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4-9-99

January
What's the deal
with? How can the
Scientists do their work
BY

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Berger
Podesta

Computer Work Is Halted At Nuclear Weapon Labs

U.S. Security Fears Heightened by Spy Charges

By JAMES RISEN

WASHINGTON, April 6 — The Energy Department said today that it had suspended all scientific work on the computers containing America's most sensitive secrets at its three nuclear weapons laboratories over fears that security lapses make the computers vulnerable to espionage.

Energy Secretary Bill Richardson said he ordered the suspension on Friday as part of a new effort to improve security in the wake of charges that China has stolen nuclear secrets from the labs. China denies the spying accusation.

Thousands of scientists and other researchers at Los Alamos, Sandia and Lawrence-Livermore National Laboratories who rely on the classified computer networks have been forced to drop their work and instead attend new training sessions on computer security, Energy Department officials said.

The computers are connected together in networks, but are not linked to the outside world. After the United States stopped testing nuclear weapons, the work of modeling the reliability of weapons designs has been done with these networks.

One security flaw, according to officials, is that secret information about nuclear weapons can be copied from the sensitive computers onto a computer disk and then sent as E-mail among thousands of messages that leave the laboratory through separate unclassified computer systems. One proposal is to "make it

physically impossible to transfer classified information from a classified computer to an unclassified computer," Los Alamos officials said in a statement today.

Mr. Richardson said he will not allow normal computer operations, except those needed to insure safety, to resume until he is satisfied that security has improved.

"The message is that I am dead serious about strengthening security at the labs," Mr. Richardson said. "Our computer security has been lax, and I want to strengthen it, and the only way to do that is to stand down. I want to demonstrate to Congress and the American people we are serious about upgrading computer security at the labs, and that there will never be another lapse." General security has also been found to be lax at the weapons labs.

The decision to suspend all work on sensitive computer networks at Los Alamos, Sandia and Lawrence-Livermore National Laboratories is one of the most pointed actions taken by the Clinton Administration since the furor erupted last month over suspicions of Chinese atomic espionage.

It also follows an internal review by the Energy Department, owner of the labs, which determined that security measures at Los Alamos and Lawrence-Livermore were sub par. Los Alamos and Lawrence Liver-

more both received "marginal" security ratings, while Sandia received a satisfactory rating, according to the report released last week. The report cited Los Alamos management for failing to "ensure that members of their organization implement, support and follow safeguards and security policies and procedures."

Last month, a Taiwan-born computer scientist at Los Alamos, Wen Ho Lee, was fired for security breaches after being interviewed by the FBI in connection with China's suspected theft of the design of America's most advanced, miniaturized nuclear warhead, the W-88. Mr. Lee had been one of Los Alamos' leading computer experts on nuclear weapons design, and had retained access to classified information until just a few weeks before he was fired, though he had been under investigation by the F.B.I. for nearly three years. Mr. Lee has not been arrested or charged with espionage.

Mr. Lee's expertise was a factor in the decision to order the broad stand-down of lab computer systems, Mr. Richardson said. The relatively poor ratings received by both Los Alamos and Lawrence Livermore in the security report also played a role, he added. "Yes, espionage is contributing factor, and the report is a contributing factor," Mr. Richardson said. "The goals are to increase employee responsibility for security and to implement new measures for the handling of classified and sensitive information."

The classified computer networks

at the weapons labs are not connected to the Internet, and are thus not supposed to be vulnerable to hacking by outsiders. The possibility of secret data being downloaded from the classified networks and then entered into the unclassified network and E-mailed to the outside is a key security concern, according to one Federal official.

The lab plans to impose new audit procedures on unclassified computer systems in order to control sensitive information. Los Alamos will also require that two people be involved in the transfer of files from classified computers.

But John C. Browne, lab director at Los Alamos, cautioned that the labs cannot allow security to become so stringent that it prevents them from accomplishing their objectives. "We have to look at threats to information security from a risk-benefit standpoint and put in place additional procedures that make sense," he said. "We can't raise the bar so high we can't get any work done. That affects national security too."

A select Congressional committee investigating illicit transfers of high technology to China has been told that United States officials saw an American high-performance computer in use at a Chinese technical center known to be involved in nuclear weapons design in the early 1990's. The congressional panel, chaired by Representative Christopher Cox, a California Republican, has been told that the high-performance computer was seen at China's Institute of Applied Physics and Computational Mathematics in Beijing.

THE PRESIDENT HAS BEEN
4-9-99



pleopo @ acxiom.com
04/08/99 11:25:00 AM

Sandy
furthering work for
Greek Boulder
Sep. re: Mitrotakis

Be

Record Type: Record

To: Nancy V. Hernreich
cc:
Subject: Letter to the President

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Berger
Podesta

MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-7

Dear Bill,

Agis sent me this letter about the war over there. Thought you might be interested in his point of view and the Greeks point of view.

Doing a great job.

David L. (might be up there on the 28th and 29th) Cyprus meeting

Dear David,

It is been now a few days since we last spoke (and wrote to each other) and I wanted to see how you are doing. By the way, how is Linda? Is she preparing for her next big Marathon? And what about the kids? I am sure that they are becoming major soccer stars over there, it's now time to conquer Europe!

Easter is on Sunday and I really look forward to a couple of days off, I didn't really have enough time to relax after my USA trip. Mom and I will be travelling down to Sparta (Homeland!) to spend our vacation there with some of the people you actually met on your visit about six years ago (is it really been that long?!). Needless to say that there will be a lot of food, which we will enthusiastically consume! Take no hostages!

I also wanted to drop you a line on the Kosovo situation. I understand that although people in the States consider it a serious issue, it is still difficult to grasp the gravity of the issue unless you experience it at a close range. Greece is practically a neighbouring country with the troubled areas and the public mood here is almost exclusively conditioned by the events. Like I mentioned about 10 days ago, Greek public opinion has anything but come to terms with the rationale behind the attacks and the bombing of Belgrade.

There is of course a religious element that comes into play, as both Greeks and Serbs are Christian Orthodox and both have fought side by side during the two World Wars. This doesn't mean that somebody like Milosevic is seen as an "angel". On the contrary, in Greece there is a growing feeling of resentment against his actions.

Nevertheless, most people do not possess high analytical skills when it comes to "realpolitik". They see the whole conundrum as what effectively amounts to a flagrant discrepancy in USA's behaviour vis-à-vis different cases such as the problem of Yugoslavia and e.g. the Kurdish or the Cyprus issues, which, although not exactly similar, still entail the notion of fundamental violations of human rights. You see, to a large proportion of the Greek public opinion, international legitimacy is gained through the application of common logic.

I believe that the best analysis of what has happened so far is made by the ex-Prime Minister of Greece, Mr. Constantine Mitsotakis, whom of course you've met. He is a man of unrivalled experience in Greek politics that probably knows the Balkan questions better than anyone else. He also personally very well knows Milosevic and has talked and negotiated with him many times in the past. He makes a point that I think is quite important. Milosevic is certainly responsible for many of the atrocities committed during the Yugoslavian conflict, he is definitively no saint far from it. On the other hand, he is the only political figure with whom one can cut a deal. If he goes, there is no longer somebody around that can guarantee the implementation of any agreement as well as he can. Do not forget that the bombing has raised his popularity among Serbs to incredible heights, the Opposition was and is practically non-existent.

After the dramatic events of the first days, we may actually have now a good possibility of reaching a compromise.

The principle of maintaining the borders unchanged is a sound basis to build on. This has always been the position of the Greek government, a position strongly advocated by Mr. Mitsotakis too, especially in the context of European Union institutions. Unfortunately, the Germans were quick off the mark in the early Nineties and pushed for the dissolution of ex-Yugoslavia. Changing the borders means setting off the Domino Effect in the Balkans. This is an untenable situation that can only hurt in the short and long term the interests of NATO - let alone the damage inflicted on economic and social development of the broader South-Eastern Europe.

I think the idea is to implement a co-opting strategy that will allow these societies to seek ways to live and grow together, or at least as good neighbours. The recipe can only be based on ingredients such as: respect of human rights (a must, no doubt), respect of historical identity and continuity, common economic and trade goals and a high degree of openness.

The Serb cease-fire for Easter could just be the best opportunity to put all the above to work, given the tremendous importance of Easter for Christians here. I think the USA can be the only party that will credibly end to the whole affair without compromising its basic moral argument. The key is that, after NATO's air campaign, we now have the conditions that will incite people to work together

rather than drift apart.

Well, I hope I gave you an idea of the public sentiment and of my thoughts on these issues. I thought it would be appropriate to write to you so that I can give you some information on this important issue.

You can be sure that we will be thinking about you during our visit to Sparta. It won't be too long before we go back there together to finish that basket-ball game (wasn't I winning by the way ?!!)

Love,

Your cousin, Agis

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date

4/9

To:

Steve Picchetti

From: The Staff Secretary

We really shouldn't do this
this way... "to the Government of India."

It would be better for the
President to send a letter to
someone accompanied by a red line
copy of the bill.

Who should letter go to

Phil

VERNER · LIIPFERT BERNHARD · McPHERSON OF HAND

CHARTERED

99 APR 9 AM 8:18

James M. Verner*
Eugene T. Lipfert
Emeritus

Bert Bernhard
Harry McPherson
Lloyd N. Hand*

Senator Lloyd M. Bentsen*
Graham Kerin Blair*
Gov. James J. Blanchard*
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January 26, 1999

Writer's Direct Dial:
(202) 371-6046

Steve Ricchetti
Deputy Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Steve:

Our firm represents the Government of India. Last year we helped in the enactment of a law which provides for a memorial honoring Mahatma Gandhi, signed by President Clinton last year.

Would it be possible for the President to sign the enclosed ceremonial copy of the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Act?

Thanks a lot for your help.

When?

With best regards,

Sincerely,


John A. Merrigan

Enclosure

One Hundred Fifth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

Public Law 105-284
October 26, 1998

An Act

To authorize the Government of India to establish a memorial to honor Mahatma Gandhi in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH MEMORIAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Government of India may establish a memorial to honor Mahatma Gandhi on the Federal land in the District of Columbia.

(b) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary of the Interior or any other head of a Federal agency may enter into cooperative agreements with the Government of India to maintain features associated with the memorial.

(c) COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE WORKS.—The establishment of the memorial shall be in accordance with the Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.), except that sections 2(c) and 6(b) of that Act shall not apply with respect to the memorial.

(d) LIMITATION ON PAYMENT OF EXPENSES.—The Government of the United States shall not pay any expense of the establishment of the memorial or its maintenance.

For who?

Okay w/ NSC

"To the Government of the Republic
of India"

Rebecca Wallcraft

Phil - do
What think?
you think?
you will me?

Sign - Potus

thanks!

99 APR 19 1998

Intelligence Report Points To 2d China Nuclear Leak

4-9-99

Spy Allegedly Obtained Data in Clinton Years

By JEFF GERTH and JAMES RISEN

WASHINGTON, April 7 — In early 1996 the United States received a startling report from one of its Chinese spies. Officials inside China's intelligence service, the spy said, were boasting that they had just stolen secrets from the United States and had used them to improve Beijing's neutron bomb, according to American officials.

The spy had provided reliable information in the past, and officials said investigators took the report seriously.

China first built and tested a neutron warhead in the 1980's, using what American officials have said publicly was secret data stolen from Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California, one of America's key nuclear weapons laboratories.

But the design did not work properly. American officials say that China's 1988 test of the neutron bomb, which kills people with enhanced radiation while leaving buildings intact, was not successful.

Now, the spy was suggesting, Chinese agents had solved the problem by coming back to the United States in 1995 to steal more secrets. The spy even provided details of how the information was transferred from the United States to China, officials said.

The report prompted a Federal criminal investigation, but American officials say they have found no evidence that China has produced an improved neutron bomb.

Samuel R. Berger, who is now the National Security Adviser, was first told of a possible new theft of neutron bomb data in 1996, according to officials who took part in the meeting or read the highly classified materials used to prepare for it.

The briefing, these officials said, came weeks after the Federal Bureau of Investigation gave the Energy Department a report about the spy's information.

David C. Leavy, a spokesman for the National Security Council, said that Mr. Berger and another N.S.C. official who attended the 1996 briefing do not believe the neutron bomb issue was mentioned. Mr. Leavy said that Mr. Berger did not learn of the suspicions until a more detailed briefing in July 1997.

The spy's report arrived as American intelligence agencies were examining a separate suspected Chi-

design, the need to increase security at the weapons laboratories and the report about the loss of neutron bomb data.

The White House said Mr. Berger did not tell the President or take any further action until more than a year later, in July 1997, when he received a more detailed briefing about the W-88 theft, the neutron bomb and the ongoing Chinese espionage.

Soon after, Mr. Leavy said, Mr. Berger told the President about the security weaknesses at the laboratories and China's spying. Asked whether he mentioned the neutron bomb case, Mr. Leavy would reply only that he did not detail "each and every allegation."

A bipartisan Congressional report on China's acquisition of United States technology includes a detailed, but still secret, account of Beijing's efforts to obtain neutron bomb secrets, including reports of efforts during the Clinton Presidency. But Government officials say that the Clinton Administration is resisting requests from Congress to make the more recent material public.

Mr. Leavy said the Administration is cooperating with Congress to declassify as much material as possible consistent with law enforcement and intelligence requirements.

Several agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Central Intelligence Agency and the Energy Department are continuing to examine the case.

The F.B.I. has not identified a suspect in the case.

The April 1996 briefing came at a critical moment in U.S.-China relations.

The Clinton Administration's continuing effort to expand commercial and diplomatic ties with China had been upset by Beijing's test in March of missiles off the coast of Taiwan.

Mr. Berger has said that the April 1996 briefing was not sufficiently detailed to prompt action.

Appearing on NBC's "Meet the Press" last month, he said the information he was told three years ago was "very general and very preliminary." In addition, he said, "we did not have a suspect" in the theft of the W-88 technology.

But other officials offered a different account of Mr. Berger's briefing. The White House said it believes the briefing occurred on April 13, 1996,

exact date and was said that

briefing was Mr. Berger has culmination of agency study of related issues. "It briefing," one was present

Deputy Secretary of Energy Department at the White House main briefer on the Energy intelligence. briefing, officials red the theft of and concluded obtained data d warhead, offi-

Mr. Berger was gators had identified a prime suspect in the theft and would shortly turn their information over to the F.B.I. for a formal criminal inquiry.

Mr. Berger and Mr. Curtis agreed that the Congressional intelligence committees would be briefed on the W-88 matter following the referral to

1/2

What about this?

4/15 9/16
EU 14
Jap 13
Kor 8

4/15
38
24
18k
3

copied Podesta

4-9-99

Should we send to Berger & Podesta?

Yes ☒

No ☐

The New York Times

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1999

the nuclear weapons program, issuing a Presidential order in February 1998.

Accounts by Government officials about the neutron bomb case call both assertions into question.

According to the officials, the April 1996 briefing of Mr. Berger included evidence of the theft of the W-88

the F.B.I. (Congress was informed that summer.)

According to the officials, the 1996 White House briefing also discussed how the stolen technology could fit into Beijing's nuclear strategy. Mr. Trulock suggested that China could use the W-88 technology as part of a plan to rely on the mobility of truck-launched missiles with small warheads to better survive nuclear attacks, officials said.

At the end of the April briefing, officials said, Mr. Trulock said there was new information that China may recently have stolen neutron bomb data. He was referring to the spy's report, which had been received by the Energy Department from the F.B.I. on March 27, 1996, the officials said.

The neutron bomb intelligence was "hot off the press," and it was included to warn the White House of the possibility of continuing Chinese espionage, one official said.

Mr. Curtis told Mr. Trulock at the meeting to follow up the neutron bomb information with a broader inquiry into Chinese espionage efforts at the weapons labs, one official said.

The Energy Department completed an analysis of the neutron bomb case in July 1996, and it unearthed some intriguing connections. The study, officials said, raised the possibility that the chief suspect in the W-88, a computer scientist in Los Alamos, had also been involved in the transfer to China of neutron bomb secrets.

The suspect, Wen Ho Lee, was dismissed from his job last month after the Energy Department said he violated security regulations. No criminal charges have been filed against him. Officials said the F.B.I. has investigated the Energy Department's theory but has not been able to establish that Mr. Lee has any connection to the neutron bomb case.

As they investigated further, Energy Department officials discovered that Mr. Lee had attended a classified meeting in 1992 in which solutions to the neutron bomb's design flaw were discussed, officials said.

The F.B.I., officials said, had also found that Mr. Lee had made at least one telephone call to the scientist at Lawrence Livermore who was suspected of having provided the Chinese with the original neutron bomb data in the late 1970's and early 1980's.

According to the F.B.I.'s informant, Chinese officials were boasting

pected theft of neutron bomb secrets.

Government officials said it is difficult to evaluate China's progress on developing a neutron bomb because they have not detected any testing of such a weapon since 1996, when Beijing agreed to a moratorium on tests.

The informant's report, however, was one of several pieces of intelligence pointing to the vulnerability of the laboratories to espionage.

In November 1996, shortly before he left the Government, Mr. Curtis ordered a series of measures to tighten security. But the White House was apparently not notified of Mr. Curtis's directives, most of which were ignored or delayed by Energy Department officials.

In July 1997 Mr. Trulock returned to the White House to present his wider findings to Mr. Berger, who had become Mr. Clinton's National Security Adviser.

Mr. Berger, in turn, now says that that briefing prompted him to tell Mr. Clinton about China's nuclear espionage and concerns about lab security. But late last year, in a sworn reply to the select House committee headed by Christopher Cox, a Republican from California, Mr. Berger said the President was not told about the espionage until 1998.

Asked to explain the discrepancy, Mr. Leavy said "after the Cox Committee process we've remembered more."

Mr. Clinton has said that he was not aware of any Chinese espionage taking place during his Administration.

"To the best of my knowledge, no one has said anything to me about any espionage which occurred by the Chinese against the labs, during my Presidency," he said at a news conference last month.

Mr. Leavy declined to say whether Mr. Clinton has been briefed on the intelligence about the possible theft of neutron bomb data during his Presidency.

Two months ago, Mr. Cox and the ranking Democrat on the committee, Norm Dicks of Washington, wrote President Clinton requesting a meeting to discuss their report. Mr. Leavy said the White House was working on scheduling a meeting. The committee has completed its work but is still consulting with the Administration over how much of its final report can be made public.

Latest report on intelligence briefings appears to contradict earlier White House statements.

in 1995 about obtaining new data from the United States but did not specifically mention the Government's weapons laboratories. American officials say the F.B.I. has not found any evidence linking the weapons laboratories to the sus-

The New York Times

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1999

True?

2/2

What about this?

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
4-9-99

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 8, 1999

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MARIA ECHAVESTE *for ME*
STEPHANIE STREETT *SS*

SUBJECT: 1999 COMMENCEMENT ADDRESSES

On June 2, you are scheduled to deliver the commencement address at the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colorado. In addition to the Air Force Academy Commencement, you have the option of selecting **two or three** additional commencement opportunities. The following is a list of schools for you to review. Should you choose a school with multiple graduation ceremonies, the White House would work with the school and suggest combining the multiple ceremonies into one large ceremony, if possible.

Please note that the categories are organized by date, therefore you should only consider **one** option from each category. Additionally, for your reference, we have attached your block schedule.

prob - I'd like to do Grinnell Minn
- But would prefer
Chase LA
Harvard
or
Stanford
to UPa

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Echaveste
Streett
Podesta

CATEGORY ONE: Mid-May Dates

1) Pomona College, Claremont, CA

May 16, 1999

There will be approximately 2,500 people in attendance at graduation. John Cleese (the actor and comedian) and the US Ambassador to South Africa, James Joseph, are currently scheduled to deliver the commencement address. Please note this is a small, private school, and is located approximately 30 miles from Los Angeles.

Student Population: 1572
Male/Female Ratio: 52%/48%

Ethnic Breakdown:

<i>Asian</i>	18.3%
<i>Afr/Amer</i>	3.6%
<i>Latino</i>	8.3%
<i>Caucasian</i>	51.4%
<i>Native American</i>	.3%
<i>International Students</i>	2.2%

Would you like to deliver the commencement address at Pomona College?

Yes _____ No _____

2) University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA

May 17, 1999

There will be approximately 12,000-15,000 people in attendance at graduation. Secretary Rubin is currently scheduled to deliver the commencement address.

Student Population: 21,643
Male/Female Ratio: 50%/50%

Ethnic Breakdown:

<i>Asian</i>	19.9%
<i>Afr/Amer</i>	3.4%
<i>Latino</i>	3.2%
<i>Caucasian</i>	65.6%
<i>Native American</i>	.04%
<i>International Students</i>	7.6%

Would you like to deliver the commencement address at the University of Pennsylvania?

Yes _____ No _____

4-9-99

CATEGORY TWO: Late May Dates

Grambling State University, Grambling, LA

May 23, 1999

Grambling is an Historically Black College. There will be approximately 10,000 people in attendance at graduation. Scheduling has received a formal invitation for you to deliver the commencement address at Grambling State University.

Student Population: 5,070
Male/Female Ratio: 44%/56%

Ethnic Breakdown:

<i>Asian</i>	.1%
<i>Afr/Amer</i>	94.7%
<i>Latino</i>	.4%
<i>Caucasian</i>	3.5%
<i>Native American</i>	.1%
<i>International Students</i>	.5%

Would you like to deliver the commencement address at Grambling State University?

Yes



No _____

CATEGORY THREE: June Dates

Please note: If you chose Pomona College in California from category one, we recommend that you not choose a California school from this category.

1) California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA

June 11, 1999

There will be approximately 3,000 people attending the graduation. Please note this is a small, private school.

Student Population: 1858
Male/Female Ratio: 74%/26%

Ethnic Breakdown:

<i>Asian</i>	15.9%
<i>Afr/Amer</i>	1.3%
<i>Latino</i>	4.3%
<i>Caucasian</i>	52%
<i>Native American</i>	.2%
<i>International Students</i>	26.3%

Would you like to deliver the commencement address at the California Institute of Technology?

Yes _____ No _____

2) University of Chicago, Chicago, IL

June 12, 1999

There will be approximately 10,000 people in attendance at graduation.

Student Population: 12,400
Male/Female Ratio: 59%/41%

Ethnic Breakdown:

<i>Asian</i>	17%
<i>Afr Amer</i>	6%
<i>Latino</i>	5%
<i>Caucasian/International</i>	72%

Would you like to deliver the commencement address at the University of Chicago?

Yes _____ No _____

3) California State University - Hayward**June 12, 1999**

There will be approximately 10,000 people in attendance at graduation. Hayward is located approximately 10 miles from Oakland, in the East Bay Area.

Student Population: 12,431
Male/Female Ratio: 36%/64%

Ethnic Breakdown:

<i>Asian</i>	32%
<i>Afr/Amer</i>	13.5%
<i>Latino</i>	12.2%
<i>Caucasian</i>	37.3%
<i>Native American</i>	1%
<i>Other</i>	4%

Would you like to deliver the commencement address at California State University - Hayward?

Yes _____ No _____

4) California State University - Los Angeles**June 12, 1999**

There will be approximately 20,000 people in attendance at graduation. Tentatively, Congresswoman Maxine Waters is scheduled to deliver the commencement address.

Student Population: 19,732
Male/Female Ratio: 39%/61%

Ethnic Breakdown:

<i>Asian</i>	20.7%
<i>Afr/Amer</i>	8%
<i>Latino</i>	44.4%
<i>Caucasian</i>	14.7%
<i>Native American</i>	.4%
<i>International</i>	4.4%
<i>Other</i>	7.4%

Would you like to deliver the commencement address at California State University - Los Angeles?

Yes _____ No _____

4-9-99

5) California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, CA**June 12, 1999**

Currently, there are two separate commencement ceremonies held on this campus. There will be 20,000 people attending each ceremony. The University has recently been ranked as the top public university in the West Region by *U.S. News and World Report*. San Luis Obispo is located approximately halfway between San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Student Population: 16,296
Male/Female Ratio: 56%/44%

Ethnic Breakdown:

Asian 11.4%
Afr/Amer 1.5%
Latino 12.4%
Caucasian 61.9%
Native American 1.5%
International Students .8%
Other 10.5%

Would you like to deliver the commencement address at California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo?

Yes _____

No _____

6) University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN**June 13, 1999**

The College of Liberal Arts is the largest college on campus with nearly 13,500 students. Currently, there are two separate commencement ceremonies held for the College of Liberal Arts, with 4,000 attending each ceremony. The First Lady and Secretary Albright have delivered commencement addresses here in 1996 and 1998, respectively.

Minneapolis Campus:
Student Population: 37,615
Male/Female Ratio: 50%/50%

Ethnic Breakdown:

Asian 8%
Afr/Amer 4%
Latino 2%
Caucasian 85%
Native American 1%

Would you like to deliver the commencement address at the University of Minnesota?

Yes ☒ _____

No _____

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

4-9-99

'99 APR 8 PM 8:11

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 8, 1999

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MARIA ECHAVESTE *for ME*
STEPHANIE STREETT *SS*

SUBJECT: 1999 COMMENCEMENT ADDRESSES

On June 2, you are scheduled to deliver the commencement address at the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colorado. In addition to the Air Force Academy Commencement, you have the option of selecting **two or three** additional commencement opportunities. The following is a list of schools for you to review. Should you choose a school with multiple graduation ceremonies, the White House would work with the school and suggest combining the multiple ceremonies into one large ceremony, if possible.

Please note that the categories are organized by date, therefore you should only consider **one** option from each category. Additionally, for your reference, we have attached your block schedule.

CATEGORY ONE: Mid-May Dates

1) Pomona College, Claremont, CA

May 16, 1999

There will be approximately 2,500 people in attendance at graduation. John Cleese (the actor and comedian) and the US Ambassador to South Africa, James Joseph, are currently scheduled to deliver the commencement address. Please note this is a small, private school, and is located approximately 30 miles from Los Angeles.

Student Population: 1572
Male/Female Ratio: 52%/48%

Ethnic Breakdown:

<i>Asian</i>	18.3%
<i>Afr/Amer</i>	3.6%
<i>Latino</i>	8.3%
<i>Caucasian</i>	51.4%
<i>Native American</i>	.3%
<i>International Students</i>	2.2%

Would you like to deliver the commencement address at Pomona College?

Yes _____ **No** _____

2) University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA

May 17, 1999

There will be approximately 12,000-15,000 people in attendance at graduation. Secretary Rubin is currently scheduled to deliver the commencement address.

Student Population: 21,643
Male/Female Ratio: 50%/50%

Ethnic Breakdown:

<i>Asian</i>	19.9%
<i>Afr/Amer</i>	3.4%
<i>Latino</i>	3.2%
<i>Caucasian</i>	65.6%
<i>Native American</i>	.04%
<i>International Students</i>	7.6%

Would you like to deliver the commencement address at the University of Pennsylvania?

Yes _____ **No** _____

4-9-99

CATEGORY TWO: Late May Dates**Grambling State University, Grambling, LA****May 23, 1999**

Grambling is an Historically Black College. There will be approximately 10,000 people in attendance at graduation. Scheduling has received a formal invitation for you to deliver the commencement address at Grambling State University.

Student Population: 5,070
Male/Female Ratio: 44%/56%

Ethnic Breakdown:

<i>Asian</i>	.1%
<i>Afr/Amer</i>	94.7%
<i>Latino</i>	.4%
<i>Caucasian</i>	3.5%
<i>Native American</i>	.1%
<i>International Students</i>	.5%

Would you like to deliver the commencement address at Grambling State University?

Yes ☒No ☐

4-9-99

CATEGORY THREE: June Dates

Please note: If you chose Pomona College in California from category one, we recommend that you not choose a California school from this category.

1) California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA**June 11, 1999**

There will be approximately 3,000 people attending the graduation. Please note this is a small, private school.

Student Population: 1858
Male/Female Ratio: 74%/26%

Ethnic Breakdown:

<i>Asian</i>	15.9%
<i>Afr/Amer</i>	1.3%
<i>Latino</i>	4.3%
<i>Caucasian</i>	52%
<i>Native American</i>	2%
<i>International Students</i>	26.3%

Would you like to deliver the commencement address at the California Institute of Technology?

Yes _____

No _____

2) University of Chicago, Chicago, IL**June 12, 1999**

There will be approximately 10,000 people in attendance at graduation.

Student Population: 12,400
Male/Female Ratio: 59%/41%

Ethnic Breakdown:

<i>Asian</i>	17%
<i>Afr Amer</i>	6%
<i>Latino</i>	5%
<i>Caucasian/International</i>	72%

Would you like to deliver the commencement address at the University of Chicago?

Yes _____

No _____

3) California State University - Hayward**June 12, 1999**

There will be approximately 10,000 people in attendance at graduation. Hayward is located approximately 10 miles from Oakland, in the East Bay Area.

Student Population: 12,431
Male/Female Ratio: 36%/64%

Ethnic Breakdown:

<i>Asian</i>	32%
<i>Afr/Amer</i>	13.5%
<i>Latino</i>	12.2%
<i>Caucasian</i>	37.3%
<i>Native American</i>	1%
<i>Other</i>	4%

Would you like to deliver the commencement address at California State University - Hayward?

Yes _____ No _____

4) California State University - Los Angeles**June 12, 1999**

There will be approximately 20,000 people in attendance at graduation. Tentatively, Congresswoman Maxine Waters is scheduled to deliver the commencement address.

Student Population: 19,732
Male/Female Ratio: 39%/61%

Ethnic Breakdown:

<i>Asian</i>	20.7%
<i>Afr/Amer</i>	8%
<i>Latino</i>	44.4%
<i>Caucasian</i>	14.7%
<i>Native American</i>	.4%
<i>International</i>	4.4%
<i>Other</i>	7.4%

Would you like to deliver the commencement address at California State University - Los Angeles?

Yes _____ No _____

5) California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, CA**June 12, 1999**

Currently, there are two separate commencement ceremonies held on this campus. There will be 20,000 people attending each ceremony. The University has recently been ranked as the top public university in the West Region by *U.S. News and World Report*. San Luis Obispo is located approximately halfway between San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Student Population: 16,296
Male/Female Ratio: 56%/44%

Ethnic Breakdown:

<i>Asian</i>	11.4%
<i>Afr/Amer</i>	1.5%
<i>Latino</i>	12.4%
<i>Caucasian</i>	61.9%
<i>Native American</i>	1.5%
<i>International Students</i>	.8%
<i>Other</i>	10.5%

Would you like to deliver the commencement address at California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo?

Yes _____ No _____

6) University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN**June 13, 1999**

The College of Liberal Arts is the largest college on campus with nearly 13,500 students. Currently, there are two separate commencement ceremonies held for the College of Liberal Arts, with 4,000 attending each ceremony. The First Lady and Secretary Albright have delivered commencement addresses here in 1996 and 1998, respectively.

Minneapolis Campus:

Student Population: 37,615
Male/Female Ratio: 50%/50%

Ethnic Breakdown:

<i>Asian</i>	8%
<i>Afr/Amer</i>	4%
<i>Latino</i>	2%
<i>Caucasian</i>	85%
<i>Native American</i>	1%

Would you like to deliver the commencement address at the University of Minnesota?

Yes _____ No _____

April 1999

*Presidential Calendar

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday																																																																																											
March <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td></tr> <tr><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>		S	M	T	W	T	F	S		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				May <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td></tr> <tr><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td></tr> <tr><td>30</td><td>31</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>		S	M	T	W	T	F	S							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31						1 Travel to Norfolk, VA Evening Off Passover Spring Recess (House & Senate)	2 Mtg w/ Humanitarian and Religious Leaders Tape Radio Address Evening Off Release of the Employment #s Good Friday Spring Recess (House & Senate)	3 Camp David
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4 Camp David Easter Day Light Savings Time Begins	5 Easter Egg Roll Kosovo Statement Videos Evening Off Start of Baseball Season	6 Hate Crimes Event Hold 1 Hour Evening Off	7 China Speech Equal Pay Event Photo-op for Nat'l Student Athlete Day Evening Off World Health Day Spring Recess (House & Senate)	8 Official Visit of Premier Zhu Rongji of China Joint Press Conference Last Day of Passover Equal Pay Day	9 Down Until 10:00 am HMX-1 Staff to Attend Departure Departure Statement Patients' Bill of Rights Event, Philadelphia, PA Tape Radio Address Hold Evening	10 Camp David (T)																																																																																											
11 Camp David (T) Spring Recess (House & Senate)	12 Travel to Barksdale AFB, LA Return to DC Congressional Leadership Meeting Millenium Lecture Series Evening	13 Hold 9 am- 10 am Meeting w/ Members of Congress VP Meeting Economic Meeting (1 hour) Drop-by CoS Cabinet Meeting Dinner w/ President Aznar of Spain	14 USA Accounts Event Optional Drop-by Americans for Indian Opportunity Mtg (T) Hold 1 Hour Evening Off Kick Butts Day	15 Travel to San Francisco, CA Address American Society of Newspaper Editors Afternoon Down, San Francisco, CA RON Detroit, MI Tax Day South Lawn Under Repair	16 DSCC/DCCC Lunch, Detroit, MI Message Event, Detroit, MI Tape Radio Address, Boston, MA DSCC/DCCC Dinner, Boston, MA RON DC Garden Tours	17 Day & Evening Off																																																																																											
18 Day & Evening Off Garden Tours	19 ESEA Event Photo-op w/ Teachers of the Year (30 min) Hold 1.5 hours (NH) Evening Off Tent Goes Up	20 Medal of Freedom Presentation to Former German Chancellor Kohl Hold 1.5 hours (NH) NATO Summit Briefing (2 hour) Evening Off	21 Dedicate Austin-Bergstrom International Airport Event, Austin, TX DNC Lunch, Austin, TX Dinner, Houston, TX RON DC South Lawn Under Repair	22 Down Until 12:00 pm Earth Day Event Possible Travel (T) VP Meeting Mtg w/ NATO SYG Solana (T) Take Our Daughters To Work Day Earth Day	23 NATO Commemorative Event, Mellon Auditorium Tape Radio Address 50th Anniversary NATO Summit Dinner, White House NATO Summit, Washington, D.C.	24 North Atlantic Council Plenary, Mellon Auditorium Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council Summit Dinners, White House																																																																																											
25 Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council Summit, Mellon Auditorium Evening Off NATO Summit, Washington, D.C.	26 Day Off Address the Union of American Hebrew Congregations & Central Conference of American Rabbis' Dinner (T)	27 Down Until 1:00 pm Medals of Science & Technology Awards Ceremony DNC Dinner, DC	28 Crime Event (T) VP Lunch (T) Hold 1 Hour	29 Day and Evening Off 7th Anniv: Los Angeles Riots	30 Message Event (T) Hold 2 Hours (ME) (T) Speech Prep/ Briefing for WHC Dinner FAPE Reception																																																																																												
South Lawn Under Repair																																																																																																	

May 1999

*Presidential Calendar

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						1 Live Radio Address Speech Prep/ Briefing for WHC Dinner WH Correspondents' Assn. Dinner <u>South Lawn Under Repair</u>																																																																																				
2 	3 Official Visit of Prime Minister Obuchi of Japan Nat'l Town Mtg for a Sustainable America, Detroit, MI	4 Down Until 1:00 pm <u>Cinco de Mayo</u>	5 	6 National Day of Prayer <u>Hold for Travel</u>	7 Release of the Employment #s	8 Camp David (T) <u>WH Photographers' Dinner</u>																																																																																				
			<u>South Lawn Under Repair</u>																																																																																							
9 Camp David (T) <u>Mother's Day</u>	10 Hold 2 Hours (ME) (T) Videos (T)	11 Hold Day (SS) <u>Anniv: Valuejet Crash</u> <u>South Lawn Under Repair</u>	12 Crime Event (T) DSCC Taste of the States. DC	13 Working Visit of PM Lucinschi of Moldova (T) Hold 1 Hour Conyers Dinner, DC DNC Dessert Reception (no \$)	14 Departure Statement (T) DNC Lunch, Seattle, WA Message Event, Seattle, WA (T) <u>DNC Dinner, Portola, CA</u> RON San Francisco, CA	15 Dav. Off. San Francisco, CA DSCC/DCCC Dinner, Los Angeles, CA RON Los Angeles, CA <u>FOP Memorial Day Event</u> <u>Armed Forces Day</u>																																																																																				
16 DNC Dinner, San Diego, CA (T) RON DC	17 Day & Evening Off	18 Hold 2 Hours (ME) (T)	19 Farley Building Dedication, NYC, NY DNC Lunch, NYC, NY Ferraro Dinner, NYC, NY (T) RON DC	20 Down Until 1:00 pm Hold 1 Hour	21 DNC Lunch, DC (no \$) Hold 2 Hours (ME) (T)	22 Senate Democratic Issues Conf, Irvington, VA <u>Sons of Italy Dinner</u>																																																																																				
23 Hold for Possible Commencement (Grambling State) (T)	24 Hold for Possible Lunch, NY	25 	26 	27 	28 <u>Memorial Day Recess (House & Senate)</u>	29 																																																																																				
		<u>Hold for Family Time</u>																																																																																								
30 <u>Hold for Family Time</u> <u>Memorial Day Recess (House & Senate)</u>	31 Annual Memorial Day Breakfast (T) Events at Arlington National Cemetery (T) <u>Memorial Day</u>	April <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td></tr> <tr><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td></td></tr> </table> June <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td></tr> <tr><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>			S	M	T	W	T	F	S					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		S	M	T	W	T	F	S				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30				
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June 1999

**Presidential Calendar*

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			US Air Force Academy Commencement, Colorado Springs, CO WETA In-Performance (T) BRT Annual Meeting	HRC Wellesley Reunion (T)																																												
		Memorial Day Recess (House & ...)	Memorial Day Recess continues (Senate only)		Release of the Employment #s																																											
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	Mental Health Conference DNC Dinner, DC	State Visit for President Gonzales of Hungary	Down Until 1:00 pm Hold for Possible Dinner, NY	World Series Champion New York Yankees Event DCCC Dinner, DC (T) Saxophone Club Event, DC (T)																																												
D-Day 55th Anniversary					Old AR State House Grand Re-O...	US Conf of Mayors Annual Conf, New Orleans																																										
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Hold for Possible Commencement (U of MN) (T) Ford's Theater Reception & Gala (T)	Flag Day	Congressional Picnic (T) Depart Foreign Travel PM (T)																																														
	US Conf of Mayors Annual Conf, New Orleans					Summit of Eight, Cologne, Germany																																										
			Hold for Possible Foreign Travel																																													
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Summit of Eight, Cologne, Germ... Father's Day	First Day of Summer Family Conference, TN (T)		Day & Evening Off																																													
	Hold for Possible Foreign Travel		27th Anniv: Title IX																																													
27	28	29	30																																													
	DNC Lunch, CT (T) DSCC/DCCC Event, NY (T)	Working Visit of PM Panday of Trinidad & Tobago (T)	DNC Concert, City TBD (T)																																													
					July <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td></tr> <tr><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td></tr> </table>	S	M	T	W	T	F	S					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
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July 1999

*Presidential Calendar

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August 1999

**Presidential Calendar*

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September 1999

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APEC Meeting, Auckland, New Zealand					75th Anniv: University College, ...																																																		
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'99 APR 9 PM5:29

April 9, 1999

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Today is my last day at the White House and I did not want it to pass without expressing my sincere appreciation to you for this wonderful opportunity to serve. Needless to say it has been a great honor for me to work for you, the Vice President and the First Lady. For someone who had memorized the presidents when I was five years of age, working at the White House and playing a small part in the last year and a half has truly been one of the highlights of my life.

I have taken a position as Acting Assistant Attorney General for Legislative Affairs at the Department of Justice. Not bad for a former basketball coach! I begin my new responsibilities on April 19. I decided to take this position with the hope that I can play a role in getting critical legislation, such as our Hate Crimes bill and our new Crime bill, passed. I am very excited about the challenges ahead, but sad to be leaving this incredible experience. I hope to return to the White House next year after my stint at the Justice Department to finish the administration.

As I have mentioned to you in the past, I am inspired to continue my pursuit of a public career dedicated to the issues I care about so deeply by seeking public office in the future. Much of my inspiration to pursue this vocation is because of you. Your dedication to the betterment of our fellow citizens and to the public debate of ideas has profoundly affected my decision to pursue a career in what I believe to be an honorable profession.

Please know that if you should need me for anything, I am only a few blocks away. I look forward to seeing you again soon. Please know I am eternally proud and honored to serve in your administration.

4-9-99

To Burkhardt for reply?

Yes ☒ No ☐

B.

Sincerely,

Jon P. Jennings

Jon P. Jennings

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Stanley M. Chesley
Attorney at Law
1513 Central Trust Tower
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
Telephone: 513 621-0267

4-4-99

March 29, 1999

Stanley
mon in
Port Chicago
Be

President William Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20500-2000

Dear Mr. President:

Needless to say, Susan and I had fabulous time! Thank you for the wonderful hospitality and graciousness! As I told you, being an old camp counselor, I can rest now that I have finally seen the top camp in the world!

I am working on some new tennis balls for Buddy, and I will also have to try out some of the new golf balls!

I am enclosing a copy of the letter I received from Carl Tuggle, regarding the Port Chicago explosion, along with a condensed report, in the event you wish to write to him. I have sent the full report and the letter to Bruce.

Sincerely,

Stanley M. Chesley

Copied
Berger
Podesta

Port Chicago

Silent for more than 50 years, the African-American sailors who have become known as the Port Chicago Survivors are now telling their story, reliving the tragic moments and aftermath of the nation's worst domestic disaster during World War II, which accounted for a staggering 15 percent of black military casualties.

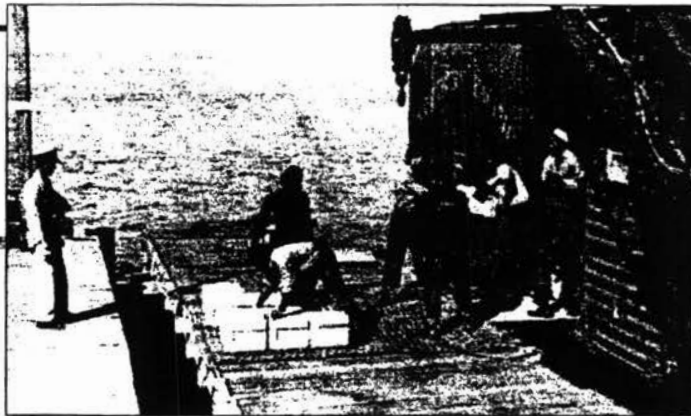
The Port Chicago Survivors, then members of the United States Navy, were among the thousands of patriotic African-American men and women who rushed into military service, hoping to serve their country, only to find a stiff wall of racial prejudice which restricted them to menial tasks and often dangerous duty, with little to no training.

For the black U.S. Navy recruits assigned to duty at Port Chicago Naval Weapon Station, near San Francisco, dreams of going to sea and fighting for freedom were never realized. They were put to work as laborers, assigned to the loading of live ammunition on Liberty Ships, supporting the Pacific war effort.

It was a recipe for disaster as the untrained black sailors, led by untrained white officers, worked round-the-clock shifts in unsafe working conditions. The military had yet to prepare guidelines for the dangerous job of loading ammunition.

At 10:18 p.m. on July 17, 1944, that disaster happened. In an instant, 320 men — 202 of them black sailors — were blown to pieces by two explosions that equalled the force of the bomb that would be dropped on Hiroshima. Two Liberty Ships loaded with ammunition, the E.A. Bryan, site of the initial explosion, and the Quinalt Victory, were destroyed, along with the entire Port Chicago waterfront (located in the East Bay area outside of San Francisco).

Of the hundreds who survived the devastating



"Many of us never told our families that we served in Port Chicago because we felt betrayed by the Navy and the government."

blast, many would be physically and emotionally scarred for life. Survivors spent weeks collecting — the torn remains of their fellow seamen.

The cause of the disaster was never determined, and no actions were taken to ensure safer procedures for loading ammunition.

On August 9, 1944, the surviving black sailors were ordered back to work, loading ammunition at nearby Mare Island under the same unsafe conditions that led to the initial disaster. Alarmed at the high risk of another devastating explosion, 258 black sailors refused to return to the dangerous duty — reserved for "blacks only," and were immediately imprisoned on a barge. What would become known as the Port Chicago Mutiny began.

Threatened with the death penalty, 208 black sailors reluctantly returned to the dangerous duty. The remaining 50 were charged with mutiny, an act punishable by death, and held for court-martial.

Famed African-American attorney Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the NAACP's Legal Defense Fund, was unsuccessful in his attempts to have the charges of mutiny overturned, and condemned the trial as "one of the worst frame-ups we have come across."

Marshall had argued that the 50 black sailors were not mutineers, and their crime, at best, was "a

(OVER)



"People were never told the truth."

At 10:18 pm, July 17, 1944, two devastating explosions killed and injured more than 700 U.S. Navy personnel as munitions were being loaded on Liberty Ships at the Port Chicago Naval Weapon Station near San Francisco. Of the 320 fatalities, 202 were African-American seamen, 15 percent of all black servicemen killed during World War II.

Though the cause of the disaster was never determined, and no actions were taken to ensure safer procedures for loading munitions, black sailors were ordered to return to the high-risk duty that was never assigned to white sailors.

"After the terrible explosion, 258 men refused to go back to work under the hazardous conditions. Fifty of those men were charged with mutiny and were court-martialed.

"During World War II, many of the black seamen stationed at Port Chicago were assigned to loading munitions onto Liberty Ships, without being trained, under extremely unsafe working conditions," said Sandra Evers-Manly, president of BHERC.

"In 1995, the Navy admitted that racial prejudice during World War II was a factor in the dangerous duty assigned to African-Americans stationed at Port Chicago," said Evers-Manly.

While the Navy has shown little interest in the Port Chicago case, the plight of the Port Chicago Survivors has drawn support from the political arena, including Congressman George Miller, Pete Stark, former Congressman Ron Dellums, and others who continue to urge the U.S. Navy to overturn the convictions based on new evidence that proves racism was a major factor in the trial and ultimate convictions.

The campaign on behalf of the Port Chicago Survivors has gained wider support through the efforts of California Assemblyman Roderick D. Wright, D-48th Assembly District, who authored a resolution on behalf of the survivors calling for the President to look into the Port Chicago case. In addition, Congressman George Miller, Concord, CA, has consistently fought for long overdue justice for the black sailors. Both are working with BHERC to have the mutiny charges overturned.

On February 22, 1998, the BHERC honored 15 Port Chicago Survivors during a Black History Month celebration. The men were also recognized during a ceremony at the State Capitol.

The production of two documentaries and an upcoming NBC-TV movie have sparked interest in the Port Chicago case, said Evers-Manly. Other projects are currently in production, or under development, including a film based on Robert Allen's book, "The Port Chicago Mutiny."

The BHERC is a nonprofit, benefit organization designed to advocate, educate, research, develop and preserve the history and future of blacks in film and television.

Port Chicago Survivors, or anyone with information about the survivors, are urged to contact the Port Chicago Survivors Support Committee at (323) 957-4747. BHERC's web site: <http://www.bherc.org>

#

Black Hollywood Education and Resource Center

BLACK HOLLYWOOD EDUCATION AND RESOURCE CENTER INITIATES NATIONWIDE SEARCH FOR THE SURVIVORS OF PORT CHICAGO DISASTER

LOS ANGELES – A nationwide search is in progress for the African American survivors of the worst domestic, military disaster during World War II.

The Port Chicago Survivors Support Committee, established in 1998 by the Black Hollywood Education and Resource Center (BHERC), has initiated a national search for survivors of the tragedy in conjunction with its campaign to have charges of mutiny expunged from the military records of 50 of those black sailors who refused to return to loading ammunition on the cargo ships.

The Port Chicago committee's goal is to recognize as many living Port Chicago Survivors as possible at the "Port Chicago 55th Anniversary" to be held in Northern California in July, 1999.

"We want to find the survivors of the Port Chicago tragedy to recognize them for their outstanding contributions because they served their country well during World War II. These men are heroes and must have their names cleared," stated Sandra Evers-Manly, President of the Black Hollywood Education and Resource Center.

In 1998, the Port Chicago Survivors Support Committee began a write-in campaign to the President to urge him to overturn the mutiny charges which have haunted the black sailors who stood up against injustice in a Jim Crow Navy.

"We are asking the public to write the President to persuade him to take a personal interest in this case because the Navy refuses to act on behalf of these men," said Evers-Manly, who first heard the tragic story from a neighbor, a survivor of the blast.

March 12, 1999

Mr. Carl Tuggle
4540 Springmeadow Dr.
Cincinnati, Ohio 45229

Mr. Stanley M. Chesley
4th & Vine St.
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

Dear Mr. Chesley,

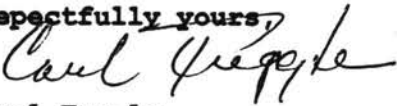
You don't know me but you can do a great service for a group of individuals which includes me. Let me give you a brief history and the present campaign the survivors are pursuing. During World War II there was an explosion at a naval base at Port Chicago, California. This explosion caused the death of over 200 seamen. This was the largest number of American seamen killed on American soil during World War II. After the explosion over 200 seamen were supposedly court martial for refusing to go back immediately to working on a dangerous assignment. Fifty of these seamen were charged with mutiny. They were tried and found guilty. Also, an investigation was done by the Naval General Advocate Office in 1944 to evaluate the operation procedures at Port Chicago and determine possible causes for the explosion. For some unknown reasons this report was classified as confidential information until 1972. I study this report and was totally shock at some of the misleading, incorrect and derogatory statements in the report. The reason I wrote this report, "Integrate To Segregate", was to challenge some of the statements in the report and aid us in our struggle.

Over the past several years there has been aggressive support from several congressmen in California and a growing list of politicians to urge the United States Navy to have these convictions expunged from these survivors' records. This is based on new evidence that proves that racism was a major factor in the trail and convictions. On January 7, 1994 the navy refused to overturn the convictions, following a review mandated by legislation and approved by congress. To date, the President of the United States has not acted on the case. We are all hoping and praying the President can intervene and take some positive action on this deplorable event. In 1998 the Port Chicago Support Committee was established to spearhead a national write-in campaign to urge the President to expunge the records of these survivors.

Being Cincinnatians and democrats I was hoping you, with your influence and political power, could pass this material to the President for him to read and act upon during his visit to Cincinnati. The information in this report can give the President some evidences in his evaluation of the case.

I can be contacted by calling 1-(513) 641-0574.

Respectfully yours,



Carl Tuggle