

CHINAGATE: A U.S. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE FAILURE

Clinton-Gore White House illegal fundraising, Chinese espionage, and the transfer of classified U.S. technology to the PRC as a quid pro quo for campaign cash

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FOCUS OF COLLECTION

In order to maintain objectivity, equanimity, and accuracy in this work, I made a deliberate effort to maintain an impartial position in the collection and analysis of data pertaining to a major US counterintelligence (CI) failure. The circumstances surrounding this CI failure would later become known as Chinagate.

Since I had little previous knowledge of the events and issues surrounding this particular CI failure, and hence no preconceived opinions or biases on the subject, I had no reason to slant, distort, suppress, or embellish my findings and analyses. Likewise, because my consumers are senior academicians from the US intelligence community, I had no motivation (e.g., self-protection from becoming the proverbial murdered messenger) to “cook” any part of my report.

Initially, in the collection phase of the project, I was challenged by what I had thought were insurmountable obstacles: Some of the most critical evidence was hidden by the Clinton administration and remained secret; over 120 witnesses connected with the related federal investigations fled the country or claimed Fifth Amendment privileges; the White House and the DNC refused to turn over scores of documents for review; Clinton-Gore political appointees aggressively tampered with intelligence records; and a crucial witness, Commerce Secretary Ron Brown, was killed in an airplane crash.

Later, however, through the good offices of Larry Klayman and his public watchdog organization, Judicial Watch, I was able to circumvent my initial collection obstacles. Documents released by the federal government, in compliance with a Freedom of Information (FOI) request submitted by Judicial Watch’s legal staff, provided a plethora of information pertaining to the so-called Chinagate scandal. Also, made available for public use were numerous photographs and dozens of videotapes. Lastly, the good offices of U.S. Rep. Curt Weldon (PA-R) provided me with invaluable information on the transfer of prohibited U.S. technology to the PRC by the Clinton administration.

I INTRODUCTION and OVERVIEW

My purpose in writing this paper is to present a study of the events surrounding a successful People's Republic of China (PRC) intelligence operation against the United States that ultimately represents a U.S. counterintelligence failure.

The conducting of espionage activities among nations is not an aberration. On the contrary, "for centuries intelligence services have served their constituents by collecting information about friends and adversaries alike."¹ Today, not unlike in ancient times, espionage is routinely employed by governments as a mechanism to attain national policy and military objectives. Intelligence/counterintelligence operations between competing nations such as the United States and the PRC are thus viewed by security forces as standard and expected activities.

Intelligence analysts, when discussing the possible outcomes of a nation's foreign intelligence initiatives, will often note that "one side's intelligence success is the other side's counterintelligence failure." The confirmed evidence pertaining to Chinagate ominously points to the veracity of this catchphrase. Specifically, with the assistance of the Clinton-Gore White House, "high priority" Communist Chinese intelligence objectives were successfully achieved against the national interests of the United States. The Chinagate scandal, which centered around the Clinton-Gore administration's trading of U.S. national security for illegal Chinese campaign contributions, prompted Rep. James Traficant (D-OH) to announce in the U.S. House that "it's time to wake up and smell the treason."² Traficant was not alone in his outrage:

- Larry Klayman called the scandal "perhaps the gravest example of espionage of this century."³
- U.S. Senator James Inhofe (R-OK) in a speech before the U.S. Senate declared Chinagate "a threat to our national security...more serious than Aldridge Ames. Perhaps more serious than the Rosenbergs."⁴
- Then-presidential contender Pat Buchanan said that "the allegations surrounding the transfer of atomic secrets to a potential enemy are the most serious since the Rosenbergs went to the electric chair on atomic espionage in 1953. Our security has been compromised, our technology stolen, and our cities placed in mortal peril."⁵

- The *Augusta Chronicle* reported: “Now that the bipartisan Cox Report over massive Communist Chinese contributions and espionage has exploded like a bombshell on Capitol Hill, we are already hearing the ‘T’ word uttered: Treason. How the Clinton administration allowed China to acquire, in the words of the report, ‘supercomputers to simulate nuclear tests (and) satellite technology that might help aim ballistic missiles more accurately...against the United States and its allies is a story of an incredible betrayal of our national security.”⁶
- Rep. Dan Burton (R-IN), Chairman of the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight investigating illegal PRC campaign contributions to the Clinton-Gore White House, informed the U.S. House of Representatives in 1999 of the following investigation results: “Illegal campaign contributions have come in to the Clinton-Gore reelection committee. The head of the Chinese military and the head of the Chinese aerospace industry...have illegally funneled money into the Clinton-Gore reelection committee. We know for a fact that was going on.”⁷
- Rep. Dana Rohrabacher (R-CA) similarly criticized Chinagate: “There was massively deadly weapons technology that was transferred to one of the most ruthless dictatorships in the world, and it was done intentionally.... It’s clear that the national security interests of our country have been violated and our people have been betrayed. And the people who betrayed it had dollar signs in their eyes so they couldn’t see how much damage they were going to create for their fellow Americans.”⁸
- “We won’t turn the Lincoln bedroom into a brothel,”⁹ snapped then-presidential contender Steve Forbes after being shown an official Democratic Party photograph of Bill and Hillary Clinton with Chinagate player, Ng Lapseng, a Macau organized-crime figure with ties to the People’s Liberation Army (PLA), who made a fortune in prostitution and gambling. Rep. Dan Burton’s Government Reform and Oversight Committee documented that Ng Lapseng visited the White House 12 times and wired at least \$645,000 in illegally laundered campaign contributions through a cutout to the Democratic National Committee (DNC).
- U.S. Senator Orrin Hatch (R-UT) expressed his views on Chinagate during a televised presidential campaign speech: “Revelations about money laundering by the Clinton-Gore campaign suggested a web of foreign sources and connections so intricate and mysterious it sounded like the plot to an Oliver Stone movie...an astonishing range of allegations about illegal activities from perjury before Congress to damaging missile technology transfers and even the theft of nuclear secrets...that could actually help target Chinese missiles on the American homeland.”^{10, 11}

- *Wall Street Journal* reported: “It came in the thick of the 1996 re-election we now know included campaign contributions from those with ties to the Chinese government, its military, and even its intelligence organizations.”¹²
- The *Washington Times* declared that “Chinese intelligence carried out a massive successful penetration of the White House itself. A number of persons identified by the CIA as associates of Chinese intelligence poured millions of dollars in illegal campaign funds into the 1996 Clinton-Gore re-election effort.”¹³
- The Philadelphia Daily News stated that “Reno is not the only member of the Clinton administration who looks incredibly stupid: National Security Advisor Sandy Berger was told three years ago about suspicions, but did nothing. And President Clinton did what he often does best: When questioned in March, he lied...”¹⁴
- Rep. J.D Hayworth (R-AZ) addressed Newt Gingrich, Speaker of the House of Representatives: “Mr. Speaker, what perverse pride can anyone derive from these revelations? Is there actual pride on the part of the Clinton-Gore gang and their fundraising this morning? Is there actual pride in the heart of Bernard Schwartz, the leading giver to the Democratic National Committee, whose firm, Loral, gave technology to the Communist Chinese? C. Michael Armstrong, the onetime CEO of Hughes, another company that gave technology to the Communist Chinese, can he feel pride at these revelations this morning? ... And finally and sadly, how proud the President and Vice President of the United States must be. Mr. Speaker, our constitutional republic has survived scores of scoundrels and scalawags, but to have those at the highest level of government speak of a strategic partnership with Communist China and then have it revealed in the fullness of time just what that strategic partnership meant, crass partisan, political advantage through scandalous fund-raising that has led us to this sorry state of affairs...”¹⁵

Many congressional members, intelligence and law enforcement officials, government investigators, and informed private citizens have echoed the above-cited individuals and organizations in their concerns about Chinagate.

On January 3, 1999, the Select Committee on U.S. National Security and Military/Commercial Concerns with the People’s Republic of China released the Cox Report on Chinese espionage against the United States. But before the findings of the Cox Commission were made public, the Clinton administration insisted on deleting a third of the original classified report. The publicized declassified version of the report still provides a frightening account of the PRC’s successful intelligence penetration of the Clinton-Gore White House and the U.S. national weapons laboratories.

Some of the major conclusions of the bipartisan Cox committee of nine congressmen (five Republicans and four Democrats) are listed below:

- “The People’s Republic of China (PRC) has stolen design information on the United States’ most advanced thermonuclear weapons.”
- “In the late 1990’s the PRC stole or illegally obtained U.S. developmental and research technology that, if taken to successful conclusion, could be used to attack U.S. satellites and (heretofore invulnerable) submarines.”
- “The Select Committee judges that the PRC’s next generation of thermonuclear weapons currently under development, will exploit elements of stolen U.S. design information.”
- “Counterintelligence programs at the national weapons laboratories today fail to meet even minimal standards.”¹⁶

Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) analyst Nicholas Eftimiades, in his book *Chinese Intelligence Operations*, identified the “penetration of U.S. government agencies” and the “clandestine collection” of advanced U.S. high-tech information as “high priority” objectives of the PRC’s Ministry of State Security (MSS).^{17, 18}

Eftimiades explained that the acquisition of U.S. “high-tech information, used to develop China’s ailing civilian and military industrial sectors, is of particular importance to Beijing. As a result, the PRC’s intelligence operations against the United States have become so intrusive that senior U.S. law enforcement officials have publicly identified China as the most active foreign power engaged in the illegal acquisition of American technology.”¹⁹

In light of the above information, one of the most striking conclusions that can be drawn from the Cox Report is the fact that one of the “high priority” MSS objectives identified by Eftimiades — “the acquisition of U.S. high-tech information” — was successfully carried out against the United States. As detailed in this paper, this successful intelligence action could not have been accomplished without assistance from the Clinton administration — an assistance which successfully realized the second “high priority” objective of the MSS identified by Eftimiades — “the penetration of U.S. government agencies.”²⁰

These facts generate some very disturbing questions. First, where were U.S. counterintelligence watchdogs when the MSS was successfully accomplishing their intelligence objective against the United States? The answer to this question is alarming.

As a result of the Clinton-Gore administration's corruption of the U.S. political process, and hence the counterintelligence process, the CI watchdogs were leashed and locked in the basement of the co-opted White House. William Safire provided some interesting insight on this subject when he wrote, "The most troubling breakdown is in counter-intelligence. The FBI and CIA, who are not blameless, are telling Congress the weakest link is the Department of Justice. What began as corrupt political protection became dangerous national security laxity."²¹

Second, why did the liberal mainstream media largely ignore these stories? Edward Zehr of *The Washington Weekly* provided a plausible answer: "The real reason the mainstream press haven't covered the Clinton scandals adequately has to do with their ideological bias — 89 percent of Washington journalists supported Clinton in 1992, according to a Roper survey. Their coverage of American politics is unbalanced, unfair, and profoundly dishonest. Why do people put up with such rotten news coverage? Well, for one thing, mainstream journalists are extremely sneaky about advancing their hidden agenda."²² In an earlier article on the subject, Zehr wrote, "The liberals are clearly afraid that if Clinton were forced from office in disgrace this would deal a death blow to their cause — a cause he has betrayed. They are concerned not so much by what might happen to Clinton as they are with the collateral damage his removal might inflict upon congressional Democrats. They remember the Republican debacle of 1974, which they attribute to the resignation to Richard Nixon."²³ And Michael Ledeen of the American Enterprise Institute answered this question when he said, "Because a large part of the media and the Democratic Party have resolved never to give any credence to any criticisms of the Clinton administration. It's the most amazing thing I've ever seen."²⁴

Third, Rep. Dana Rohrabacher stated that Chinagate was "an event that deserves the highest outrage by the citizenry."²⁵ But where was this outrage from the "citizenry"? There wasn't any!

To explain the American public's baffling lack of righteous outrage in response to the issues associated with Chinagate is an exercise in conjecture. This paper, however, offers an explanation based on solid evidence substantiating the fact that the left-leaning U.S. press, in addition to not covering Clinton scandals adequately, have actually established a pattern of sanitized and selective reporting when confronted with the misadventures of the Clinton administration.

Selective reporting effectively diverted public attention away from the Chinagate revelations and toward another scandal unfolding during the same time period: the Monica Lewinski debacle. During Monicagate, the media guaranteed that the American public received daily mega-doses of tabloid journalism such as: “On November 17th, 1995, the Commander-in-Chief had Monica Lewinski perform oral sex on him while he and Rep. H. Callahan (R-AL) discussed by phone the deployment of U.S. troops in Bosnia.”²⁶ This type of selective media focus and reporting insured that public attention stayed fixated on stories related to the Bill and Monica circus.

As a result, the public did not receive serious, responsible journalism exposing a PRC nuclear arsenal strengthened by U.S. technology provided by the Clinton administration and now targeting American cities for destruction.

Sadly, an event that was referred to by then-Speaker of the House Gingrich as “a threat to the survival of the United States”²⁷ was dwarfed by the Clinton/Lewinsky theater of the absurd. A threat to the survival of the United States? Not so, goes the line forwarded by the pro-China Clinton/Gore White House. According to the administration, China is our “strategic partner” and is not considered a “threat” to the United States. Former Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger countered that China is “a power that has made a conscious effort to replace the former Soviet Union as a superpower rival to the United States. The People’s Republic of China (PRC) is not our strategic partner, no matter what the Clinton administration would have us believe.”²⁸ And Kenneth E. deGraffenreid, former senior director of intelligence programs at the National Security Council (NSC), went one step further: “In important ways Communist China might pose a more dangerous threat to the United States than did the Soviet Union.”²⁹

Predictably, Clinton-Gore spinmeisters³⁰ attempted to dismiss factual reporting on the China threat as antiquated cold-war mentality and ideological bias incongruent with modern political reality. Defense and national security reporter Bill Gertz flatly rebutted this spun de-emphasis: “The greatest threat to the twenty-first century — to the United States and the world — is a nuclear-armed communist dictatorship in the People’s Republic of China. Its rulers oppress 1.3 billion people under socialism with Chinese characteristics.”³¹

One of the most chilling aspects of the Chinagate scandal is the body of solid evidence substantiating that the Clinton-Gore administration worked with Chinese spies, narcotics traffickers, pimps, members of organized crime, murderers, and other unsavory characters in their reckless pursuit of cash — cash that was used to grease the wheels of the Clinton-Gore campaign machine and to pay, on various occasions, hush money to silence potential witnesses — cash that, in the end, allowed the Clinton-Gore administration to secure and retain political power at any cost to the United States.

The Cox Report quotes Caspar W. Weinberger, who stated that “the great mystery is trying to explain why? Why would the administration so cavalierly endanger American security?”³² In an attempt to answer Mr. Weinberger’s question, this report presents evidence that supports the conclusion that the administration’s sell-out to a hostile entity, Communist China, was motivated by political corruption and “an ideological affinity for China’s supposedly progressive brand of communism,”³³ in combination with what Mr. Weinberger calls a “particularly virulent, self-lacerating form of appeasement similar to the idiocies of our North Korean policy.”³⁴

II CHINA ISSUES

A. CHINA AS A THREAT TO U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY

Rep. Traficant (D-OH), in an address before the U.S. House, stated, “It is a proven fact, China has missiles pointed at America. China bought submarines and attack aircraft from Russia. China has spied on America. China has illegally purchased American secrets, and China is now taking \$100 billion a year in cash out of our economy in sweet-heart trade deals. If that is not enough to smell the gunpowder, a Chinese spokesman announced, Cuba is our communist ally and China will embrace Castro. Let me caution Members, China has more soldiers than America has citizens.”¹

In *The China Threat*, Bill Gertz maintained that the “People’s Republic of China is the most serious security threat the United States faces at present and will remain so into the foreseeable future. This grave strategic threat includes the disruption of vital U.S. interests in the Pacific region and even the possibility of a nuclear war that could cost millions of American lives.”² Historically, only the “nuclear-armed former Soviet Union during the cold war” has presented a greater challenge and threat to U.S. national security than the PRC. By all accounts the PRC is rapidly evolving into a regime that will become as dangerous and antagonistic to U.S. interests as the former Soviet Union. Incredibly, not only have U.S. policy makers done little to counter the growing PRC security threat, they have “actually helped create a new superpower threat to world peace and stability in the decades to come.”³

Unfortunately, many Americans have been conditioned by the disinformation of the Clinton administration to dismiss the above statements as nothing more than hysterical xenophobia. China is our strategic partner and a “normal, nonthreatening power”⁴ goes the administration’s spin. And the Clinton mantra never deviates from the theme that China will continue with its current political metamorphosis until it becomes a benign democracy.

A closer look at the PRC, however, provides a nefarious revelation of a nation that Bill Clinton affectionately calls our strategic partner. In 1971 Richard L. Walker prepared a study for the U.S. Congress entitled “The Human Cost of Communism in China.” In this report Walker stated that “Beijing was responsible for the deaths of between 34.3 and 63.8 million people.”

These figures were confirmed by Jean-Louis Margolin, a noted European expert on the subject, who expanded on Walker’s research: “Chinese communism took the lives of 44.5 million to 72 million people — through repression, famine, executions and forced labor.”⁵

In light of this information, it would be criminally naive to think that the totalitarian regime of the PRC is the non-threatening power the Clinton spinmeisters would have us believe.

B. ANALYSIS OF PRC HOSTILITY TOWARD THE UNITED STATES

The PRC perceives the United States as the primary global threat to the existence of its communist regime. As a result, China has forwarded a political and military policy from which it has emerged as the principal strategic challenge confronting the U.S. today. PRC leaders consider America a threat for the following reasons:

Taiwan Issue

Taiwan, an island republic of 21.5 million people located approximately 140 miles off the coast of China, was historically part of China. A Japanese colony from 1895 to 1945, Taiwan became a province under Chinese control after the defeat of Japan in World War II. Four years later, after the communist forces of Mao Zedong defeated the nationalist opposition of Chiang Kaishek, the nationalists fled the communist mainland for Taiwan and created a government-in-exile with the direct assistance and support of the United States. Although the U.S. government switched diplomatic recognition from Taipei to Beijing in 1979, it pledged to supply Taiwan with weapons for national defense according to The Taiwan Relations Act.

This act specifically states that Washington's diplomatic recognition of Beijing "rests upon the expectation that the future of Taiwan will be determined by peaceful means. It also states that 'any effort to determine the future of Taiwan by other than peaceful means, including by boycotts or embargoes' would be 'a threat to the peace and security of the Western Pacific area and of grave concern to the United States.' This act allows the United States to 'provide Taiwan with arms of a defense character,' although that is not defined further. Lastly, it states that it is U.S. policy 'to maintain the capacity of the United States to resist any resort to force or other forms of coercion that would jeopardize the security, or the social or economic system, of the people of Taiwan.'" ⁶

China has always viewed Taiwan as a rogue province that must be reunited with the mainland. As an extension of this view, the PRC has often threatened to use force as an option against Taiwan if the island ever declared independence from the mainland. Furthermore, the PRC officially stated that if the U.S. military intervened on behalf of Taiwan, the "People's Liberation Army would bury American naval forces now in the Pacific if they came too close to the coastline." ⁷

In 1999 President Lee Teng-hui issued a declaration of independence from China when he declared that Taiwan “has been a sovereign state since it was founded in 1912.”⁸ In principle, this action was similar to the American declaration of independence from Britain in 1776. The parallels are strong: Both nations were attempting to free themselves from the domination of repressive foreign regimes. Taiwan, a “prosperous and thriving democracy,” was now on a course for which the regime could be utilized as a “model for reforming the communist dictatorship in Beijing.”⁹

When Bill Clinton received news of Taiwan’s exercise in democracy, his response was quite predictable. The leader of the free world, U.S. President Bill Clinton, immediately “kowtowed to Beijing and informed Chinese leader Jiang Zemin: he opposed Taiwan’s move for independence and was urging Taiwan to toe Beijing’s line.”¹⁰ Clinton then informed Jiang that he would utilize the full power of his office to prevent the activation of the Taiwan Relations Act and subsequent U.S. military assistance to the island. Furthermore, he would apprise Lee Teng-hui of his position regarding Taiwan’s aspirations for independence from China. “It was this behind-the-scenes pressure that persuaded the Taiwanese president to backpedal on Taiwan’s right to independence. No one should be surprised by Clinton’s betrayal of such a staunch American ally. On his 1998 visit to Beijing, Clinton publicly announced, at Jiang’s prompting, that 20 million Taiwanese had no right to independence, that is, their liberty. One Taiwanese officially ruefully stated, ‘We should have offered Clinton a bigger bribe than Beijing.’ There is not a single Asian government that does not believe that Clinton sold the Oval Office to China.”¹¹

The U.S. as a Perceived Threat to PRC Hegemony in the Pacific

The PRC sees the U.S. as the primary impediment to its achieving domination in the Pacific. “China sees itself as a Pacific power and the U.S. as its only real long-term military rival in the region. Therefore it intends to eventually purge the region east of Hawaii of any military presence. This would virtually eliminate the U.S. as a Pacific power, basically confining its military influence to its western seaboard. By convincing Asian countries that China has no territorial ambitions and that America is an unreliable, if not treacherous, ally, Beijing hopes to wean these nations away from America and thus fatally weaken its political and military influence in the region.”¹²

Washington Post reporter, John Pomfret, on the subject of what the PRC believes is the real policy of the U.S. toward China in the Pacific wrote, “The United States does not want to see China strong and powerful, a belief that has united officials of many political persuasions.”¹³ And Shen Dingli, a renowned Chinese arms control expert stated, “The U.S. has been painted as a threat to Asian-Pacific security.”¹⁴

The conclusion from the above information is clear: China perceives that its hegemonic goals and security in the Pacific are being challenged by the United States. The result of this perception is a dangerous escalation of tension between two nuclear giants.

Political Ideology

The United States “by its very existence” is a strategic threat to the PRC. In 1989 the Chinese people revealed their “true aspirations” with the Tiananmen Square demonstrations. The entire world witnessed their failed attempt to free themselves from communism and embrace democracy. “We learned from survivors of the Soviet Union that it was the United States by its very existence that kept their hopes of freedom alive. Thus, while the Beijing regime is a threat to the United States, our nation by its very existence is a threat to Beijing.”

C. BUSH ADMINISTRATION POLICY ACTIONS REGARDING CHINA

Excluding mistakes concerning so-called constructive engagement, the Bush policy on China was, in reality, quite direct and congruent with U.S. national interest:

1. The administration fully realized that the PRC was here to stay and maintained a straightforward China policy predicated on national interest and geopolitical reality.
2. The Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Exports Controls (COCOM),¹⁶ the system of export controls utilized by the U.S. to insure that Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) were not marketed to rogue states, remained intact.
3. Members of the U.S. armed forces were strictly forbidden to associate with officers and officials of the PLA.
4. President Bush made the policy decision not to visit China during his tenure in office as a signal of his displeasure with the events at Tiananmen Square. Bush also made the policy decision not to invite PRC leader, Jiang Zemin, to the White House.
5. President Bush continued the U.S. policy of support for Taiwan and underscored this policy by authorizing the shipment of 150 F-16 fighter aircraft to Taipei.

D. CLINTON ADMINISTRATION POLICY ACTIONS REGARDING CHINA

As the following information attests, the China policy of the Clinton-Gore White House was tantamount to a complete reversal of the policy followed by the previous Bush administration. In fact, the actions of the Clinton administration toward the PRC could not have been more favorable to Communist Chinese interests than if the policy had been formulated by the Ministry of State Security (MSS). The record of the administration speaks for itself:

1. As a result of the massacre of pro-democracy demonstrators by PRC troops at Tiananmen Square, world democracies refused to give legitimacy to the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). But thanks to the leadership of the world's most powerful democracy, the CCP's political and social misdeeds were forgotten when Al Gore shared a "champagne toast with Premier Li Peng in the spring of 1997"¹⁷ and President Clinton endorsed the Jiang government the following year.
2. Soon after taking office, the Clinton administration began the systematic dismantling of COCOM, a multinational agreement between the U.S. and its allies that restricted high-technology exports to China. This action opened a conduit for sensitive U.S. defense production equipment to be transferred to the PLA. Bill Gertz cited Clinton's breakdown of export controls as "one of the most serious national security betrayals committed during the eight years of his administration."¹⁸ "Along with National Security Advisor Samuel Berger, the Clinton-Gore administration stripped away national security export controls with a vengeance."¹⁹
3. The PRC gained unparalleled access to U.S. military-related technology when the White House transferred export license responsibility for this technology "from the security-minded State Department to the commercially minded Commerce Department, over both State and Defense objections."²⁰
4. Bill Clinton authorized the castration of regulations pertaining to the sale of High Performance Computers (HPCs) to the PRC. Also known as supercomputers, HPCs are state-of-the-art machines essential for numerous high-tech military applications. Between 1997 and the end of 1998, the U.S. sold over 600 HPCs to the Communist Chinese. Previous to this time period, "the PRC had virtually no HPCs."²¹

Because the U.S. cannot determine how and where the computers are actually being used by the PRC, it is quite possible that these supercomputers are being illegally utilized for the following applications: "upgrading and maintaining nuclear and chemical weapons; equipping mobile forces with high-technology weapons; building a modern fleet of combat and combat-support aircraft and submarines; conducting anti-submarine warfare; developing a reliable, accurate ballistic and cruise missile force; equalizing a battlefield with electronic or information warfare; and improving command, control, communications and intelligence capabilities."²²

5. Bill Clinton granted waivers that permitted U.S. satellite space launches on PRC rockets. These satellite launches eventually led to additional "technology transfers improving the reliability and accuracy of Chinese ballistic missiles"²³ — ballistic missiles which can be employed by the PRC to strike U.S. cities with nuclear weapons.

6. Since 1993, under the guise of “openness,” the Clinton administration has declassified volumes of data pertaining to the history of U.S. nuclear development programs. Beyond a doubt, this information has been exploited to the maximum by the PRC.²⁴
7. The Clinton administration actively solicited an ongoing exchange with The Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense (COSTIND). This commission is responsible for defense-related R&D, the procurement of military-related technology, and the development of military weapons. During the past three decades, COSTIND has “successfully developed an atomic bomb, a hydrogen bomb, intercontinental missiles and submarine missiles, telecommunications and weather satellites, and a four-stage rocket.”²⁵ The relationship of the Clinton-Gore administration vis-a-vis COSTIND has been one of an active working partner; that is, “the administration took the extraordinary step of actually seeking to work with COSTIND to help it acquire high technology.”²⁶ COSTIND’s “goal” in this Clinton-inspired working relationship pertained to the receipt of U.S. assistance in the development of “exotic weapons, including laser weapons, ultrahigh frequency weapons, ultrasonic wave weapons, stealth weapons, and electromagnetic guns.”²⁷
8. Due to the intervention of the Clinton administration, The China Ocean Shipping Company (COSCO), the PLA’s merchant marine division that specializes in providing arms to terrorist organizations and political tyrants, nearly obtained “access to the old Long Beach Naval Yard in Southern California. COSCO failed to move into the facility but did manage to lease a major facility in Vancouver, Canada.”²⁸
9. Clinton’s Department of Justice (DOJ) and his political appointee, Attorney General Janet Reno, failed to pursue known cases of Chinese arms sales to terrorist regimes. This deliberate lack of action by the DOJ “has meant millions of dollars poured right into the overseas accounts of top CCP/PLA leaders and their families.”²⁹ This twisted policy was not limited to the DOJ. Former CIA proliferation expert, Gordon Oehler, in a congressional hearing, testified that “the Clinton administration discouraged U.S. government professionals from reporting on illicit Chinese arms sales.”³⁰
10. The Clinton administration provided overt and covert military-to-military training in aspects of modern warfare that the PLA was known to be lacking. Information pertaining to the covert training is not available from open-source collection and remains classified. Flagrant examples by the Clinton administration of overt military-to-military training³¹ included:
 - showing senior PLA officers our most modern military facilities.
 - showing PLA air force officers one of our “Red Flag” exercises (similar to the Navy’s “Top Gun” school for fighter pilots).

- showing PLA officers a Marine amphibious landing exercise and providing a tour of a state-of-the art missile cruiser.
- giving the PLA chief of staff a tour of the Blue Ridge, the national military command center in the Pacific.
- escorting the PLA chief of staff around an American nuclear attack submarine.

In reaction to the information contained in the Clinton China Policy section above, Mr. Weinberger's question from the Cox Report is recalled: "Why would the administration so cavalierly endanger American security?"³² The answer to this question begins two decades earlier when Chinese intelligence decided to invest in the political careers of Bill Clinton and Al Gore.

III THE 1992 U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

*Illegal campaign contributions, Chinese spies,
and the compromise of U.S. national security*

A. THE RIADYS OF INDONESIA

In 1977 a wealthy Indonesian businessman, Mochtar Riady, unsuccessfully attempted to purchase the National Bank of Georgia. One of the U.S. middlemen associated with the failed purchase attempt was a broker named Jackson Stephens of Little Rock, Arkansas. Through Jackson Stephens, Mochtar Riady's son James was introduced to then-Arkansas Attorney General Bill Clinton. "Thus began a friendship that lasted 20 years and has spread a web of intrigue, financial corruption, and foreign influence into American government."¹

The Riadys of Jakarta, Indonesia, is a family of billionaire industrialists with ancestral roots in China's coastal province of Fujian. The nucleus of the Riady corporate operations is its Lippo Group. Lippo operations include international banking, the global movement of large sums of money and securities (of dubious legal origin), shopping centers, electronics, coal mining, insurance, major international construction and development projects, and numerous business transactions with various Asian governments.²

The patriarch of the Riady dynasty is Mochtar Riady, who is assisted in the running of his empire by his three sons, James, Andrew and Stephen. Due to Mochtar's advancing age and failing health, James assumed management of operations in Indonesia, and Stephen, in China and Hong Kong.

In 1984 James Riady and Jackson Stephens successfully negotiated the purchase of the largest bank in the state of Arkansas, Worthen Bank. James assumed the position of chief financial officer and hired as bank employees a cadre of Indonesian nationals loyal to Riady.

Within a year, under the new management of Riady and Stephens, Worthen incurred serious financial losses, which federal regulators attributed to acute financial mismanagement and high-risk market speculations by Stephens and Riady and to the granting of a series of sweetheart loans to companies owned or controlled by Stephens and Riady.

The actual financial losses to Worthen, which were in the tens of millions of dollars, also had serious political ramifications. Arkansas regulations and statutes permitted the banking industry to legally pass Worthen's losses to the state. Passing Worthen's catastrophic loss of Arkansas employees' pension funds to the state, however, would have effectively ended the political career of then-Governor Bill Clinton, political analysts have agreed, because it would have established him as a dangerous incompetent. Luckily for Clinton, the crisis was defused when Stephens kept the bank operational with a personal deposit of \$32 million,³ bailing out Worthen as well as Bill Clinton.

In the spring of 1992, Clinton was in trouble again, desperately needing money for a make-or-break presidential primary campaign in New York. This time Clinton was bailed out by James Riady's \$3.5 million bank letter of credit. But Clinton's association with the Riadys is considerably more complex than a couple of bailouts. Many of Clinton's Arkansas cohorts have enjoyed the largesse of the Riady payroll: Webster Hubble and Joseph Giroir, both former law partners of Hillary Clinton; Mark Grobmyer; and former White House aide Mark Middleman.

In the summer of 1992, Clinton was in yet another financial bind, urgently needing money to be competitive in certain key states for that fall's U.S. presidential election. Once again, Clinton returned to the Riady money well for campaign cash. And once again, James Riady came through for Bill Clinton, with a contribution of \$600,000 that was given to Democratic state parties where the election was a toss-up. This marked the third time that Riady money saved Clinton's political skin during a critical period: "Undeniably Riady's funding played a key role in Clinton's election to the presidency: the Clinton-Gore ticket ultimately won five of the six state races where Riady money played a factor."⁴ Riady money later picked up \$200,000 in expenses associated with the Clinton-Gore inaugural parties.⁵

B. CHINA RESOURCES AND THE RIADYS

In 1995 the Indonesian real estate market dropped 40% and continued in a downward spiral. Heavily invested in real estate and banking, the Riadys found their empire in serious financial jeopardy. Only the timely intervention of fresh capital from the Riadys' partner company, China Resources, saved the Riadys from financial ruin.

The Thompson Report revealed the startling information that China Resources and the China Travel Service, another Riady partner, are "government-owned companies that accommodate or serve as an extension of Chinese military intelligence."⁶

Riady connections to Chinese intelligence are documented by the following information presented by the CIA to a Senate Investigation Committee:

James and Mochtar Riady have had a long-term relationship with a Chinese intelligence agency. The relationship is based on mutual benefit, with the Riadys receiving assistance in finding business opportunities in exchange for large sums of money and other help. Although the relationship appears based on business interest, the Committee understands that the Chinese intelligence agency seeks to locate and develop relationships with information collectors, particularly with close association to the U.S. government.⁷

Nicholas Eftimiades explained that this exchange of services between Chinese intelligence and information collectors illustrates the Chinese concept of *guanxi*: “One example of behavior peculiar to Chinese society and government is the use of personal contacts or *guanxi* networks in daily life. Personal contacts are a reasonable universal means of conducting business, in the intelligence field and elsewhere.”⁸ The *quid pro quo* between the Riadys and Chinese intelligence is quite straightforward. The Riadys act as agents for Chinese intelligence in the collection of sensitive U.S. government information on American intelligence, foreign policy, national security operations, and foreign policy decisions regarding the PRC. In return, Chinese intelligence awards the Riadys lucrative business contracts in the PRC — *guanxi* in its classic form.

C. THE OVAL OFFICE AND THE RIADYS’ POUND OF FLESH

When Bill Clinton and Al Gore began their first term in the White House, they entered the Oval Office carrying a heavy load of Riady baggage:

1. In 1985 then-Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton was financed by China Resources, a previously identified front for Chinese intelligence, to a Lippo-organized trip to Hong Kong. Accompanying Clinton on this trip was John Huang, a Riady employee who was later identified by the FBI as a Chinese spy.

In 1989 then-Tennessee U.S. Senator Al Gore was financed by John Huang and Maria Hsia, later identified by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as a Chinese spy, to a trip to Hong Kong, Indonesia, and Taiwan. The purpose of the Taiwan segment of the excursion was to introduce Gore to the monks and priests at the Hsi Lai Buddhist Temple headquarters. This meeting was the beginning of a long and illegal financial relationship among Gore, Hsia, and the temple. Acting on specific orders of the PRC, Hsia assured Gore at this time that she would arrange for her associates to “play a leadership role in your presidential race.”⁹

In light of this stunning information, the question now arises: What was the connection between the 1985 Clinton trip to Asia with John Huang and the 1989 Gore trip to Asia with John Huang?

To answer this question, consider the astounding circumstances connected with these two trips: First, in 1985 then-Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton was a politically ambitious, up-and-coming politician. In 1989 then-Tennessee Senator Al Gore was a politically ambitious, up-and-coming politician. Second, at different time periods, both men were escorted to Asia by the same Chinese spy, John Huang. Third, both men came together to form the 1992 Clinton-Gore ticket that won the primaries and general elections. It is now known that their election campaign was heavily funded with illegal campaign cash from the PRC, channeled, in part, through John Huang, the Lippo Group, and the Riady partner company, China Resources. Also, the Clinton-Gore receipt of illegal Chinese funds went undetected until 1996 when a deposed John Huang testified about the role of Chinese money in the Clinton campaign and in the Democratic Party.¹⁰ In light of the facts presented above, a plausible argument can be presented that supports this conclusion: In the 1980s, Chinese intelligence talent spotted and later co-opted two ambitious and rising politicians, Bill Clinton and Al Gore.

2. The Riady family, its associates, and executives at Riady companies donated a total of \$1,050,000 in illegal funds to the Clinton-Gore campaign, the DNC, and key Democratic state parties. This sum established the Riady network as the largest donor to the Clinton-Gore ticket in 1992. And Riady-tainted money significantly contributed to securing the 1992 election for Bill Clinton and Al Gore.
3. The Riadys were active agents of the PRC and its related intelligence services. In 1997, during the course of the Thompson hearings, the question arose regarding the connection between the Riadys and PRC officials. According to documented testimony, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) claimed that almost all the Riadys' joint ventures in China are "with local, regional, and central governments in China. Lippo has substantial interests in China.... about US\$2 billion in the Riadys' ancestral province of Fujian alone.... Lippo has provided concessionary-rate loans to finance many [large-scale public-works] projects in key [Communist] Party members' home areas."¹¹

Examination of the evidence presented in this section demands the conclusion that the Riadys did not contribute huge sums of money to Clinton and Gore because they liked their position on gays in the military. The Riadys had successfully co-opted Clinton and Gore with Communist Chinese cash and fully expected a sizeable return on their investment. The pound of flesh that the Riadys demanded and received for this investment was the placement of their agent, John Huang, in a U.S. government position through which he could collect top-secret economic and political information for the Riadys and the PRC.

IV THE 1996 U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

*More illegal campaign contributions, more Chinese spies,
and more compromise of U.S. national security*

A. THE BAG MEN: JOHN HUANG, JOHNNIE CHUNG, AND CHARLIE TRIE

In *The China Threat*, Bill Gertz unequivocally stated that “the key figures in the Clinton-Gore fund-raising scandals are well-known, all of them — John Huang, Johnnie Chung, Charlie Trie, Maria Hsia — were used by the Chinese, indirectly and directly, to influence the 1996 Clinton-Gore reelection campaign and gain access to top officials in the administration. They funneled Chinese government cash to the Democratic Party to the tune of some \$1.2 million. Of that money, hundreds of thousands of dollars were illegal foreign contributions.”¹

In late 1995 James Ring Adams of the *American Spectator* became aware of a close association among Bill Clinton, John Huang, the Riadys, and their Lippo financial network. “Writing that ‘it might all turn out to be perfectly aboveboard, but a democracy allows for scrutiny as an antidote to cronyism,’ James Ring Adams had not quite grasped the magnitude of the scandal that would later become known as Chinagate. For what Adams did not know, but the FBI already knew, was that Huang was a communist spy.”²

John Huang: The Riadys’ Man in the U.S. Government

On personal and security-record forms provided by John Huang to the U.S. government, he indicated that he had been born on April 14, 1945, in Fujian, China’s coastal province that is home to the Riady family dynasty. The son of a Nationalist Chinese military official, Huang and his family immigrated to Taiwan after the Communists successfully defeated the Nationalists in 1949. A gifted linguist, Huang speaks fluent English and the major dialects of the Chinese language.

In 1969 Huang left Taiwan to attend the University of Connecticut, after which he accepted an entry-level banking position based in Washington, D.C.

His language skills earned him the role as the bank’s primary representative for visiting Chinese businessmen who had direct ties to the Chinese government. Later, after accepting a position of greater responsibility with another banking firm, Huang traveled to Communist China for meetings with officials of the Bank of China.³

The year 1980 brought two events that would dramatically alter John Huang's life. First, while attending a seminar in Little Rock, Arkansas, he was introduced to James and Mochtar Riady. Second, he accepted employment with Union Planters Bank of Memphis, Tennessee, a bank that maintained a business relationship with LippoBank and other Riady business interests.⁴ After approximately one year with the bank, the Riadys hired Huang, who was now a naturalized American citizen, posted him in Hong Kong, and placed him in various banking positions. One such position was director of a Riady-managed bank, the Worthen Bank of Little Rock, Arkansas,⁵ during which tenure Huang made frequent business trips between Hong Kong and Little Rock.

In 1988 John Huang emerged as a political fundraiser. He and his associate, Maria Hsia, previously identified as a PRC agent, organized the April 22, 1988 Democratic Senatorial Committee fundraiser in the California home of James Riady.⁶ That year Huang and Hsia also raised campaign money for the Dukakis for President campaign and the reelection campaigns of numerous Democratic members of the House and Senate.

No further evidence on Huang's political fundraising activities surfaces until the 1992 election cycle. The Thompson Report verified that Huang directed a \$50,000 check from a Riady front company known as Hip Hing Holdings to be sent to the DNC Victory Fund. Several weeks later Huang received from Indonesia a \$50,000 reimbursement check for the Victory Fund check.⁷ The receipt of this check by the DNC Victory Fund was the beginning of a mass of illegal Riady campaign funds to the Democrats. Soon thereafter, the Riadys pumped hundreds of thousands of dollars into 1992 Democratic election initiatives, making them the largest campaign donors to the Democrats in that election year.

All available evidence supports the hypothesis that the Riadys were never serious about achieving any genuine commercial success in the United States. Their U.S. business interests, all managed by John Huang, never turned a profit; rather, they lost significant amounts of money. Any astute businessman knows that a business is a profit-maximizing, cost-minimizing institution. Yet the Riadys and John Huang maintained business ventures in the U.S. that, by all accounts, were failing. Why? "Current evidence indicates that Huang's 'real job' in the United States was overseeing the Riadys' political and financial investments in the Democratic Party in general, and Governor Clinton in particular."⁸

If John Huang were playing football rather than babysitting the Riadys' investment in Bill Clinton and the Democratic Party, he would be referred to as a man in motion — because, this man in motion was about to make the jump from being the "Riadys' man in America to their man in the American government."⁹

In January 1994, John Huang received an interim top-secret clearance “without background checks by the FBI or the State Department’s Office of Security — a strict requirement for someone born in a foreign country.”¹⁰ “This clearance was issued without the obligatory federal background check under the ‘pretext’ that Commerce Secretary Ron Brown needed his services urgently.”¹¹ According to information received by the Thompson Committee, John Huang was the first consultant in Commerce Department history to receive a top-secret security clearance. During Huang’s tenure at the Commerce Department, he received over 109 classified CIA briefings — briefings that surely were of great interest to the Riadys and their intelligence controllers in the PRC.

Larry Klayman of Judicial Watch, in a civil suit against the Commerce Department, has charged that John Huang “used his position in the U.S. government to help Lippo Group obtain billion-dollar business deals in China and organize trade missions to Asia that were simply a cover for fund-raising activities on behalf of Clinton’s 1996 re-election campaign.”¹²

Many unanswered questions remain regarding the granting of John Huang’s security clearance and what Huang did with the classified information he acquired while holding this clearance. In 1997 Gerald Solomon (R-NY), Chairman of the House Rules Committee, ordered a Department of Commerce investigation into the matter and received the following answer: “We now know that during the 1996 campaign Huang was actively seeking campaign funds for the DNC from Chinese and other foreigners who have ties to organized criminal syndicates (Triads), narcotics trafficking, gambling, prostitution, the Chinese Military, and all of Communist China’s intelligence services.”¹³ Regarding Huang’s use of classified information, Solomon said, “I have received reports from government sources that say there are electronic intercepts which provide evidence confirming that John Huang committed economic espionage and breached our national security by passing classified information to his former employer, the Lippo Group.”¹⁴

John Huang received a security clearance in January 1994, but still had not been appointed to an important government post for which the Riadys had been lobbying since the 1992 Clinton-Gore election victory. Finally, in the spring of 1994, an event occurred which the Riadys parlayed into the realization of their greatest ambition: the insertion of their agent, John Huang, into a federal post that would give him access to vital U.S. political and economic intelligence.

Associate Attorney General Webster Hubbell, Hillary Clinton's former partner in the Rose Law firm in Little Rock, was in serious trouble. Appointed to the third highest position at the Department of Justice (DOJ) by Bill Clinton, Hubbell was forced to resign that position after being convicted of stealing from clients and Rose Law. Facing the reality of a prison term, Hubbell agreed to cooperate with Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr's Whitewater investigations. Hubbell also agreed to provide Starr with information on the Clintons' Arkansas business dealings in exchange for Starr's recommendation of leniency at Hubbell's sentence hearing. The Clintons were in a panic because Hubbell's testimony had the potential of leading to criminal indictments against them.

In the summer of 1994, Hubbell was broke, unemployed, buried in debt, and on his way to prison. He desperately needed money, and the Clintons desperately needed Hubbell's silence with federal investigators. Once again Riady money rescued the Clintons in the eleventh hour of a crisis. Lippo Group paid Hubbell more than \$600,000 over a nine-month period for a make-work consulting position. Prior to Hubbell's conviction, he never earned more than \$300,000 a year in his entire career. *Washington Post* reporter Michael Kelly stated, "Perhaps the \$600,000 was not hush money to the sole witness who could, perhaps, personally implicate Mrs. Clinton for involvement in fraud and perjury."¹⁵

The events following Hubbell's make-work Lippo position are a matter of public record: Hubbell did not cooperate with federal investigators on the Whitewater investigations; Hubbell never told investigators what work he did for the Riadys to earn the money he was paid; and John Huang was appointed deputy assistant secretary for international economic policy after receiving \$900,000 in severance pay from Lippo.

In *Year of the Rat*, Timperlake and Triplett provided an excellent analysis of the situation described above when they wrote:

The Clintons expended much effort, and the Riadys spent much cash, to get John Huang his job at the Department of Commerce. The Clintons got value for their effort in the form of Lippo-financed payoffs to Webb Hubbell. The Riadys got value for their money in the form of economic intelligence forwarded to them — and, in all likelihood, through them to their associates in Chinese intelligence — by Huang.¹⁶

In September 1995, Bill Clinton transferred John Huang from the Commerce Department to the Democratic National Committee (DNC). Now with the title of vice financial chairman, Huang was to assume the responsibility of filling the DNC coffers with big money contributions as quickly as possible. DNC officials made serious attempts to distance themselves from Huang and his fund-raising activities, knowing that the Riadys, operating through Huang, planned to utilize "business leaders from East Asia as a vehicle to raise dollars from a fresh source for the DNC."¹⁷

The Committee on Government Reform and Oversight clearly spelled out federal regulation pertaining to campaign contributions:

Federal election laws are designed so that those who are involved in the process of funding our election system are citizens or residents with a stake in the United States' system of democratic government. Federal laws are also designed to provide full disclosure to the American people about who is funding candidates for public office. U.S. election laws do not allow for contributions from foreign sources. When the laws governing our elections are broken, the very system designed to govern our free elections is threatened. If money is given illegally, that can, in and of itself, change the outcome in any given election.
18

In other words, if Huang's business leaders from East Asia were not U.S. citizens or permanent residents, a fact that is 99% probable, receipt of their campaign donations was a clear violation of U.S. election laws. And violations of U.S. election laws could translate into jail time for convicted offenders.

The Clinton-Gore reelection campaign and the DNC urgently needed big cash donations in 1995. And John Huang, the man in motion and master fundraiser, came through with the big bucks. According to the *Los Angeles Times*, Huang and his associate, Charlie Trie, collected the following sums of money between November 1995 and July 1996: ¹⁹

November 1995	\$ 30,000
December 1995	\$ 100,000
February 1996	\$ 1,000,000
April 1996	\$ 140,000
May 1996	\$ 600,000
June 1996	\$ 90,000
July 1996	\$ 700,000

This was a staggering sum of money indeed. The only problem was that the bulk of these campaign contributions, as well as many others, were illegal. A DNC press release stated that "as of the end of June 1997 the DNC had returned \$2.8 million, 80% of which was raised by John Huang and Charlie Trie." ²⁰ It is pertinent to note that these monies were returned only after Clinton and Gore had the timely use of the funds, had been reelected, and were sitting comfortably in the White House.

The events detailed above provide for an interesting quid pro quo analysis:

- Fact: Bill Clinton arranged for John Huang to receive a top-secret security clearance without the benefit of the obligatory background check
- Fact: Huang used his top-secret clearance to obtain classified U.S. political and economic information, which he promptly provided to the Riadys and the PRC.
- Fact: Clinton later appointed Huang to a position at the DNC, in which he was tasked with raising money for the Clinton-Gore 1996 reelection campaign.
- Fact: As vice financial chairman of the DNC, Huang became a conduit for large sums of illegal PRC cash into the Clinton-Gore coffers.

These facts represent a classic case of Clinton/PRC quid pro quo: The PRC, through their agents Huang and Riady, obtained U.S. intelligence information and Bill Clinton got campaign cash.

Johnnie Chung: The Hustler and Cutout

Johnnie Chung was a down-and-out California businessman, hustler, and DNC fundraiser who also functioned as a cutout for Chinese intelligence. General Ji Shengde, director of the Second Department of the PLA, funneled \$300,000 into the bank account of Johnnie Chung through his subordinate, Lt. Colonel Liu Chao-ying. Chung was instructed by Liu to utilize the funds to aid the Clinton-Gore 1996 reelection campaign.

Lt. Colonel Liu, the daughter of senior PLA officer General Liu Huaqing, was educated at COSTIND's National Defense Technology University in China, which is known to the U.S. intelligence community as the PRC's espionage academy for high-tech military intelligence. Liu is also a graduate of the Chinese People's University in Beijing, a finishing school for selected individuals being groomed as future officials in the Communist Party.²¹ According to information contained in a 1997 Department of Commerce affidavit in support of a federal search warrant, Liu worked for a Hong Kong unit of China Aerospace. This unit's primary directive was the acquisition of U.S. high technology for the Chinese Ministry of Defense (MOD). In previous positions at China Aerospace, Liu assisted in the marketing of missile and other defense technologies to Chinese client states. U.S. counterintelligence agents have stated that Liu made covert trips to the U.S in order to obtain sensitive American technology.²²

The *New York Times* reported that Johnnie Chung told Department of Justice investigators that "he had given the Democrats nearly \$100,000 that came from the People's Liberation Army."²³ Chung also told investigators that he had received the funds from Liu Chao-ying and that she had informed him that the money was from the PLA. Liu had also told Chung that her father, General Liu Huaqing, was the senior official on the central military commission of the PLA.

Chung's testimony to the DOJ was of monumental importance. Substantiated by supporting documents, this testimony represented the first solid evidence of illegal Chinese cash being funneled to the DNC. Initially, the PRC government denied Chung's admission. Several days later, however, officials reversed the original denial and confirmed that "a top general's spy-trained daughter funneled illegal campaign cash to the Democratic National Committee."²⁴

Once again, the question of quid pro quo arises. In this instance, Chung's donations were apparently designed to influence the Clinton administration to take a positive position vis-a-vis COSTIND. This conclusion is based on two facts: the close connection of Chung's handler, Lt. Colonel Liu Chao-ying, to COSTIND and the timing of the Clinton White House to promptly enact policy decisions favorable to COSTIND.

Charlie Trie: A Fish at the Bottom of the Sea

All available evidence suggests that Charlie Trie was a classic case of what is known as a "chun di eu," MSS tradecraft jargon for a fish at the bottom of the sea. In *Chinese Intelligence Operations*, Nicholas Eftimiades stated, "These are individuals recruited as espionage agents who will not be activated until a later date."²⁵

China-born Charlie Trie, a close associate of Johnnie Chung and Liu Chao-ying, owned a restaurant in Little Rock, Arkansas, which was frequented by Bill Clinton. As a result of Clinton's frequent visits to the restaurant, Trie was successful in cultivating a close relationship with Clinton. The friendship between Trie and Clinton was so well developed that Trie referred to Clinton as "Lao Ke," a Chinese word connoting deep familiarity.²⁶

When Bill Clinton assumed the presidency in 1993, the now-activated sleeper agent, Charlie Trie, rode on Clinton's coat tails to Washington. Once in Washington, Trie established himself as a political fundraiser for Clinton and Democratic Party interests. The Thompson Report documented that later, in March of 1996, Charlie Trie deposited approximately \$500,000 into the Presidential Legal Defense Trust.²⁷ The Clintons created this trust to solicit private funds for paying off their considerable legal bills. On the same day in March that Trie made his contribution to the Clinton defense trust, he passed White House aide Mark Middleton a high-priority letter to be delivered to Clinton. In this letter Trie warned Clinton not to interfere in the internal dispute between China and Taiwan or the U.S. would be risking war with the PRC.²⁸

The Trie letter communicated two clear and direct messages to Clinton. First, the PRC would take direct action against the U.S. if the Clinton administration ever acted to implement its policy to support Taiwan against the PRC. Second, Clinton must cease and desist regarding the Taiwan issue or face a discontinuance of financial contributions. Clinton instructed the National Security Council to draft a reply, which stated that “the U.S. had no hostile intentions to the PRC.”²⁹ In actuality, this response to a hostile and threatening letter from the PRC translated into a reversal of the U.S. commitment to support Taiwan.

Of particular interest in the analysis of the Trie letter is the fact that the President of the United States “had the National Security Council respond to a letter from a restaurant owner.”³⁰ This incident helps substantiate this report’s charge that a co-opted Bill Clinton was maintaining an influence-for-cash symbiotic relationship with the PRC.

The source of Charlie Trie’s cash appears to have been provided by two individuals who maintained direct and indirect ties to the Chinese intelligence apparatus, Tomy Winata and Ng Lapseng. Winata, described as a billionaire businessman who specialized in running front companies for Chinese military intelligence, provided Trie with \$200,000 for the Clinton legal defense fund.

A business associate of Liu Chao-ying, Winata is also known to investigators as having supplied Johnny Chung with large sums of money for assisting Clinton’s 1996 reelection bid.

Charlie Trie’s second source of funds was Macao criminal-syndicate member Ng Lapseng. Described as a major player in the Asian brothel business, Ng funneled a minimum of \$2 million into the Clinton-Gore political campaigns. Through Ng’s efforts, money that was generated in Asian houses of prostitution eventually made its way to the Clinton-Gore White House.³¹ The Burton House Government Reform and Oversight Committee documented that Ng Lapseng was a guest at the White House at least a dozen times and sat next to President Bill Clinton at a campaign fundraiser.³² The Thompson Committee also investigated Ng and discovered that he had deposited over \$1.2 million in Charlie Trie’s bank accounts. Trie then laundered this \$1.2+ million through cutouts so that the DNC and the Clinton legal defense fund could spend the now-sanitized funds.³³

A close partner of Ng in his prostitution rackets is Chinese agent and DNC contributor, Ted Sioeng. In addition to Sioeng’s activities with pimps, prostitutes, and the DNC, he has been identified as having ties to Cambodian drug lord Theng Bunma.³⁴ Theng maintains a close association with the PRC and has traveled to the U.S. on two occasions since Bill Clinton entered the Oval Office. The real question pertaining to Theng focuses on the fact that he was able to secure an entry visa to the U.S., even though the State Department knew that Theng was an international narcotics trafficker. When Theng arrived in Washington, he suddenly vanished and the Clinton administration has never “been able or willing to explain his whereabouts.”³⁵

In addition to buying influence in the Clinton White House, Charlie Trie's cash was used to purchase U.S.-based business fronts for PRC interests. In testimony before Congress in March 2000, Clinton's buddy admitted that he used his front companies when he "shipped equipment for the production of biological warfare agents to a facility in the PRC suspected of biowarfare production."³⁶ This equipment, which can be used to make deadly agents such as botulism toxin and anthrax spores, was shipped to the PRC shortly after Clinton and Gore entered the White House in 1993.

The information documented in this section is another example of the PRC's successful intelligence penetration of the Clinton White House and the subsequent payment of cash for political influence that was used to serve PRC interests.

B. THE BAG LADY: MARIA HSIA, AL GORE, AND THE BUDDHIST TEMPLE

Taiwan-born Maria Lynn Hsia immigrated to the United States in 1973 and nine years later became a naturalized U.S. citizen. A successful and ambitious businesswoman, Hsia was identified by the FBI and CIA as "an agent for the Chinese government."³⁷

CIA testimony provided to the Thompson Commission also told of a working relationship between Hsia, John Huang, and Ted Sioeng, the purpose of which was to "identify non-U.S. citizens who might contribute money to Democratic causes."³⁸

Although Maria Hsia did not possess a law degree, she operated a thriving business in California that specialized in obtaining permanent U.S. residency (green cards) for Chinese immigrants. A skillful networker and lobbyist, she often utilized her contacts with Democratic congressmen to intercede with U.S. immigration authorities on behalf of her clients. As payment for these political favors, Hsia used her contacts in the Asian community to obtain campaign contributions.

In 1988 Al Gore became associated with Maria Hsia and John Huang in a campaign-contribution and money-laundering conspiracy that remained active for nearly ten years. Maria Hsia organized numerous political fundraisers from which illegal donations from the Hsi Lai Buddhist Temple in Hacienda Heights, California, were deposited into DNC bank accounts. During that ten-year period, hundreds of thousands of overseas dollars were illegally funneled into the American political process.³⁹

The operational mechanism of this scheme usually involved impoverished Buddhist nuns and monks functioning as straw donors of temple funds to the DNC. Hsia instructed the monks and nuns to write DNC campaign contribution checks, and the checks were promptly covered by funds from Hsi Lai Temple officials — money that was obtained by an unholy mix of illegal “overseas funds and U.S. charitable contributions”⁴⁰ — money the misappropriations of which constitute numerous felonious violations of Internal Revenue Service (IRS) codes and Federal Election Commission (FEC) regulations.

In April 1996, Hsia laundered more than \$100,000 through the temple treasury in a now-infamous fundraiser hosted by Al Gore. Thompson Committee investigators verified that during the 1995-96 election cycle, nearly \$115,000 was laundered by Hsi Lai for Democratic candidates, and \$116,500 of the laundered funds was applied to the Clinton-Gore 1996 reelection campaign.⁴¹ In return, Hsia received Gore’s support for U.S. immigration policies that benefited Hsi Lai and her immigration business, which focused on obtaining green cards for temple members.⁴¹

U.S. intelligence agents provided Senator Thompson with information about an incident pertaining to Maria Hsia that raises more questions than it answers. Surveillance operations and electronic intercept information connected Hsia’s immigration consulting activities with Chinese government officials. Some obvious questions surface in light of this evidence: “Why would the PRC government want to pay for immigrant advice in the United States? What is so important about these individuals that the PRC would pay Maria Hsia to help get them into the United States? Why can’t they come in through the normal U.S. visa process?”⁴³

Unfortunately, the Thompson Commission did not provide an answer to these questions. And a careful analysis of the known evidence pertaining to this matter only generates another question: Was the Hsi Lai Temple, in actuality, a vehicle for smuggling Chinese intelligence agents into the United States?”

Later FBI director, Louis J. Freeh, and lead prosecutor of the Chinagate case, Charles G. La Bella, “entreated Attorney General Janet Reno to appoint an independent counsel for the purpose of investigating potential criminal behavior on the part of Vice President Albert Gore, Jr. related to political fund-raising.”⁴⁴ Janet Reno refused!

C. OTHER SIGNIFICANT PLAYERS: PAULINE KANCHANALAK AND BERNARD SCHWARTZ

Pauline Kanchanalak is a Thai national of Chinese ethnicity who was linked to the PLA. Working through straw donors and cutouts, she helped launder over \$700,000 in illegal overseas cash to the DNC and various Democratic Party reelection campaigns.⁴⁵

The quid pro quo in the Kanchanalak case was the trading of cash for access to the White House. The Thompson Report documented that Kanchanalak visited the White House a minimum of 33 times.⁴⁶ She used her Oval Office access to arrange a White House meeting between CP Group and Bill Clinton, the purpose of which was to provide CP with the opportunity to lobby Clinton for increased U.S. high-technology exports to the PRC.

CP Group of Thailand was no ordinary company. Ostensibly a foreign investment corporation, CP functioned as economic policy advisors for the Chinese government.⁴⁷ Unconfirmed reports mention that CP Group also maintained commercial ties with Middle Eastern states involved in international terrorism.

Bernard Schwartz, president of Loral Space & Communications Ltd. (Loral) was a major money machine for Democratic interests. Between 1993 and 1996, Schwartz donated more than “\$2.2 million to the Clinton-Gore ticket, Democratic candidates, and Democratic causes.”⁴⁸ Larry Klayman, in a Judicial Watch legal proceeding, stated that Schwartz had “secured favorable treatment for Loral by paying bribes in excess of \$1,460,000 to the Democratic National Committee (DNC) and other organizations affiliated with the Democratic Party.”⁴⁹

The favorable treatment to which Larry Klayman was referring pertained to a series of high-technology waivers granted to Loral by the Clinton administration. These bought-and-paid-for waivers allowed Loral to export and launch commercial communications satellites from China.⁵⁰ Before a satellite could be successfully launched, however, Chinese satellite delivery rockets required technological improvements.

Eventually these requisite technological improvements were provided by Loral and Hughes Space and Communications. However, as Loral and Hughes assisted the Chinese in this missile modernization process, they “provided — without proper authorization — technological insights crucial for launches of ballistic missiles and satellites to engineers working for a Chinese aerospace company.”⁵¹

The PRC, thanks to Loral, Hughes, and Bill Clinton, now have more reliable intercontinental ballistic missiles — the same intercontinental missiles that can carry nuclear warheads to U.S. cities. Subsequent intelligence investigations into the Loral-Hughes technology transfer determined that the aerospace firm receiving the technology transfers was the employer of Lt. Colonel Liu Chao-ying.⁵²

In 1998 Charles La Bella urged Attorney General Janet Reno to include Bill Clinton in a criminal probe into the incident described above. La Bella was justifiably alarmed by the connection between Schwartz’s record-high donations to the DNC and the Clinton waivers to Loral for PRC missile technology transfers. Reno refused!⁵³

An analysis of the information detailed above and in the Clinton China Policy section of this report supports the following conclusion: The Clinton administration recklessly granted waivers, approved sensitive technology export licenses, and neutered American export controls in another pathological quid pro quo scheme of PRC cash for U.S. technology.

V CONCLUSION

Sections I-IV of this report make a concentrated effort to support the position that Chinese intelligence succeeded in a massive penetration of the Clinton-Gore White House. The confirmation of this fact is particularly significant to this report's thesis, because a Chinese intelligence success automatically translates into a U.S. counter-intelligence failure. With this point now firmly established, it is pertinent at this juncture to examine the reasons why U.S. counterintelligence watchdogs failed to prevent this failure.

A careful analysis of the available information on Chinagate demands an obvious conclusion: the acquisition of U.S. high technology was the ultimate goal of the PRC. Each and every action taken by the PRC and their agents had a single motivation — high technology. PRC campaign contributions, bribes, payoffs, hush money, and influence operations were all designed to compromise selected politicians to assist in this endeavor. It is hardly a coincidence that the Chinagate fund-raisers, all of them, maintained direct links with Communist Chinese officials and intelligence operatives who were directly involved in the acquisition of U.S. military technology.

PRC officials are convinced that U.S. military and dual-use technology is critical to the future of China's armed forces. Accordingly, PRC military strategy has made a dramatic shift from dependence on a colossal land-based army to a reliance on a smaller, more mobile military with sophisticated technology and high-tech weaponry. PRC policymakers have demonstrated a strong desire to acquire the crown jewels of U.S. technology in order to facilitate China's transition to high-tech military reliance. From nuclear weapons information and high-performance computers to anti-satellite laser capabilities and telecommunications networks, all sophisticated U.S. defense technology appears to be coveted by the Communist Chinese.

As mentioned above, China wanted high tech! The question facing PRC officials was how to get it. This presented a formidable challenge, for the desired technology was restricted and could not be easily obtained. A strategy needed to be implemented and developed. For this strategy to work, however, the PRC would need a little help from their friends. And the PRC found this help from their friends, Bill Clinton and Al Gore.

Clinton and Gore had been talent-spotted by Chinese intelligence initially in the 1980s. At the time, both men had unwittingly proven themselves to be excellent candidates for long-term agents of influence: They shared an “ideological affinity for China’s supposedly progressive brand of communism,”¹ and both men were known to be for sale...for a price! And, as detailed in this report, China paid their price on numerous occasions. Clinton and Gore, for their part, gave Beijing carte blanche and a guarantee that its high-tech collection operations would proceed uninterrupted during the administration’s watch.

U.S. counterintelligence assessments were supported by the administration’s actions shortly after Clinton and Gore assumed the White House throne. In order to protect their ongoing operation with Chinese intelligence, the Clinton administration took dramatic steps to castrate the counterintelligence mechanism. First, they asked all U.S. attorneys to tender their resignations. This action gave the administration absolute control over federal prosecutorial machinery in every U.S. judicial district. Clinton then installed Janet Reno as attorney general to ensure that any investigations into PRC intelligence operations were promptly derailed. To accomplish that assignment, Reno further corrupted an already corrupt Justice Department and blocked any request from the FBI.

The counterintelligence watchdogs at CIA and NSA were effectively neutered when Clinton lackeys were placed in strategic positions through which they could sabotage any serious investigations into Chinese intelligence penetrations. Despite the fact that these agencies were well aware of the successful hostile intelligence activities, they had been effectively checked from any type of positive action. The message from the White House was clear and direct: Counterintelligence investigations and operations against PRC intelligence initiatives were verboten.

Bottom Line: William Jefferson Clinton and Albert Gore, Jr. are un-indicted political felons who belonged in the Big House, not the White House.

NOTES

Section I

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- 3 Larry Klayman, "Treason is the Reason," www.judicialwatch.org.
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- 8 *The Washington Weekly*, June 21, 1999.
- 9 www.worldnetdaily.com, Dec. 21, 1999.
- 10 U.S. Senator Orrin Hatch (R-UT), televised presidential campaign speech, January 24, 2000.
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- 15 *The Washington Weekly*, August 9, 1999.
- 16 Kenneth E. deGraffenreid (ed.), *The Cox Report* (Regnery Publishing, Inc., 1999), Overview.
- 17 Eftimiades, 33.
- 18 China's preeminent civilian intelligence collection agency is the Guojia Anquan Bu, or Ministry of State Security (MSS). It was formed in June 1983 by combining the espionage, counterintelligence, and security functions of the Ministry of Public Security (MPS), and the investigation departments of the Chinese Communist Party central committee. The organizational structure of the MSS indicates that the agency runs a wide range of administrative and functional operations both domestically and overseas. (Source of definition: Nicholas Eftimiades, *Chinese Intelligence Operations*, 17)
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- 27 *The Washington Weekly*, May 31, 1999.
- 28 Caspar Weinberger, *The Cox Report*, Forward.
- 29 deGraffenreid, Editor's Introduction.
- 30 The word *spinmeister* is a political euphemism for a liar.
- 31 Bill Gertz, *The China Threat: How the People's Republic Targets America* (Regnery Publishers, Inc., 2000), Introduction.
- 32 Weinberger, Forward.
- 33 Gertz, 200.
- 34 Weinberger, Forward.

Section II

- 1 Rep. Traficant (D-OH), address to the U.S. House of Representatives, October 3, 2000.
- 2 Bill Gertz, *The China Threat: How the People's Republic Targets America* (Regnery Publishing, Inc., 2000), 199.
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- 4 *Ibid.*, xiv.
- 5 *Ibid.*, xiii.
- 6 Gertz, 195-196.
- 7 *New York Times*, March 22, 1996.
- 8 Gertz, 195.
- 9 *Ibid.*, 49.
- 10 Peter Zhang, [www.newaus](http://www.newaus.com), August 1, 1999.
- 11 *Ibid.*
- 12 *The New Australian*, July 26, 1999.
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- 5 *Los Angeles Times*, December 21, 1997.
- 6 Thompson Report, 2507.
- 7 Timperlake and Triplett, 18.
- 8 Nick Eftimiades, *Chinese Intelligence Operations* (Newcomb Publishers, Inc., 1998), 115.
- 9 *The Washington Weekly*, October 15, 1999.
- 10 Ibid.
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Conclusion

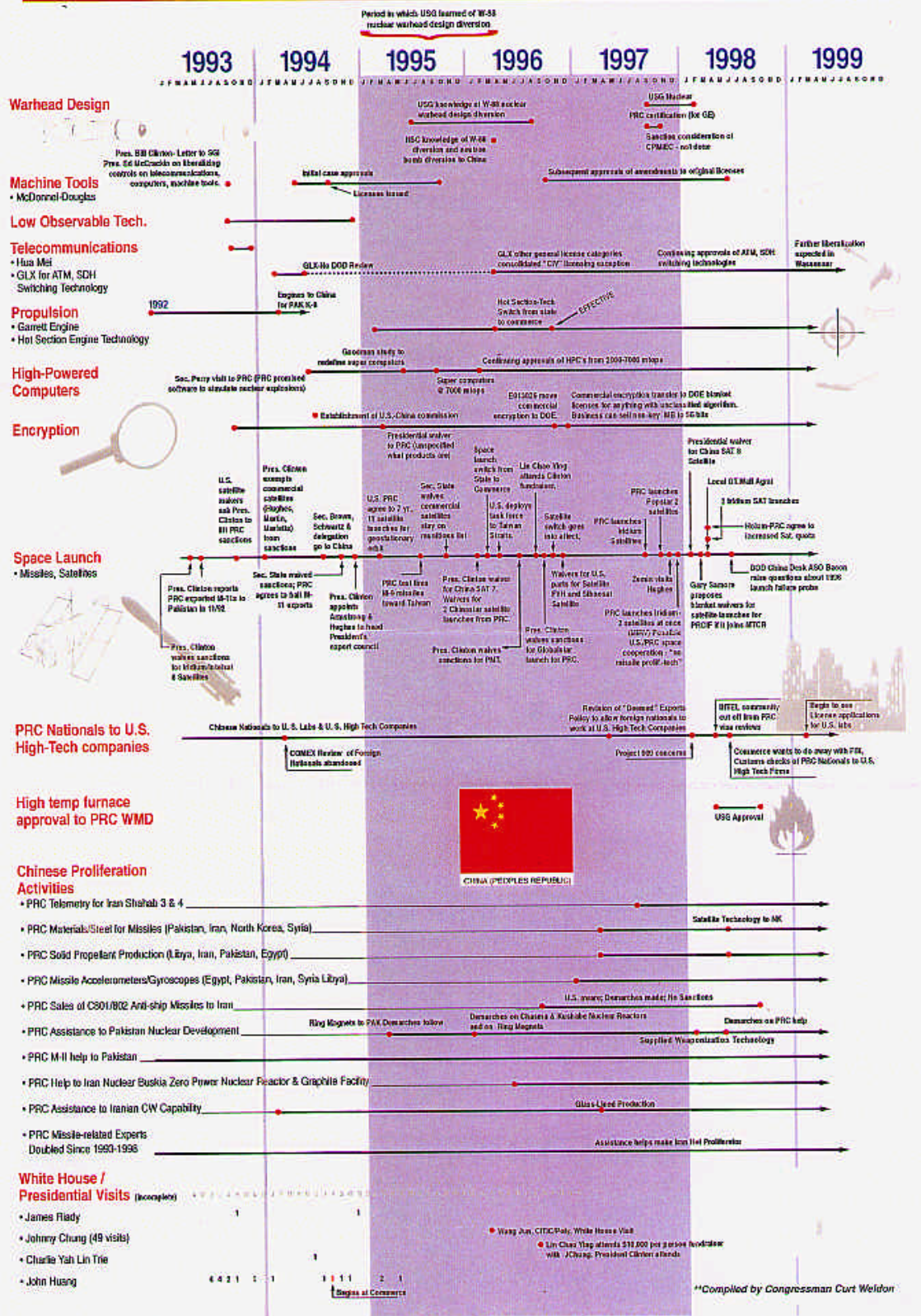
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APPENDIX

DOCUMENTS

- I. The China Connection
(Chart supplied by Cox Commission investigator US. Rep. Curt Weldon)
- II. Liberalized/Decontrolled Technologies to Peoples' Republic of China
(Chart supplied by US. Rep. Curt Weldon)
- III. What the Charts Show
(Information supplied by US. Rep. Curt Weldon)
- IV. Photographs of Chinagate figures.
- V. Is Bill Clinton A Psychopath?
- VI. The Road to the White House

Liberalized / Decontrolled Technologies to Peoples' Republic of China



What the Charts Show

The two charts together reveal, among other things:

- A systematic, well planned effort by the Chinese military at the highest levels to target and acquire technology for military modernization.
- That the targeting effort and financing to acquire the technology and buy influence at the highest levels of US Government were planned and implemented by Chinese military Intelligence through the second department under the General Staff Department (GSD).
- That the Chinese military acquired many of the technologies over the past seven years, although many of them had been targeted for acquisition for more than a quarter century. That the Chinese military set up a series of front companies and cut-outs to mask its technology targeting efforts and to launder money to hide its origin. Chinese military intelligence even resorted to the use of companies and bank accounts of the infamous Macau and Hong Kong Chinese Triad for this purpose.
- That even after the US Government learned of the diversion of the W-88 nuclear warhead design in late 1995 into 1996, the Clinton Administration continued to liberalize export controls on such sensitive technologies as computers, encryption, machine tools, telecommunications, stealth technologies, space launch technologies, satellites, the array of hot section technologies to improve the performance and life of Jet engines, and high temperature furnaces essential for the production of components for missiles and nuclear weapons.
- Despite knowledge of the U.S. designs for nuclear warheads, for example, the Clinton Administration still undertook a serious effort to redefine supercomputers to allow for increased exports of high performance computers to China. Rationale was not based on strategic criteria. Instead, it was governed by economic considerations of a few companies whose executives had supported President Clinton in 1992 and again in 1996.
- In another instance, one National Security Council official in March 1998 - some two years after knowledge of the W-88 and other U.S. nuclear warhead design diversions - had proposed blanket waivers for satellite sales to China in exchange for China joining the Missile Technology Regime.
- That the Clinton-Gore Administration certified China in January 1998 to receive nuclear technology for being in compliance with non-proliferation regimes, even though there was strong evidence that the Chinese government was continuing its proliferation activities with Iran, North Korea, Syria, Pakistan, and Libya. Such proliferation activities, which were contrary to U.S. - Chinese understandings, continue unabated to this day.

That the cumulative impact of these targeted technologies now permit China to:

- Develop reliable Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles with insights into MIRVing that ICBM force.
- Miniaturize nuclear warheads.
- Implement a command and control structure for its growing ICBM force.
- Develop an integrated command, control, communications, computer and intelligence encrypted network to enable better military command and control over vast areas, even beyond China itself.
- Improve power projection for its surface fleets, submarines, and long-range cruise missiles capable of hitting not only Taiwan, but also Japan from mainland China.
- Produce more proficient fighter and bomber aircraft capable of greater distance and speeds.

That administration as early 1994 systematically dismantled its system for monitoring the influx of Chinese and other foreign nationals visiting U.S. high technology companies, including our nuclear weapons labs. As a result, there are many tens of thousands of Chinese in the United States and we don't know where they are or what they are doing.

In fact, it wasn't until this year just prior to public revelations of alleged Chinese espionage in our nation's nuclear weapons labs that the Energy Department decided to seek export licenses from the Commerce Department for foreign national visits. Yet, the requirement had always been law. And where was the Commerce Department in not forcing the issue with the Energy Department?

The notion that Chinese and other foreign nationals would be allowed access to information or to the facilities where U.S. nuclear weapons were developed is unconscionable. It is seriously doubtful that the Chinese labs would allow U.S. scientists into their nuclear weapons labs.



Indonesia's Mochtar Riady and his son, James, whose cascades of money ensured victory for Clinton and Gore in 1992. The CIA has confirmed that the Riadys have long been connected to Chinese intelligence.



PHILIP BRADY/REUTERS/ASSOCIATED PRESS

Hillary Clinton hobnobs with Mochtar Riady, whose "generosity" has bailed out her husband on at least four occasions.



HILLARY CLINTON/REUTERS/ASSOCIATED PRESS

President and Mrs. Clinton pose with major Democratic contributor Ng Lapseng. Did the Clintons know that Ng is a member of a Macau criminal syndicate and that he profits from prostitution?

AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE/JOERS-BITTMAN



President Clinton shakes hands with John Huang, the Riadys' "man in the American government." Huang received Top Secret clearance from the Clinton administration, giving him access to American intelligence, which he could pass along to the Riadys.



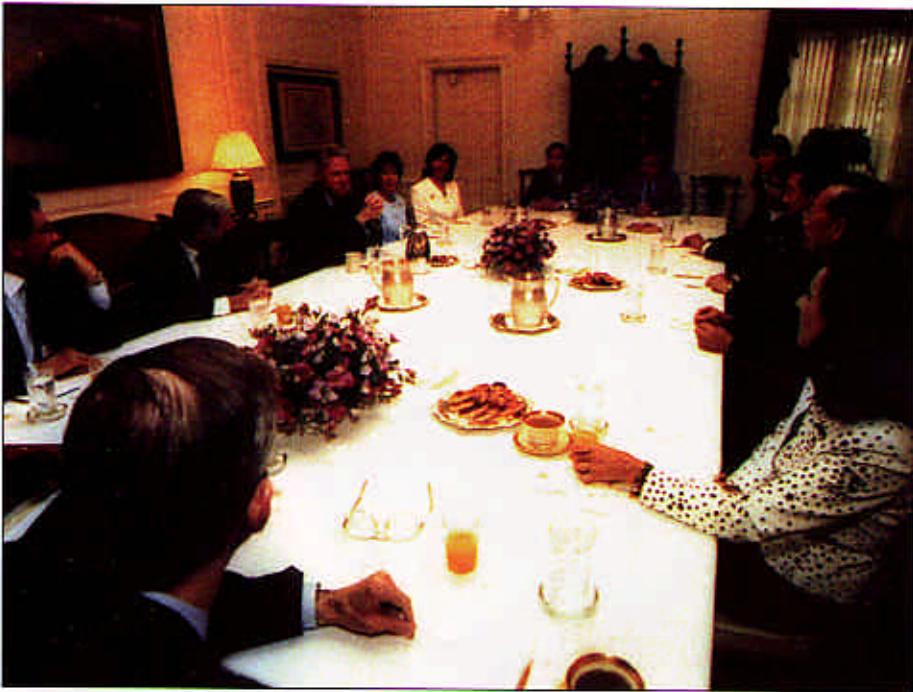
AP PHOTO/WHITE HOUSE

This still frame from a White House video shows President Clinton with his arm around John Huang. To Huang's immediate left is James Riady.



AP/WIDEWORLD

President Clinton with a group of Asian business leaders. In the foreground is Pauline Kanchanalak, a Thai businesswoman and major Democratic fund-raiser. She has been indicted on twenty-four counts of election law violations.



AP PHOTO/SAMUEL GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

At this White House coffee, President Clinton sits at the middle of the table, and John Huang is at the head. Huang reportedly made a blatant pitch for money at a coffee, which would violate the law prohibiting campaign solicitations in federal buildings.



AP PHOTO/DAVE MAHONEY

During a September 4, 1997, Senate committee hearing, Buddhist nuns from the Hsi Lai Temple testify about the April 1996 luncheon for Al Gore.



AP PHOTO

In this still frame from a White House video, Johnny Chung presents President Clinton with a gift in the Oval Office. Chung's largesse gave him extraordinary access to the White House.



AP PHOTO/WHITE HOUSE

Johnny Chung, far left, poses with the first lady, the president, and Chinese beer company officials at a 1994 White House Christmas party. Chung gave \$366,000 to the Democrats, but the money was later returned on the suspicion that it came from foreign sources.



BEIERS/ARND BRONKHORST/GETTY IMAGES

Yab Lin "Charlie" Trie, Friend of Bill and member of a secret Chinese criminal society. Trie gave nearly a half-million dollars to Clinton's Legal Defense Fund on the same day he delivered a letter demanding the president to change U.S. policy on Taiwan.



AP/WIDEWORLD

Maria Hsia, longtime fund-raiser for Al Gore. Hsia has been indicted on charges of attempting to hide illegal campaign contributions.

Is Bill Clinton a Psychopath?

“Women! Can’t live with ‘em, can’t live without ‘em,” then Governor Bill Clinton would say to his Little Rock lackey, L.D. Brown, when discussing his lifelong domination by women, avenged by his notorious philandering. (*The Washington Weekly*, August 9, 1999). Bill and his buddy L.D. would go on the prowl in the governor’s security car particularly after Hilary would take her unsubtle husband to task for his public playboy behavior.

But it’s Clinton’s now-publicized private behavior, beginning as early as 1969, that is raising more than eyebrows and Hilary’s blood pressure – behavior so undeniable in its frequency and reliably recounted details that even Mrs. Clinton must concede that the clear “pathological liar” here is her husband and this isn’t some vast right-wing conspiracy.”

Gennifer Flowers, Paula Jones, Juanita Broadrick – three strikes usually means you’re out, but not so with player Bill. Many Americans, with some thanks due the Clinton-sympathetic press, want to believe that all the women coming forward had invited or consented to Clinton’s advances and are now being used as Republican pawns to discredit the president. What about Eileen Wellstone, the 19-year-old who charged that Clinton charged that Clinton had assaulted her while he was a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford University in 1969? Or the woman who reported to Yale University police that law-student Clinton had raped her? Or the University of Arkansas who, among others, complained that the then-law professor had forced himself on her in his office in 1974? In 1991, Clinton also groped former Washington fund-raiser, Sandra Allen James, whose boss advised her to keep silent if she wished to remain employed. Also pressured to keep quiet was flight attendant Christy Zercher, to whom Clinton exposed himself, and made remarks about oral sex. Of course, he groped her too, and an ABC news videotape caught Clinton with his hand between the legs of yet another flight attendant. Then there’s former Miss Arkansas, Elizabeth Ward Gracen, who told friends in 1982 that then-Governor Clinton forced her to have sex with him in the back of a limousine. And two other women corroborate Paula Jones’ account of her encounter with Clinton, who exposed himself to his victim, asked her to “kiss it,” and pushed her head into his lap when she resisted. One of these women, Carolyn Moffet, along with Kathleen Wiley, and Sally Perdue, have been subject to threats to their job security or to their physical safety.

In sum, more than a dozen women have accused Bill Clinton of sexual assault not guard then-Governor Clinton. How many crimes make a serial criminal? British Columbia University Professor of Psychology Robert Hare describes a “closet psychopath”.

Their most pervasive trait is a stunning lack of conscience. They are glib, lack remorse, guilt, or empathy, are emotionally shallow and lie easily and convincingly. Underneath a charming sometimes irresistibly likeable façade, the closet psychopath is ruthless, ambitious, selfish, and dishonest. They

are social predators who charm and manipulate their way through life, leaving a trail of broken hearts and empty wallets. Power and control are all-important to them, and they will use threats, intimidation, litigation, and violence to get what they want.

(Jack Wheeler quoting Hare, Strategic Intelligence newsletter, March 1999, as reported in the *Washington Weekly*, March 1, 1999)

Anyone we know? And how does such a person get elected – twice! – to run the greatest superpower on the planet? Hare wrote in a paper titled “Camouflage Society” from *Psychotherapy and Antisocial Personality Disorder: A Case of Diagnostic Confusion*:

Yet psychopaths have little difficulty infiltrating the domains of business, politics, law enforcement, government, academia and other social structures (Babiak). It is the egocentric, cold-blooded and remorseless psychopaths who blend into all aspects of society and have such devastating impacts on people around them who send chills down the spines of law enforcement officers. (The *Washington Weekly*, March 1, 1999)

Have we, the people, by wanting so badly a “regular guy in office and hence compromising our moral standards, been accomplices to our own victimization by Mr. Bill? Have the Washington power-elite and its puppets, the mainstream press, covered up the president’s crimes in order to preserve their own positions of privilege?

The Road to the White House

