

5/3/93

Dear Brian -

002594 MAY 1993

Thought I'd take pen to hand this morning to say - I Love Hillary!

I think we are fortunate to have Hillary!

And, you've just had a caller beat me to saying - "I think Hillary is a great threat to Republicans -" !!

She's a woman... more open, competent, and capable than any of them -

She's changing America - Planning for National Health Care -

How can Republicans compete with that? It puts a spotlight on their disdain for women... Their lack of support for women... In fact their desire to do harm to women!

How can Republicans deal with a National Health Plan they don't want? By attacking Hillary!!

That's what it's all about! Actually, it's probably about money... Republican pockets -!

We had more undecided sleaze
running around the White House
in Republican days (Sumner,
Boyd, Gray, et al) than we could
begin to relate -

Hillary is wonderful! And I'm
glad she's back beside Bill because
things are better when she's there.

- Meanwhile: Think you need a separate
set of lies for Democrats + Republicans.
The fanatics and Republican Conservative
attackers get thru more than I can
believe they would if others had
an opportunity based more on having
something to say rather than needing
to attack.

What's all this about using attacks
of "Lesbian" from your nice vicious
Cable? Certainly they did the same to
Eleanor Roosevelt (who was by the way
having a happy, sexual, bisexual
existence - "bless her!")... but it's an
attempt to smear. Whatever
Hillary's loves - Republican hatreds
should not run our Country! Thanks!
(... sickening!)

PS —

This week's health Care programming
was wonderful Work C-SPAN!!!
You're here to replay —



5/9/93

DEAR BRIAN--

WATCHING THIS A.M. -- SUZANNE FIELD'S EFFORTS TO POISON EVERY DEMOCRATIC WELL... HILLARY! WHO TOLD US ABOUT SUNUNU...bradford reynolds... OR BOYDEN GRAY IN THE WHITE HOUSE WITH BUSH...OR THE MANY OTHERS THERE TO DESTROY GOVT REGULATIONS, CIVIL RIGHTS..ETAL!

AS FOR RUSH LIMBAUGH'S RACISM...YOU HAVE A CSPAN TAPE WHERE HE IS SPEAKING AR A BLACK TIE GOP DINNER (REAGAN'S BIRTHDAY?) IN OCT OR NOV '91.... WHERE HE ASKS WHICH GLASS OF WATER IS HIS...AND THEN GOES OFF INTO A..."ARE YOU SURE...DID ANYONE SEE JESSE JACKSON AROUND THE AREA HERE?"....(AT THE PODIUM...YOUR TAPE!)....

ALSO...BUSINESS MEN HAD THEIR TAXES REDUCED BY 50% BY REAGAN...AND BUS WAS STILL TRYING TO GET THEM BETTER DEALS...CAPITAL GAINS...NAFTA....WHY SHOULD THEY WANT TO SEE BUSINESS TAXES RESTORED?.....OR TO CONTRIBUTE TO NATL HEALTH CARE? (THE'D DUMP SOCIAL SECURITY IF THEY COULD!)....THEY ARE ALSO THE WEALTHY WHO GOT THEIR PERSONAL TAXES DECREASED (IT DESTROYED THE PROGRESSIVE INCOME TAX SYSTEM)... REAGAN "REFORM" BROUGHT THEM REDUCTIONS FROM 70% TO 28% AND 34%!!!!

WHAT DO WE LEARN FROM SUZANNE EXCEPT ABOUT VENOM? THE GOP IS FIGHTING CAMPAIGN REFORM NOW... WHO'LL TELL US HOW MUCH MC CONNELL (4-MILLION)...OR DOLE (2.3)...OR GRAMM OR PACKWOOD TOOK IN THE LAST TWO YEARS...

(11.6!) (5.8)-----

GRAMM'S THE LEADER: AVG 112,000 PER WEEK!)

THANKS

I ALSO FEEL CONSERVATIVE VIEWS ARE EVERYWHERE...AND REPRESENT BUT A FEW OF AMERICAN'S THINKING! THEY ARE THE NOISY PINHEAD-MINORITY!

5/5/93

Personal: Mr. Bruce Lomb
C-SPAN

Classified Documents - (NY Times 5/5/93)
Clinton Presidential Directive April 26

Hopefully this overrules Ronald Reagan's Executive Order of 1981 which fractured the Freedom of Information Act -

We've had lots of political honky-tonky at the Archives anyway re JFK - Bush Papers - Iron Contra - Nixon Tapes (!) - et al. . .

Can we have some discussion of what researchers find - You know Terry O'Dellson spoke about this in his Nat'l Press Club appearance last month + in a NY Times Mag. Article -
Thank you!

President Moves to Release Classified U.S. Documents

By TIM WEINER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 4 — President Clinton has taken the first step toward declassifying millions of secret Government documents, some kept under lock and key since World War I.

A Presidential directive issued April 26 ordered a sweeping review of cold-war rules on Government secrecy with an eye to opening the nation's bulging secret archives and reducing the number of highly classified military and intelligence programs.

The directive also establishes a task force that will draft new rules on national security secrets by Nov. 30.

Moreover, the order asks the task force to answer these questions:

What really needs to be kept secret?

How can information be declassified speedily?

How can excessive secrecy be avoided?

The questions reflect Mr. Clinton's stated view that it is too hard to declassify old documents and too easy to classify new ones.

"It is time to re-evaluate the onerous and costly system of security which has led to the overclassification of documents," Mr. Clinton said in a recent letter to Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, the Ohio Democrat who is a member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

New Light on Cold War

If carried out, the President's order could lead to the release of millions of secret military and diplomatic records, mostly from the cold war, historians and researchers said today. The release of such documents would shed new light on the hidden history of that twilight struggle.

"So much is being released by the Soviet and Chinese sides on the deepest, darkest aspects of cold war history that you have to wonder what the rationale is for keeping secrets on our side," said John Lewis Gaddis, a diplomatic historian at Ohio University and a professor of American history this year at Oxford University who has advocated easing classification rules.

Presidents Richard M. Nixon and Jimmy Carter each issued orders meant to make it easier to declassify secret documents. Neither had much effect, historians say, because they were virtually ignored by the intelligence and military bureaucracies that were told to carry them out.

Now, however, the new heads of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Pentagon are on record as favoring the principle of openness.

Clinton orders a panel to rewrite rules on secrecy.

No one knows how many classified documents exist, said the head of the new task force, Steven Garfinkel, director of the Information Security Oversight Office, the Federal agency that administers the classification secrecy system.

"It's a huge mountain," he said. "Perhaps billions. The National Archives says it has 325 million pages of classified documents. There are hundreds of millions beyond that."

The National Archives is one of about 80,000 Government depositories that store classified material, Mr. Garfinkel said. It holds secret documents older than 30 years and awaiting review for declassification.

The acting National Archivist, Trudy Peterson, said she is drowning under reams of Top Secret paper. For example, under current procedures, it will take 19 years for the National Archives to review recently delivered State Department papers from the early 1960's.

"This is intolerable," Ms. Peterson said in a recent letter to the National Security Adviser, W. Anthony Lake. "Documents from the World War I era still remain classified."

Nor does anyone know how many

secret military and intelligence programs exist, Mr. Garfinkel said. "I guess I'm the only person except the President and Vice President who has the right to know that number and I don't know what it is," he said.

Not every document would have to be read and reviewed to be released, Mr. Garfinkel said. "We have a finite number of real secrets," he said. "You could declassify thousands of documents with the declassification of a single secret."

Classified documents are stamped Confidential, Secret and Top Secret. Others, classified above Top Secret, bear one of a plethora of code words. All are kept secret under national security laws on the ground that their release would damage national security.

Those laws were strengthened by a 1981 Reagan Administration executive order. The order "resulted in enormous amounts of material being classified each day, and very, very little being declassified," said Page Miller, director of a national group of historians and archivists.

Under the present system, documents can only be declassified with the

How many files are classified? It's a secret.

approval of the agency that stamped them secret in the first place. Historians say these agencies are often reluctant to release potentially embarrassing records from their past.

For example, American involvement in the 1953 coup in Iran that installed Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlavi was deleted from the official State Department history of those years published in 1989. "Historians have more access to KGB documents on the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan than they do to the C.I.A.'s coup," said Tom Blanton, director of the National Security Archive, a private research group that seeks to declassify Government documents.

Mr. Garfinkel said his task force would have members from 22 military, intelligence, law-enforcement and administrative agencies that create secrets. That drew a skeptical response from long-time advocates of reform in secrecy procedures.

"The President would have been far better advised to establish an independent commission," said Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York. "The intelligence community is the problem. Nothing personal, but they live off secrecy. Secrecy keeps the mistakes secret."

The great majority of official secrets are created by the Pentagon, the C.I.A., the State Department and the White House, which together generated almost six million classified documents last year. Those agencies still classify far more information than they release, said Steven Aftergood of the Federation of American Scientists, a prominent critic of government secrecy.

But they have made only modest progress in unsealing secret information since the end of the cold war; the C.I.A. began to review all documents more than three decades old in 1991, said Peter Earnest, a spokesman for the agency.

Mr. Lake, the National Security Adviser, has some personal experience in the secrecy debate. Five years ago, as an author writing a book about the fall of the Somoza government in Nicaragua in 1979, he was denied Government documents for years after filing requests under the Freedom of Information Act, said Mr. Blanton of the private National Security Archive, where Mr. Lake did his research. The denial came even though many of the classified documents he requested were papers he had seen or written as director of policy planning at the State Department in the Carter Administration, Mr. Blanton said.

By STEPHEN KINZER
Special to The New York Times

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, May 4 — The Bosnian Serbs' parliament, a self-proclaimed assembly of ardent nationalists, militia leaders and local political bosses, is to make a choice on Wednesday that could make the difference between peace in the Balkans or prolonged war.

Delegates to the parliament share an almost mystic conviction that all Serbs, wherever in the Balkans they find themselves, have a historic right to live under Serbian rule. But if they vote on Wednesday to accept the international peace plan for Bosnia, it will be principally out of deference to the President of Serbia, Slobodan Milosevic, and his judgment that the peace plan will do less harm to the dream of a Greater Serbia than the threatened military intervention and tighter economic sanctions that would be the international response to continued Serbian defiance.

"They don't like the peace plan and they'll do a lot of shouting before they vote, but in the end they'll probably go for it because they can't defy Milosevic," predicted a foreign diplomat who closely monitors events in Bosnia. "They have confidence in his ability as a diplomat, as someone who knows how politics works and especially how to deal with the international community. His message now is that it's time for them to vote with their heads and not with their hearts."

Another diplomat, who represents one of the countries that are considering military strikes against Serbian positions, said that if the plan is rejected, another vote would probably be held within a week. "Milosevic is not going to take no for an answer," he said.

The 82-member parliament will meet in the town of Pale, a few miles east of Sarajevo. The sole item on the agenda will be the peace plan devised by the international mediation team led by Cyrus R. Vance of the United Nations and Lord Owen of the European Community.

Delegates have rejected the plan twice before, most recently at the end of last month. Since then, economic sanctions on Serbia have been tightened, Western nations have threatened to begin a bombing campaign, and Serbia's strongest defenders in Russia have been defeated at the polls by President Boris N. Yeltsin.

As the Bosnian Serb delegates traveled to Pale today, their forces were reported to have launched a new attack on the Muslim town of Zepa. Bosnia's Muslim-led Government issued a statement saying Zepa was "literally in flames," but Serbian officers said they were only fighting defensive actions following Muslim attacks.

The president of the self-proclaimed Bosnian Serb republic, Radovan Karadzic, bowed to pressure from Mr. Milosevic last weekend and signed the Vance-Owen plan. Leaders of Muslim and Croatian forces in Bosnia had already accepted the plan, which would divide the country along ethnic lines into 10 semi-autonomous regions with weak central government in Sarajevo.

But Dr. Karadzic's two vice presidents, Biljana Plavsic and Nikola Koljevic, have denounced the Vance-Owen plan. The current issue of the week

Belgrade 'is not going to take no for an answer.'

magazine Nin carries an interview in which Mr. Koljevic describes the plan as "really pathetic."

These and other delegates to Wednesday's meeting will find themselves in the awkward position of facing intense pressure from Mr. Milosevic to sign a document they have been publicly denouncing for months.

Serbian supporters of the Vance-Owen plan, principally Mr. Milosevic and Dr. Karadzic, are using several tactics designed to give the delegates a face-saving way out. They are insisting that the current plan is far more favorable to Serbian interests than past versions. In fact, the plan has not been altered in any detail, but Dr. Karadzic is expected to tell delegates that he has received various commitments that

Serbs Appear

By PAUL LEWIS

Special to The New York Times

ZAGREB, Croatia, May 4 — Serbian forces appeared to be stepping up their pressure against Muslim enclaves in eastern Bosnia today, with reports of a fierce new attack against Zepa and no resumption of water supplies to besieged Srebrenica.

The unconfirmed reports of a new Serbian offensive comes one day before a crucial vote by the so-called parliament of the Bosnian Serbs on whether to accept the international peace plan for Bosnia. The Bosnian Serbs' leader, Radovan Karadzic, signed the peace plan at a meeting in Greece on Sunday, subject to ratification by his parliament.

The Bosnian Government in Sarajevo



5/5/93

Personal:

Mr. Brian Lomk
C-Span - Washington DC

Dear Brian -

How about getting some of the Nation's
trial lawyers in to discuss this -

I think what we are doing with mandatory
sentencing is wrong and we need change.

Also the trial lawyers probably have
much to tell America about our concept of
"JUSTICE" these days, and how it's playing
out -

Thank you -

Reno Moving to Reverse Stiff Sentencing Rule for Minor Drug Crimes

By STEPHEN LABATON

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 4 — Emboldened by support from a growing number of Federal judges, Attorney General Janet Reno has begun to take the first steps toward reversing the policy of meting out tough criminal sentences for minor drug offenses.

In recent days, she has told some groups that she will soon order a review of the Federal sentencing guidelines with an eye toward eliminating the long mandatory sentences for low-level drug crimes, like possession of small amounts of narcotics. She is expected to discuss the review on Friday at a conference on national drug strategy attended by officials from the Reagan, Bush and Clinton Administrations.

Pressure for Changes

Justice Department officials predicted today that the review would probably lead to changes in the way prosecutors prepare cases and charge defendants. It may also lead to a department proposal to ease sentencing laws in the criminal bill that Congress is expected to consider this year.

"This is something that's very important to her and there's a momentum building to make changes," Carl Stern, a spokesman for Ms. Reno, said today. "Her feeling is that it's crazy that a convicted killer can be kicked out of prison to make room for a drug mule, who may have moved a small amount of some drug, but has a family and poses no risk to anybody."

The review has not yet begun and is not expected to be completed for several months. Ms. Reno is the only official at the department to be confirmed by the Senate, and no one has yet been named to head its criminal division.

But department officials said today that it was a good time for Ms. Reno to begin a campaign to change the sentencing rules because of the growing sentiment among Federal judges that the rules are too inflexible and harsh. She is also basking in a newfound popularity on Capitol Hill over her handling of the aftermath of the cult standoff near Waco, Tex.

Last Thursday, Judge Harold H. Greene of Federal District Court in Washington declared the guidelines un-

constitutional. Although the Supreme Court has previously upheld the constitutionality of the guidelines, Judge Greene said his ruling was based on different grounds. The Justice Department has not decided whether it will appeal his ruling.

In the decision, Judge Greene refused to impose a mandatory 30-year sentence for possession of less than one-fourth of an ounce of heroin and cocaine and noted that the defendant, Cordell Spencer, had faced a more severe sentence than many drug "kingpins."

Debate Over Guidelines

The decision came two weeks after two Federal judges in New York, Whitman Knapp in Manhattan and Jack B. Weinstein in Brooklyn, said they would no longer hear narcotics cases because of their frustration over the severity of the sentencing rules. Federal officials estimate that dozens of senior judges, who have wide latitude in choosing their cases, are quietly refusing to hear drug prosecutions.

Civil liberties groups and criminal defense organizations have long ar-

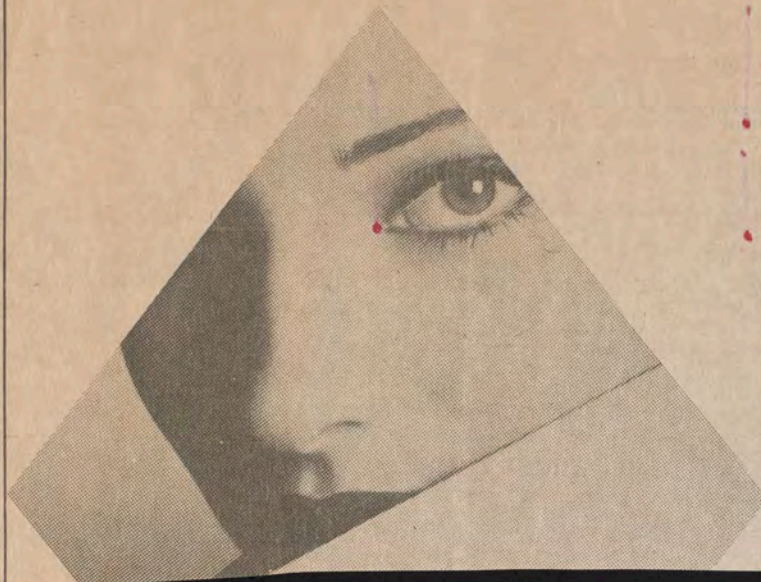
gued against the expanded use of mandatory sentences during the Bush and Reagan Administrations. But any easing of the rules has been viewed with skepticism by most Democrats and Republicans on Capitol Hill. Many lawmakers fear that they would appear too lenient on crime if they voted to reduce the punishment for criminal offenders.

Stronger Federal laws and a significant increase in the number of Federal prosecutors and investigators have led to a sharp increase in large and small narcotics prosecutions in Federal courts over the last decade. From 1982 to 1992, the number of drug cases filed in the Federal courts tripled, to 12,833 from 4,218.

The growing load of criminal cases has caused significant delays in civil cases because constitutional and Federal law require that criminal defendants generally have a right to be tried within 10 weeks after they are charged.

GIVE TO THE FRESH AIR FUND

Garden



ry Rodham Clinton, a former chairwoman of the Children's Defense Fund, have excoriated drug companies for raising vaccine prices.

'Cost Not a Barrier'

But at a Congressional hearing last month, Dr. F. Edgar Thompson Jr., the state epidemiologist of Mississippi, testified that "vaccine cost and availability are not a real barrier." Rather, he said, "We need more nurses and other staff to give the vaccines, track children and do outreach."

At the same hearing, some lawmakers said parents needed to take more responsibility for the health of their children.

Dr. R. Gordon Douglas Jr., president of the vaccine division of Merck & Company, said today that the revised proposal was an improvement over the original version because "it does not try to supply free vaccine to those who have adequate means to pay for it, or those who have adequate insurance." But he said the vaccine proposal should focus more sharply on the needs of low-income people.

House Panel to Get Bill

Representative Henry A. Waxman, chairman of the Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Health, provided details of the compromise in an interview today, and he said the Administration supports it. His panel will

A HOW-TO S

Join our kitchen specialist,
as we explore the basics and
of custom kitchen design.

The seminar will feature
information on:

- Design dos and don'ts
- Trends in the 1990's
- What to look for in construction
- Making the most of kitchen investment
- Planning a new kitchen
— Ethan Allen's perspective

Personal:

Mr. Brian Lamb

C-SPAN

400 North CAPITOL Street NW

Washington, DC



NEWARK NJ 071 PM 05/10/93 DCR #23



44 4444

