from within and at the lowest levels of each member organization. Collaboration emerges more frequently during times of crisis, and he builds a strong case for institutionalizing lessons learned from crises. His recommendations include appointing a Chief Collaboration Officer, a senior government official who will be held accountable for greater integration and sharing of information between and among the member agencies.

Lars Nicander examines the phenomena of information and cyber terrorism within the greater framework of functional terrorism (means and methods) with definitions, cases studies, and trends. He argues that the trends of traditional (kinetic) terrorism and information terrorism will likely merge although an act of information terrorism has yet to occur. The question in focus is not “if” but “when.” The article concludes with some remarks on indications and warnings as well as on actions and policies that might be taken to counter information and cyber terrorist planning and attacks.

Ten book reviews conclude this issue.