

SPIES:
Trust, Treason, and
Traitors
Background Guide

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Letter from the Chair

Hello Delegates,

Welcome to EagleMUNC IX! My name is Sarah Brouillard, and I am a Sophomore at Boston College. I am majoring in International Studies with a concentration in Political Economy and Development studies and (hopefully) a minor in French. I joined EagleMUNC as a Freshman and quickly fell in love with the program. I became a Co-Chair for a crisis committee, which we unfortunately were unable to enact due to the COVID-19 cancelling our conference. This year is my first year as Chair, and I am absolutely thrilled to be able to have my own committee. Even though this is only my second year, I am so passionate about creating an amazing experience both for you and for my team. Though unable to attend EagleMUNC VIII, I have heard incredible stories about the memories built at the conferences. I hope to make memories alongside you as we pull off the coolest committee I've seen yet.

Our committee is unique from the rest because it is completely creative. If you've ever dreamed of being a spy, now is your chance to make espionage decisions for your country. You will hold great secrets in your hands, and it is up to you to protect your government and your people. By being part of this committee, you will see a new side of the conference: one where you will have the whole world in your hands and the power to alter history. I am so excited for you to experience this committee with me. It will truly be a creative and immersive experience that I hope you will all remember. As the world's greatest super spy Sterling Archer once said, "Welcome to the Danger Zone!". If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me using my email below. I can't wait to meet you all.

Best of Luck,

Sarah Brouillard (brouilsa@bc.edu)

Background Information

Some say that to be a spy is to have the oldest profession in the world. Control of information that people want to keep secret ultimately leads to the control of people and nations and is therefore the most dangerous form of control there is. Spying is an ancient profession that was used in almost every conflict throughout history and remains during peacetime. America's first spy ring was run by George Washington during the Revolutionary War. Immortalized with the words "my only regret is that I have yet one life to give for my country," Nathan Hale was the first U.S. spy to be executed in the line of duty. While Nathan Hale is famous for his brave work, the best spies are never caught. They lurk in the shadows and, if they do their job right, you may never know that they existed in the first place. Your mission, should you choose to accept it, is to collaborate with the other intelligence agencies of the United States as well as with select international spy agencies in order to solve the case at hand. It is critical that you remember, spies, to never overshare; though you may be on the same team, you never know who you can really trust!

The Players

The Central Intelligence Agency, more commonly known by its abbreviation, the CIA, is the primary foreign intelligence and counterintelligence organization serving the United States government.¹ The Agency was created in 1947 when the National Security Act was signed by President Harry S. Truman. This act also created the position of Director of Central Intelligence (DCI); the person who holds this title serves as the head of the CIA as well as the primary intelligence advisor to the president. The CIA outlines its functions as including the following:

¹ "About CIA." Central Intelligence Agency. Central Intelligence Agency, May 7, 2019. <https://www.cia.gov/about-cia>.

collecting intelligence on the international level through human sources commonly known as “spies”, gathering and analyzing any intelligence that relates to the security of the nation, and to evaluate any and all threats to the United States government and determine how to eliminate said threats. The country became increasingly dependent on its intelligence agency during the Cold War period, in which several intelligence organizations from member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) joined together to fight and protect against the Soviet Union.² The terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 led to a further increase in CIA power as the country feared further threats to national security. The CIA and its democratic allies have been fighting together against terrorism and tyranny for decades.

The U.S. Intelligence Community consists of seventeen members, including the CIA. These organizations work independently to achieve their individual goals, but together to analyze collective data and protect national security.³ *The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency*, also known as the National Imagery and Mapping Agency, is one of the four major intelligence agencies that is part of the Department of Defense, which also includes the National Security Agency, the National Reconnaissance Office, and the Defense Intelligence Agency. The NGA's mission is to collect and disseminate maps and charts that support national security efforts. Most of the NGA's work is focused on protecting the nation, however it also fulfills a humanitarian role by producing maps that help to track floods and other natural disasters.

The Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI) serves as the head of the intelligence community. It oversees the budgets of each member of the intelligence community

² Lefebvre, Stephane. “The Difficulties and Dilemmas of International Intelligence Cooperation.” *International Journal of Intelligence and CounterIntelligence*, February 2, 2011.

³ Allen, Scott. “The 16 Members of the U.S. Intelligence Community.” *Mental Floss*, June 25, 2009. <https://www.mentalfloss.com/article/22076/16-members-us-intelligence-community>.

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in order to effectively serve the interests of the United States both at home and abroad. The Director of National Intelligence serves as the principal advisor to the President, Homeland Security Council, and the National Security Council.

The National Security Agency (NSA) was created in the 1950s by President Harry Truman and was inspired by the United States' success in cracking German and Japanese codes during WWII. The NSA is a leader in cryptanalysis and the nation's leading producer of signal intelligence (intelligence collected from communications and information systems). It is dedicated to protecting U.S. national security systems.

The National Reconnaissance Office (NRO) was created in the early 1960s. Its main responsibility is to build and operate U.S. reconnaissance satellites, which produce intelligence that is used by other members of the Intelligence Community. NRO imagery is also sometimes used to enforce environmental treaties and to assess the effects of natural and manmade disasters. The existence of the NRO was a state secret until 1992.

The Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) was established in 1961 the same year as the NRO, with its purpose being to improve military intelligence by lightening the foreign military intelligence responsibilities of the Army, Air Force and Navy. The DIA is headquartered at the Pentagon and has always been headed by a military officer of at least three-star rank. The DIA's roughly 15,000 civilian and military personnel throughout the world provide military intelligence to policymakers, U.S. armed forces, and members of the operations and weapon systems acquisition community. The Director of the DIA is very powerful, as they chair the Military Intelligence Board and act as principal adviser to the Secretary of Defense and to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Agency (AF ISR) was created in 2007 in Texas. According to the AF ISR, their mission is to "organize, train, equip and present assigned forces and capabilities to conduct ISR for Combatant Commanders and the Nation." The Army's Intelligence and Security Branch was created in 1962 and renamed the Army Military Intelligence in 1967. Army Military Intelligence personnel, who work under the Deputy Chief of Staff, contribute intelligence information to Army and Joint Commanders to help them to make informed decisions. *The Marine Corps Intelligence Activity (MCIA)* is the intelligence agency of the U.S. Marine Corps. While they provide intelligence services to the Marine Corps, members also share vital information with other members of the Intelligence Community. *The Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI)*, established in 1882, is the oldest continuously operating intelligence service in the United States. They gather intelligence and seek to strengthen the Navy's conventional and irregular war fighting capacities, and expand foresight into new technologies. The fifth and final branch of the US military operates the Coast Guard Intelligence (CGI). The CGI collects, analyzes, processes, and disseminates intelligence that supports the Coast Guard, joint military missions, and policymakers. The Coast Guard operates under the Department of Homeland Security and has the following roles: maritime security, maritime safety, protection of natural resources, maritime mobility, and national defense.

The Department of Energy's role within the Intelligence Community focuses mainly on nuclear weapons. The agency protects the country's nuclear weapons and nuclear secrets and works to protect other sensitive scientific information on matters related to energy. The Department of Energy does not perform its own intelligence surveillance; however, it is often charged with analyzing energy-related intelligence provided by other agencies, such as the FBI.

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The creation of *the Department of Homeland Security* was announced eleven days after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, but was not officially operational until 2003 after the Homeland Security Act was passed. The DHS oversees and coordinates national strategies to protect the country against terrorism. The department uses information from other members of the Intelligence Community to identify and assess threats to U.S. security.

The Department of State's Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR) is responsible for providing intelligence analysis to policymakers. It ensures that the intelligence activities of all members of the Intelligence Community support national security and foreign policy. The INR Assistant Secretary reports directly to the Secretary of State.

The Office of Intelligence and Analysis (OIA) was created in 2004. It operates within the Department of Treasury to analyze intelligence related to terrorist financing. It works to prevent money launderers, drug kingpins, terrorists, and illegal weapons dealers from moving their money through the United States economy.

The Drug Enforcement Administration is a component of the Department of Justice and was created in the 1970s. The DEA's primary functions are to enforce U.S. drug laws and regulations and to fight the spread of illegal drugs. The DEA's Office of National Security Intelligence (ONSI) became a member of the Intelligence Community in 2006. The ONSI provides information relating to national security to other members in exchange for intelligence about the war on drugs.

Finally, and perhaps the most famous member of the Intelligence Community besides the CIA, is *the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)*. The FBI has a long tradition of using intelligence to protect the nation's interests. The FBI is a component of the Department of Justice, like the DEA, and its 31,000 employees provide a link between the intelligence-

gathering and law enforcement communities. The FBI's top three priorities are to protect the U.S. from terrorists, to protect against foreign intelligence operations and espionage, and to protect against cyber-based attacks and high-technology crimes.

Most countries across the globe have at least one intelligence agency. The most powerful intelligence agencies around the world belong to the USA, the UK, India, Israel, Australia, France, Germany, China, Russia, and Canada.⁴ In addition to representing the agencies of the American IC, some of you will be representing intelligence agencies from a select few of the countries mentioned previously. Each country uses its agency for the protection of its country; however, many occasions have led many agencies to use their skills to gather intelligence on defeating the operations of other countries. Many agencies have faced controversy regarding the ethics of their intelligence gathering, with the use of inhumane treatment of human beings in attempt to gather information, violating foreign law, and using coercion, bribery, and sometimes murder in order to get the information that they need.⁵ Thus, it is not surprising when a government's intelligence agency acts immorally against the government and/or people of another nation.

The United States is currently involved in a long espionage war with China. The Chinese intelligence agency is called the Ministry of State Security (MSS). Not only is this organization responsible for the country's counter-intelligence and foreign intelligence missions, but it is also responsible for domestic surveillance and intelligence for national security, making it a deadly

⁴ Srivastava, Ahana. "10 Of The Most Powerful Intelligence Agencies Of The World That Keep The World's Biggest Secrets." ScoopWhoop, April 16, 2020. <https://www.scoopwhoop.com/news/10-of-the-most-powerful-intelligence-agencies-of-the-world/>.

⁵ Suci, Peter. "Ethics in the Intelligence Community - Is There Room for Improvement?" ClearanceJobs, July 16, 2018. <https://news.clearancejobs.com/2018/07/16/ethics-in-the-intelligence-community-is-there-room-for-improvement/>.

and mysterious cross between the CIA and the FBI.⁶ Many of the agency's foreign policies have been scrutinized as being too aggressive. The United States discovered Chinese contributions to US campaigns in the early 1990s. Since then, the FBI has discovered numerous cases of China attempting to bribe American campaigners, especially Democrats, in order to alter policies, the majority of which would be beneficial to trade between the US and China.⁷ Several attempts to alter American policy have led the government to believe that China is seeking market access for American products in China, using technology transfers, weapons proliferation, and intellectual-property piracy to achieve this. In the past few years, tensions have increased between the two countries' respective intelligence agencies due to the fact that several former CIA agents sold American secrets to the MSS in exchange for large sums of money.⁸ China's recent economic and technological growth has led to a huge increase in power for the MSS, the skill and aggressiveness of which has made the agency a threatening opponent to the CIA. Now more than ever, the CIA has been on the hunt for moles within their organization as China attempts to recruit more American spies to the MSS.

The Crisis and the Stock Market

In this crisis, the American stock market plays a large role. This greatly affects American citizens, big corporations, and the economy of the nation as a whole. The stock market plays a huge role in the American economy as it allows large companies to interact with the average

⁶ Gan, Nectar. "What Do We Actually Know about China's Mysterious Spy Agency?" South China Morning Post, December 22, 2018. <https://www.scmp.com/news/china/politics/article/2179179/what-do-we-actually-know-about-chinas-mysterious-spy-agency>.

⁷ Pike, John. "Operations." Ministry of State Security Operations - Chinese Intelligence Agencies, January 2, 1998. <https://fas.org/irp/world/china/mss/ops.htm>.

⁸ Giglio, Mike. "China's Spies Are on the Offensive." The Atlantic. Atlantic Media Company, August 30, 2019. <https://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2019/08/inside-us-china-espionage-war/595747/>.

American citizen. Big-name companies like Apple, Google, Amazon, etc. participate in the stock market alongside smaller businesses that need civilian support to help their businesses grow.

Companies will list shares of their stock on an exchange, the price of which is determined by the supply and demand of the products or services that they create. The price of a share can increase or decrease depending on the status of the company. These shares are then bought by investors, allowing the company to grow its business. Investors can then buy or sell stocks to other investors.⁹ In this way, both companies and the people that support them are able to make profit from the stock market.

Topic 1: MSS Operations in the U.S.

The MSS is no stranger when it comes to interfering in the United States' Intelligence Community. In recent years, the organization has been known to use bribery in order to persuade individuals formerly employed by a member of the US Intelligence Community to give up US secrets. Several former members of the CIA have been charged in the past five years with allowing Chinese access to classified documents belonging to the US government.¹⁰ Due to the ability of the MSS to quickly and efficiently gather classified information from direct sources, the United States has begun to classify the Chinese intelligence organization as one of their highest threats, parallel only to the spy organizations of Russia.

Another aspect of the MSS' threat includes their skills in cyber hacking. In 2018, ten Chinese intelligence officers and cyber hackers from the MSS were indicted by the US

⁹ Jackson, Anna-Louise, and Arielle O'Shea. "Stock Market Guide: What Is the Stock Market and How Does It Work?" NerdWallet, June 1, 2020.

<https://www.nerdwallet.com/article/investing/what-is-the-stock-market>.

¹⁰ Giglio, Mike. "China's Spies Are on the Offensive." The Atlantic. Atlantic Media Company, August 30, 2019. <https://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2019/08/inside-us-china-espionage-war/595747/>.

Department of Justice.¹¹ It was discovered that most MSS missions in the United States involve attempts to illegally export US technologies, the majority of which are military or space technologies. Economic espionage takes up roughly one quarter of all MSS espionage within the United States. This is achieved through the targeting of high-tech sectors, business centers, and manufacturing hubs. Common victims of the MSS include pharmaceutical companies, universities, manufacturers, and technology research companies. It is critical to remember that, while China intends primarily to steal information about dangerous technologies of mass destruction, they are not concerned about negatively altering the United States' economy in the process, often welcoming and encouraging it instead.

Topic 2: The Influence of the US Stock Market/Economy Internationally

The United States has the single largest economy in the world, accounting for one quarter of global GDP, or Gross Domestic Product.¹² The country is the most important destination for the exports of one fifth of the world's countries. The US dollar is the most widely used currency in global trade. The nation is responsible for roughly one third of global stock market capitalization. For these reasons and more, many countries have designed their economic cycles around those present in the US economy. Thus, the most powerful economies of the world are not only influenced by the American economy, but are also somewhat driven by it. If the US economy is affected by a recession or any other disastrous economic crash, many countries involved in the global economy are affected on some level.

¹¹ Eftimiades, Nicholas. "Uncovering Chinese Espionage in the US." *The Diplomat*. Diplomat Media Inc., November 28, 2018. <https://thediplomat.com/2018/11/uncovering-chinese-espionage-in-the-us/>.

¹² Kose, M. Ayhan, Csilla Lakatos, Franziska Ohnsorge, and Marc Stocker. "Understanding the Global Role of the US Economy." *VOX*, CEPR Policy Portal, February 27, 2017. <https://voxeu.org/article/understanding-global-role-us-economy>.

Access to the United States' economy is not limited to American citizens. No citizenship is required to buy shares of American stock, which has led to a recent boom in non-American participation in trading the stocks of American companies.¹³ The Patriot Act has created some restrictions for non-citizen traders for national security purposes; however, most are allowed to participate after background checks. Traders come from six continents, spanning dozens of countries, many of which are able to gain large sums of profit which they use to contribute to the economy of their own country. The US stock market therefore plays a critical role not only in the American economy, but in the economies of several powerful countries across the globe. With US stock accounting for a third of the global stock market, damage caused to the US stock market could be catastrophic on a worldwide scale.

Topic 3: Interactions Between US Intelligence and Allied Intelligence

The members of the US Intelligence Community often work with the intelligence organizations of their allied countries in order to complete espionage missions. The most famous of these alliances is that between the US Intelligence Community and that of the United Kingdom. These countries have been known to enact espionage activities together for decades, with partnerships created through the sharing of classified information, outlining rights and boundaries when conducting espionage in each others' countries, participating in the same missions, and even training American and British agents together.¹⁴ The United States intelligence agencies are most notably involved in similar ways with members of NATO, or the

¹³ Beers, Brian. "Can Non-U.S. Citizens Buy Stocks of U.S. Companies?" Investopedia. Investopedia, May 2, 2020.

<https://www.investopedia.com/ask/answers/05/foreignownershipusstocks.asp>.

¹⁴ DeVine, Michael E. "United States Foreign Intelligence Relationships: Background, Policy and Legal Authorities, Risks, Benefits." Congressional Research Service, May 15, 2019. <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/intel/R45720.pdf>.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization. There are 30 member countries, each belonging to either North America or Europe, and which remain close allies to this day. America is also a member of the Five Eyes Alliance, an intelligence group consisting of the US, UK, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. These primarily English-speaking countries are known to share classified information with each other for the benefit of all countries involved in the alliance.

Such partnerships arose after threats to the national security of the United States' and its allies, including the World Wars, the Cold War, and the 9/11 terrorist attacks. The boundaries of each relationship are carefully outlined according to the level of trust between the two countries involved. It is important to every country that moles from other organizations unauthorized to see information shared between two particular countries are unable to penetrate these boundaries. It is also critical to America and its allies that any threat to one country is a threat to all countries involved in alliances with the victim country.

Topic 4: The Crime Committed

It is the year 2020. In an economy attempting to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, the US stock market boomed once companies began to reopen. The trading of stock quickly increased as prices soared. Suddenly, practically overnight, American civilians reported the loss of thousands of shares. It appeared that they had "sold" their shares without their consent, and without actual monetary compensation. A fear of infiltration quickly led to a widespread panic, with many civilians attempting to leave the stock market and many companies losing millions in investments.

The CIA believes that China's MSS is behind this destructive infiltration. The theft occurred through hundreds of encrypted wire transfers with no clue to indicate how to retrieve the stolen shares. We are not sure what China's exact motive is for these horrendous crimes at

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the moment, but we intend to find out. Several employees from various members of the US Intelligence Community as well as members drawn from the intelligence agencies of the United States' allies have been enlisted to discover the truth: Who specifically is to blame for the theft? What do they really want? Are they willing to bargain with us? Can we take back the stolen money of the American people before the US economy is too badly damaged? Are they attempting to blackmail someone for information about advanced technology? We ask that the brave members of these espionage organizations work together for the good of the United States' economy and for the global economy.

Your Role in the Mission:

Each delegate will represent either a member of the US Intelligence Community or a member of an intelligence agency of a US ally. You will all work together against a common enemy, the MSS of China. Each member will receive a dossier of the mission at hand as well as a unique list of skills according to the particular agency to which they are assigned. Not every member has the same access to all information; each delegate also is provided with specific classified information discovered by their agency. At many points it will be critical to share this information with another member as you may lack a skill or resource that another agency has; however, one must always be careful of who they are sharing with, as you do not want top-secret information falling into the wrong hands. Because the delegates are all on the same side fighting against a common enemy, it is important for teamwork to play a heavy role in capturing the enemy. For the purposes of communication in this committee, all members regardless of home country speak English.

It is important to keep in mind that some alliances are stronger than others. Always do what you feel is best for the security of your country and your people. Remember, the fate of the

global economy is in your hands. Know who to trust, find justice for treason, and beware of traitors.

Questions to Consider:

- When betrayal is so common among secret organizations, how can you know who can truly be trusted?
- Is it necessary for intelligence organizations of different countries to form alliances? What are the benefits? What are the detriments?
- Is it necessary to compartmentalize information within a country's Intelligence Community? What are the detriments of open information sharing, even between agencies in one nation?
- What role do intelligence organizations play in protecting their homeland country? What role do they play in harming other countries?
- Is conflict created suddenly or do tensions escalate into conflict? Does this matter when dealing with enemy countries?
- Is it ever possible to create allies from enemies? Would one want to?

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