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Wen ho lee 60 minutes

Scapegoat of the Century: At the beginning of 1999, the great newspapers called Wen Ho Lee a spy of the century. A lot of early information printed about him turned out to be incorrect. However, misinformation has taken a look at his life, as evidenced by the questions I have heard about Wen Ho Lee. Here's my attempt to unmask a more obvious misconception: 1. Isn't Wen Ho Lee from China? Isn't that making him sympathetic to the Communist government in China? No! Lee has never lived in China and is native to Taiwan, a democratic country that is an ally of the United States. Taiwan is probably the only country in the world that suspects Chinese aggression more than we Americans - it threatens their existence. Lee's ethnic origin should not be used to establish his guilt or innocence, but since it has become a problem, be aware that Lee's ethnic origin doesn't automatically make him sympathetic to Communist China, and can actually have a reverse effect. 2. Didn't Wen Ho Lee put classified data on his computer at home? No! Lee admitted all along that he put classified data on unclassified computers through Los Alamos. Many other Los Alamos employees also did so. However, there is no evidence that he took any data from the building where he worked. Many people believe that Lee took the data home - perhaps they confuse Lee with John Deutsch, the former CIA director and current MIT professor who did put classified data on his personal computer at home. It seems that many blame Lee for john deutsch mistakes. By the way, Deutsch was fired by Bill Clinton just before leaving office, but Lee was not. Why? I would like to hear an explanation that makes sense, although I do not expect one to ever appear. 3. Didn't Wen Ho Lee steal the crown gems of the U.S. nuclear program, including information about the W-88 warhead? No! Other nuclear experts testified that much of the material downloaded by Lee was already public. Most of these data were classified as SALES or protected as limited data. PARD is one of the lowest classification levels and contains a very large amount of data containing a very low percentage of classified material. The government reclassified most of this material as the highest secret after Lee was arrested, and then accused him of mismanagement of top secret documents when, in fact, he downloaded PARD data, which is clearly a less sensitive category. 4. Doesn't Wen Ho Lee fail two lie detector tests? That's what Energy Secretary Bill Richardson told 60 Minutes. In fact, Lee passed the first test, and the results of the second test (administered under hostile conditions) were never made public. Energy Secretary Bill Richardson made the claim too television (about 60 Minutes) that Lee failed two two But Wen Ho Lee scored 22 on the first Test he received in December 1998, well above the passing threshold of 5 (especially the result is the son of Wen Ho Lee, quoted from a speech he gave at Harvard in 2000). The second test was carried out in physically uncomfortable circumstances, and the results were never published for independent control. 5. Isn't China building a nuclear warhead that resembles the American W-88, the very one that Lee worked on, and on which Lee downloaded classified data? Yes, but it was completed in 1988, 5 years before Lee started downloading the data. The relationship between Lee and this W-88-like system has been widely touted, only on the weakest actual basis. 6. Since Wen Ho Lee admitted that he had mishandled classified material, did he not deserve any treatment? While Lee did violate the law, the 9-month prison sentence is an excessive punishment for mistreatment of pard secrets (which is barely even a secret). Lee endured more than a million dollars in legal fees, almost defamation of widely respected newspapers that overinterpreted his facts, and sat in jail for 9 months without trial to defend himself. High-ranking officials, such as former Energy Secretary Bill Richardson, have promised to take even more damaging action against this man, despite the fact that there is no evidence that he is a spy. Meanwhile, people like John Deutsch who actually did improperly top secret information received presidential clemency. 7. Does China not use a huge Network of Chinese-American Spies? That is what was said in the Cox Report. Not likely. Historically, top-level spies such as Aldrich Ames, Robert Hanssen, Rosenbergs and others have almost never been locals in the countries where they spied. That would be too obvious. The Cox Report suggested that China plays an ethnic relationship found by spies, but gave only one example in connection with a relatively mild espionage case for someone who was not a U.S. citizen, and therefore even An Asian-American! As far as I can tell, not a single American citizen of Asian descent has ever been convicted of espionage. Ever. Period. You may find it hard to believe given all the media hype about Chinese and American spies, but I couldn't find one example. This leads me to the conclusion that the concept of Asian-American spies is a scare tactic, and a rather defamatory one at that. If the Cox Report were to say without evidence that African countries are using black Americans for espionage, it would rightly be dismissed as racist defamation. But somehow the same statement against Asian Americans is acceptable. 8. Didn't Wen Ho Lee visit other Chinese scientists while he worked in Los Alamos? Yes, but so did more than 80 other collaborators Dr. Lee. Few, if any, were dedicated to the study. Meanwhile, some ethnic Chinese who did not visit China and did not even have were intended for the investigation. 9. Perhaps Wen Ho Lee is just a very masterful spy who wisely eluded the FBI's best efforts in 7 years to find evidence of his espionage. This argument is ridiculous, but I've heard it several times. If Lee is such a masterful spy, why would he toss self-incrimination tapes in his desk drawer and leave them there for 7 years? If Lee was such a masterful spy, why did he call for technical support to get help in deleting the tape? If he was a spy, why would he immediately volunteer so much information to the FBI that was immediately used against him? Those who make this type of argument are trying it in both directions: claiming that Lee is such a stupid spy that he didn't dispose of obviously self-incrimination material, and yet such a clever spy that he erased all traces of actual espionage. It's much more likely that he just wasn't a spy. 10. Does China not have one of the world's largest nuclear programmes, and are they not ready to use them against Taiwan, Tibet and the US? The best estimates of the size of China's nuclear programme show that it is relatively small globally. Only about 2 dozen Chinese nuclear missiles can hit the US, and we have thousands of long-range nuclear weapons capable of hitting China. There are several former Soviet republics with more nuclear weapons than China. It is dangerous to underestimate China, but it is just as useless to inflate their capabilities disproportionately, ignoring the real threats. and last but not least: 11. Just to be safe, shouldn't we prosecute Wen Ho Lee because China is a dangerous country, and we can't afford the slightest chance of proliferation? Nuclear weapons are, of course, dangerous. But so was America's over-reaction to Lee. By appointing more than 100 FBI agents to investigate a man who was not a spy, it is more likely that the actual spy, if he ever existed, turned unnoticed. The scapegoat and sloppy study undermine national

security, not better. The real threat to national security is not Wen Ho Lee, but zealots who have spent huge resources to chase him because he comfortably fits a politically comfortable profile. You are a visitor number: on this site since December 2000. Visitors to this page: since 26 January 2001 Wen Ho Lee 李民民 Born (1939-12-21) December 21, 1939 (age 81)Nantō, Taichū Prefecture, Taiwan, Japanese Empire (modern Nantou city, Taiwan)NationalityTaiwanese AmericanCitizenshipUnited StateAlma materNational Cheng Kung UniversityTex A&M;M UniversityKnown for Nuclear Proliferation with China's Nuclear ProgramThematic Work on Nuclear Explosion and Fluid DynamicsScientific CareerFieldsNuclear PhysicsInstitutionsLos Alamos National LaboratoryTexas A&M UniversityUniversity Wen Ho Lee Chinese and Transcriptions Standard Mandarin Hanyu PinyinLi PinyinLi Wen2-ho2lPA[li wǎnxǐ]Southern MinHokkien POJLi Bún-hô Wen Ho Lee (Chinese: 李民民; pinyin: Lǐ Wénhé; born 21.12.1939) is a Taiwanese-American scientist who worked at the University of California, Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico. He developed simulations of nuclear explosions for scientific research purposes, as well as to improve the security and reliability of the US nuclear arsenal. A federal grand jury indicted him on charges of stealing secrets about the US nuclear arsenal of the People's Republic of China (PRC) in December 1999. [1] After federal investigators were unable to prove these initial accusations, the government conducted a separate investigation and was eventually able to bring lee's charges only for mishandling the limited data, one of the 59 charges he found guilty of as part of the settlement of the plea. In June 2006, Lee received \$1.6 million from the federal government and five media organizations as part of a civil suit he filed against them for leaking his name to the press before the formal charges against him. [2] Federal Judge James A. Parker eventually apologized to Lee for denying him bail and allowing him into solitary confinement, and confusing the government for misconduct and mistreatment in court. [3] Early life Wen Ho Lee was born on 21 December 1939. The Hoklo family in Taiwan during japanese rule. In 1959, he graduated from Keelung High School in the northern part of the island, then in 1963 attended Cheng Kung National University in Tainan, where he graduated from the Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering. [4] In my country Versus Me, Lee describes life as harsh. His father died when Lee was very young. His mother suffered from asthma and eventually committed suicide so that she would not be a burden on the family. He was a young boy in Taiwan when forces in the Republic of China (ROC) brutally suppressed the incident of 28 February 1947. Taiwan was subject to martial law; his brother died when he was conscripted, and his commanding officers would allegedly not allow him to take medication. Lee, however, overcame those chances. He had what he described as a wonderful teacher in 6th grade who promoted his intellectual abilities. Eventually he made his way to university, where he became interested in fluid dynamics and studied mechanical engineering at the university. [3] Graduate education and career Lee came to the United States in 1965 to pursue a mechanical engineering study at Texas A&M University. He received a Ph.D. in mechanical engineering in 1969 specializing in fluid mechanics, and in 1974 he became a U.S. citizen. [4] Before moving to New Mexico in 1978, he worked for industrial and government research companies. He worked as an arms scientist Los Alamos National Laboratory for Applied Mathematics and Fluid Dynamics from that year to 1999. He developed nuclear explosion simulation software that was used to gain scientific understanding and help maintain the security and reliability of the US nuclear arsenal. [3] In a government investigation, Lee was publicly identified by Officials of the United States Department of Energy, including Energy Secretary Bill Richardson, as a suspect in the theft of classified nuclear documents from Los Alamos. [5] The Senate criticized Richardson for handling a espionage investigation that had previously not been witnessed in the congressional front. Richardson was less than correct in his response, saying he was looking forward to revealing more information before speaking with Congress. [6] 10 December 1999. Lee was arrested, charged with 59 counts and imprisoned in solitary confoon for 278 days until September 13, 2000, when he accepted a federal government plea agreement. Lee was released on time served after the government's case against him could not be proven. [5] Finally, he was charged with only one count of inappropriate secret documents that did not require pre-trial birth, while the other 58 were deleted. President Bill Clinton issued a public apology to Lee for his treatment during the federal government investigation. [5] Lee brought an action to obtain the names of public officials who leaked his name to journalists before he was indicted. [5] It raised questions similar to the case of Valerie Plame as to whether journalists should disclose their anonymous sources in court. [5] Lee's lawsuit was settled by the federal government in 2006, shortly before the Supreme Court's decision on whether to hear the case. [5] A federal judge who heard the case during a previous appeal said that the top decision-makers of the executive... shamed our entire nation and each of us who is a citizen. [5] Operation Kindred Spirit After an intelligence agent from the People's Republic of China (PRC) gave U.S. agents documents that showed that they knew especially the modern U.S. nuclear warhead design (W-88), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) launched an investigation codenamed Operation Kindred Spirit to look at how China was able to obtain that design. [7] [8] 1982 Lee was recorded in a wiretap talking to another Taiwanese-American scholar who was accused of espionage. Lee suggested that the scientist find out who turned him on. When confronted by the FBI about the incident, Lee said he didn't know the scientist until the FBI had proven proof of the conversation. Despite some evidence that might have kept the case open, the FBI closed this file to Lee in 1984. [9] Lee again did not get the attention of the FBI 12 By 1998, the FBI had lost the case to Lee between 1983 and 1984, and had to recover the information. 1994 A delegation of Chinese scientists visited the Los Alamos National Laboratory without prior notice of the meeting. One of the visiting scientists was Dr. Hu Side, head of the Chinese Academy of Engineering Physics. It was also credited with a small, W88-like weapon design. However, despite the fact that the visit was not announced, Lee showed up at the meeting uninvtited. This alarmed LANL officers who contacted the FBI, which launched another Lee investigation. On December 23, 1998 Lee was given a polygraph test by Wackenhut, a DOE contractor. He was not told about the reason why, except that he related to his latest trip to China to escort his nephew. During the interrogation he admitted that he actually met with Dr. Hu Side in a hotel room in 1988 and that Side asked him for classified information, which he refused to discuss. Lee acknowledged that he was unable to report this contact and treatment of individuals requesting classified information as required by security regulations. He was told that he passed the test, but was deprived of his Q clearance in the DIVISION X section. While he questioned the action against him, Lee went along, deleting classified information he kept on his computers, and moved to the T (unclassified) clearance zone. He was later subjected to three more polygraph tests, and FBI agents told them that a reassessment of the test results showed that Lee had failed them all. [3] In January, The Wall Street Journal ran an article about an investigation called China Got Secret Data on U.S. Warhead - Chief Suspect Is a Scientist at weapons laboratory of energy department, without naming the suspect. 6 March The New York Times published an article on the W-88 case: China stole nuclear secret bombs, U.S. aides say[10] again without naming the suspect. Government officials asked the newspaper to delay publication, and The New York Times withheld the publication one day, saying it would consider further delays if asked personally by the F.B.I. director who did not act on request. [7] [8] F.B.I. interviewed Dr. Lee on 5 March and agreed to do a search in his office. On March 8, 1999, Lee was fired from his job at the Los Alamos National Laboratory for failing to keep classified information safe. However, FBI investigators soon found that the design data obtained by the PRC could not be obtained from the Los Alamos laboratory because they were related to information that would only be available to someone like a so-called downstream contractor, i.e. the one involved in the final production of the warhead, and this information was only created after the weapon design left the LANL. [3] Although this left Wen Ho It is clear that the FBI continued to try to find evidence that would influence Lee's spying in the PRC. There were 60 agents and more assigned to Lee's case, working to prove that he was a spy. The FBI conducted a search of Lee's home on April 10, seizing any item related to computers or computing, as well as anything that had notations written in Chinese. The FBI and the Department of Energy then decided to conduct a full forensic examination of Lee's office computer. An examination of Lee's computer found that he supported his work files, which were restricted, albeit not classified, into tapes, and transferred those files from the system used to process classified data to another, as well as a secure system for unclassified data. After the FBI discovered Lee's transfer, they withdrew his badge's access and permission, including his ability to access data from an unclassified but secure network. Lee then asked a colleague in another part of Los Alamos to use his computer, at which point he transferred the data to a third unclassified computer network. The government then retroactively reclassified the data copied by Lee, replacing them from the former PARD name (Protect As Restricted Data), which was slightly larger than the unclassified name and which contained 99 percent of the unclassified data, to the new Secret name (which was treated at a higher level of security than PARD), giving them the crime the government needed for an official indictment. [3] The Indictment, Imprisonment and Release of the Department of Justice have constructed its case on the sole real evidence of bad conduct-- the download of limited information. [11] Finally, it used an unusual strategy to demonstrate that, in addition to the unlawful processing of information, Dr. Lee had the intention to injure the United States by stripping it of its nuclear information. Lee was charged with 59 counts, 39 of which were intended for mismanagement of information under 1954, the Atomic Energy Act, and 20 of them for minor violations of the Espionage Act. [12] (The Original Atomic Energy Act, a.k.a. the McMahon Act, was passed in response to the case of Cambridge physicist Alan Nunn May[13] after he confessed to giving the Manhattan Project a secret to the USSR. Janet Reno confirmed with CIA Director George Tenet and FBI Director Louis Freeh that if the presiding judge rules that the government must disclose in an open court what was specifically in the tapes, the prosecution would have the basis of the case or risk jeopardizing state secrets. [12] Dr. Lee spent nine months in solitary confinement and had limited access to family. His behavior, which included constant hanging, was inconsistent with other inmates at a Santa Fe County detention facility, and became very to the DOJ. [14] In September 2000, Judge Parker ruled that the government must disclose information about the tapes. According to Louis Freeh and Janet Reno, they were left with no choice but to squeeze Dr. Lee to find out where the missing tape was, rather than risking sensitive government information, bringing him to court. Dr. Lee was released, and on the basis he admitted to having made copies of the tapes, which he later destroyed, according to his book My Country Versus Me, and other sources. [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] Lee pleaded guilty to one felony count of unlawful storage of national defense information. For his part, the government released him from prison and dropped the other 58 counts against him. Judge Parker apologized to Dr. Lee for the unfair treatment he had been treated with. The judge also regretted being misled by the executive into ordering Dr. Lee's detention, stating that he had strayed the Justice Department, his FBI, and its United States attorney. He formally condemned the government for abusing power by prosecuting the case. [20] [21] Later, President Bill Clinton noted that he was worried about the way Dr. Lee was treated. [23] [24] [25] [26] After his release, Lee is now retired and lives in Albuquerque, New Mexico with his wife. He also has two grown children - a son and a daughter, Albert, who was a trainee at the Los Alamos laboratory at one time. In 2003, he wrote a memoir, My Country Versus Me, describing his love for classical music, literature, poetry, fishing in the mountains of New Mexico and his devotion to organic gardening. [3] He also argues that his Asian ethnicity was a key factor in his persecution by the government. As evidence of such racial profiling, he cited the cases of several non-Han Chinese ancestor scholars who were responsible for similar security breaches but were able to continue their careers. Former FBI Director Louis Freeh categorically denied these accusations. Lee was awarded 1.6 million by the U.S. federal government and five news organizations for privacy violations. The United States' part of the settlement clause, \$895,000, is that it should only be covered by attorney fees and media payment fees because the government insisted that they would not pay anything that would be perceived as harm to Lee. [2] He published a textbook on applied physics[27] he began writing while he was in prison. [28] In the media, the 2001 play by American playwright Cherylene Lee in The Legacy Codes deals with the case of Wen Ho Lee. [29] Amnesty's 2005 issue of The Octavia Butler Collection bloodchild and other stories was inspired by the government's treatment of Dr. Wen Ho Lee. [30] 2007 Asian-American playwright David Henry Hwang plays the Yellow Face in this incident more cases involving racial profiling against Asians, especially Chinese, in the 1990s. The 2010 short film The Profile and its animated remake (the 2017 short film Disk 44), both made by American filmmaker Ray Arthur Wang, are inspired by the wen Ho Lee case. 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