

NLWJC - KAGAN

EMAILS RECEIVED

ARMS - BOX 026 - FOLDER -009

[04/06/1998 - 04/07/1998]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Eli G. Attie (CN=Eli G. Attie/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-APR-1998 09:32:21.00

SUBJECT: School construction on Wednesday...

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Elena -- we should touch base on this when you get a second. The VP is doing a conference call (with regional press) on school construction on Wednesday, and we want to make sure we're amplifying what the POTUS does in Chicago; I'll check in with you at some point later today...

Thanks...

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Kevin S. Moran (CN=Kevin S. Moran/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-APR-1998 09:40:45.00

SUBJECT: Daily Message Calendar (4/6 - 4/12)

TO: Nathan B. Naylor (CN=Nathan B. Naylor/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Andrei H. Cherny (CN=Andrei H. Cherny/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stacie Spector (CN=Stacie Spector/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kris M Balderston (CN=Kris M Balderston/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Simeona F. Pasquil (CN=Simeona F. Pasquil/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julie E. Mason (CN=Julie E. Mason/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Anne E. McGuire (CN=Anne E. McGuire/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Susan M. Liss (CN=Susan M. Liss/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ellen M. Lovell (CN=Ellen M. Lovell/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael D. Malone (CN=Michael D. Malone/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Peter Rundlet (CN=Peter Rundlet/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Beverly J. Barnes (CN=Beverly J. Barnes/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dan K. Rosenthal (CN=Dan K. Rosenthal/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura A. Graham (CN=Laura A. Graham/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Karen E. Finney (CN=Karen E. Finney/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stephanie S. Streett (CN=Stephanie S. Streett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barry J. Toiv (CN=Barry J. Toiv/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Amy W. Tobe (CN=Amy W. Tobe/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Claire Gonzales (CN=Claire Gonzales/OU=PIR/O=EOP @ EOP [PIR])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Karen E. Skelton (CN=Karen E. Skelton/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Craig T. Smith (CN=Craig T. Smith/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert B. Johnson (CN=Robert B. Johnson/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jake Siewert (CN=Jake Siewert/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jonathan Orszag (CN=Jonathan Orszag/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cecily C. Williams (CN=Cecily C. Williams/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Emily Bromberg (CN=Emily Bromberg/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mickey Ibarra (CN=Mickey Ibarra/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cheryl D. Mills (CN=Cheryl D. Mills/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stephen B. Silverman (CN=Stephen B. Silverman/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Marsha E. Berry (CN=Marsha E. Berry/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Katharine Button (CN=Katharine Button/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Virginia M. Terzano (CN=Virginia M. Terzano/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Douglas B. Sosnik (CN=Douglas B. Sosnik/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jason S. Goldberg (CN=Jason S. Goldberg/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Andrew J. Mayock (CN=Andrew J. Mayock/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sylvia M. Mathews (CN=Sylvia M. Mathews/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robin J. Bachman (CN=Robin J. Bachman/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Glen M. Weiner (CN=Glen M. Weiner/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: VINCA S (Pager) #LAFLEUR (VINCA S (Pager) #LAFLEUR [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: LEAVY_D (LEAVY_D @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (NSC)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lowell A. Weiss (CN=Lowell A. Weiss/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jordan Tamagni (CN=Jordan Tamagni/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ruby Shamir (CN=Ruby Shamir/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ann F. Walker (CN=Ann F. Walker/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Paul E. Begala (CN=Paul E. Begala/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Chandler G. Spaulding (CN=Chandler G. Spaulding/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elliot J. Diringer (CN=Elliot J. Diringer/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lori L. Anderson (CN=Lori L. Anderson/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Linda L. Moore (CN=Linda L. Moore/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Nicholas R. Baldick (CN=Nicholas R. Baldick/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Suzanne Dale (CN=Suzanne Dale/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer N. Devlin (CN=Jennifer N. Devlin/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kathleen A. McGinty (CN=Kathleen A. McGinty/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Audrey T. Haynes (CN=Audrey T. Haynes/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Virginia Apuzzo (CN=Virginia Apuzzo/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Karen Tramontano (CN=Karen Tramontano/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christopher Wayne (CN=Christopher Wayne/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Aviva Steinberg (CN=Aviva Steinberg/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer M. Palmieri (CN=Jennifer M. Palmieri/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Nanda Chitre (CN=Nanda Chitre/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joseph P. Lockhart (CN=Joseph P. Lockhart/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael D. McCurry (CN=Michael D. McCurry/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Judith A. Winston (CN=Judith A. Winston/OU=PIR/O=EOP @ EOP [PIR])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Minyon Moore (CN=Minyon Moore/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Doris O. Matsui (CN=Doris O. Matsui/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Maria Echaveste (CN=Maria Echaveste/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jonathan A. Kaplan (CN=Jonathan A. Kaplan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Gene B. Sperling (CN=Gene B. Sperling/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jeffrey A. Forbes (CN=Jeffrey A. Forbes/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Fred DuVal (CN=Fred DuVal/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lynn G. Cutler (CN=Lynn G. Cutler/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christa Robinson (CN=Christa Robinson/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce N. Reed (CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David S. Beaubaire (CN=David S. Beaubaire/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thurgood Marshall Jr (CN=Thurgood Marshall Jr/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Roberta W. Greene (CN=Roberta W. Greene/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Eli G. Attie (CN=Eli G. Attie/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ron Klain (CN=Ron Klain/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michelle Crisci (CN=Michelle Crisci/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sara M. Latham (CN=Sara M. Latham/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: John Podesta (CN=John Podesta/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Erskine B. Bowles (CN=Erskine B. Bowles/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas D. Janenda (CN=Thomas D. Janenda/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Antony J. Blinken (CN=Antony J. Blinken/OU=NSC/O=EOP @ EOP [NSC])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: June Shih (CN=June Shih/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael Waldman (CN=Michael Waldman/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kevin S. Moran (CN=Kevin S. Moran/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sidney Blumenthal (CN=Sidney Blumenthal/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ann F. Lewis (CN=Ann F. Lewis/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D21]MAIL492824590.026 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

FF575043DE050000010A020100000002050000009010000000020000138770FA7FF006E7F139F6
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9EEDEC93744322C6DA1E098759F719BAE38851C7A37922CB4C24969D8DF263CD72C15769D912D3
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5A7D9B020052D0E96024823E73E3A44E2E770A4DA15842DAF971667493DBBBEF5A8D1AD90425F6
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THE WEEK AHEAD

April 6 - April 12

(All items are subject to change.)

Monday (4/6): President Clinton and Vice President Gore will hold a Rose Garden event to receive a report from Secretary Rubin and to announce a ban on the importation of more than 50 non-recreational modified assault weapons.

Tuesday (4/7): President Clinton will travel to Kansas City, MO, to attend a **Regional Conversation on Social Security** hosted by AARP and the Concord Coalition. The President will use the event to highlight his call to save Social Security First, before spending any budget surplus. The President will also conduct a satellite tour to interact with attendees at 12 additional regional Social Security meetings around the country.

Wednesday (4/8): President Clinton will travel to Chicago, IL, to highlight his education agenda and emphasize the need for a strong school construction component in any education legislation.

Thursday (4/9): President Clinton will travel to Kentucky to meet with tobacco farmers. The President's remarks will reaffirm his commitment to working for a comprehensive tobacco settlement before the end of this Congress, but will also emphasize his commitment to protect tobacco farmers and their communities.

Friday (4/10): Message event to be determined.

Saturday (4/11): President Clinton will deliver a taped radio address focused on IRS reform (T).

Sunday (4/12): Easter. No message event scheduled.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Marjorie A. Black (CN=Marjorie A. Black/OU=PIR/O=EOP [PIR])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-APR-1998 11:35:25.00

SUBJECT: Meeting With The Eisenhower Foundation re: The Eisenhower Report

TO: Sanders D. Korenman (CN=Sanders D. Korenman/OU=CEA/O=EOP @ EOP [CEA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Gene B. Sperling (CN=Gene B. Sperling/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rebecca M. Blank (CN=Rebecca M. Blank/OU=CEA/O=EOP @ EOP [CEA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Minyon Moore (CN=Minyon Moore/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julie A. Fernandes (CN=Julie A. Fernandes/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lin Liu (CN=Lin Liu/OU=PIR/O=EOP @ EOP [PIR])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: sjarvis (sjarvis @ gwis2.circ.gwu.edu @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sidney Blumenthal (CN=Sidney Blumenthal/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Peter Rundlet (CN=Peter Rundlet/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Maria Echaveste (CN=Maria Echaveste/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: John M. Goering (CN=John M. Goering/OU=PIR/O=EOP @ EOP [PIR])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Jonathan E. Smith (CN=Jonathan E. Smith/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Angelique Pirozzi (CN=Angelique Pirozzi/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Peter A. Weissman (CN=Peter A. Weissman/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett (CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Francine P. Obermiller (CN=Francine P. Obermiller/OU=CEA/O=EOP @ EOP [CEA])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Marjorie Tarmey (CN=Marjorie Tarmey/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Please be advised that the Presidential Conversation on Race is scheduled to occur on April 14, 1998. Therefore, the meeting with the Eisenhower Foundation has been rescheduled. It will occur on Thursday, April 16, 1998 @ 2:00 - 4:00 in the PIR Conference Room (Rm. 3236).

Please mark your calendars accordingly and let me know via e-mail whether or not you will be able to attend. Please accept my apology for any inconvenience this change may cause you. Thank you and have a wonderful day.

----- Forwarded by Marjorie A. Black/PIR/EOP on 04/06/98
11:18 AM -----

Marjorie A. Black
03/30/98 04:48:33 PM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
Subject: Meeting With The Eisenhower Foundation re: The Eisenhower Report

Judith Winston has requested that each of you be invited to a meeting with representatives from the Eisenhower Foundation to discuss the Eisenhower Report. The meeting will occur on Tuesday, April 14, 1998 @ 2:00 - 4:00 in the PIR Conference Room (Rm. 3236).

Lynn Curtis of the Eisenhower Foundation, which issued the Millenium Breach report commemorating the 30th Anniversary of the Kerner Commission Report, requested this meeting with Judy Winston and WH officials to discuss the report findings and its policy recommendations.

Please let me know, via e-mail, if you will be able to attend. Thank you and have a wonderful day!! :)

Message Sent

To: _____
John M. Goering/PIR/EOP
Lin Liu/PIR/EOP
Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP
Julie A. Fernandes/OPD/EOP
Maria Echaveste/WHO/EOP
Minyon Moore/WHO/EOP
Peter Rundlet/WHO/EOP
Rebecca M. Blank/CEA/EOP
Sidney Blumenthal/WHO/EOP
Gene B. Sperling/OPD/EOP
sjarvis @ gwis2.circ.gwu.edu @ inet

Message Copied

To:

Marjorie Tarmey/WHO/EOP

Peter A. Weissman/OPD/EOP

Francine P. Obermiller/CEA/EOP

Angelique Pirozzi/WHO/EOP

Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Bruce N. Reed (CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-APR-1998 13:26:38.00

SUBJECT: Re: needle exchange

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I told EB I'd go, your honor.

DECLINING MINORITY ADMISSIONS IN CALIFORNIA

April 6, 1998

Background: According to figures released by the University of California, minority admissions to most University of California institutions have dropped dramatically this year absent affirmative action. For example, at the Berkeley campus, minority admissions have decreased 57% for black students, 40% for Hispanic students, and 39% for American Indian students from last year's rates. At UCLA, minority admissions have decreased 43% for black students, 33% for Hispanic students, and 43% for American Indian students.

Question: How do you respond to reports that minority admissions to California's universities have dropped dramatically?

Answer: The Administration is extremely concerned about the decline in the numbers of African-American, Hispanic, and Native American students admitted to universities in California as a result of Proposition 209 and the University of California Board of Regents' decision to prohibit the use of properly constructed affirmative action in admissions. Educational opportunity is the touchstone of the American dream and the key to America's continued strength in the 21st century. At a time when our nation is becoming more and more diverse, we must not close the doors of educational opportunity to our students of color. Furthermore, because students learn from each other as well as from their professors, diversity on campus is a vital educational resource that strengthens the educational experience for all our students. For these reasons, every American should be concerned about the developments in California.

Question: How do you respond to those who say that the drops in minority admissions only indicate the extent to which race was being used to admit underqualified minority students?

Answer: I strongly disagree with that analysis. On April 1, the Washington Post reported that the University of California at Berkeley had to reject more than 800 minority applicants who had 4.0 high school grade point averages and SAT scores of 1200 or higher. These minority students are exceptionally qualified for any college or university in the country. Furthermore, we as a nation must realize that diversity and excellence go hand in hand; they are fully compatible and indeed complementary goals. Any educator will tell you that students learn from each other as well in their classes and from their professors-- that's why diversity is important.

Question: What is the administration doing to address this problem?

Answer: We are working on several fronts to address this issue:

- We will continue to strongly support properly constructed affirmative action programs in higher education. For example, we will continue to intervene in litigation in support of appropriate affirmative action programs and to challenge the Hopwood decision.
- We will continue to press higher education officials to maintain and expand diversity, and we will offer assistance to them to do so. For example, we have called on colleges and universities burdened by new legal restrictions to develop new and creative approaches to

achieving diversity, such as aggressively recruiting in secondary schools with high percentages of minority students and forming educational partnerships with such schools.

- Finally, the President has recently announced a dramatic array of education policy actions that will improve educational opportunity and outcomes for all Americans and thereby strengthen the pipeline of students progressing from K-12 education to college. These initiatives include:

High Hopes --a \$140 million investment in the FY 1999 budget -- that promotes partnerships between colleges and middle/junior high schools in low-income communities. These partnerships will provide students with vital support services -- including tutoring, counseling, and mentoring and with information on college options, academic requirements, costs, and financial aid to help students stay on track through high school graduation and college.

Education Opportunity Zones -- This proposal will devote \$1.5 billion over 5 years to help high poverty urban and rural school districts help their students reach high standards, by providing resources to strengthen accountability, better train teachers and principals, and provide students who need it with extra help through after school and summer school programs.

Small Class with Qualified Teachers -- In order to provide all students with a solid foundation and improve reading in grades 1-3, the Administration is proposing a \$12.4 billion initiative over 7 years to help local schools hire 100,000 teachers to provide students with small classes and well-prepared teachers.

Teacher Preparation and Recruitment -- President Clinton has proposed a \$350 million initiative to attract nearly 35,000 outstanding new teachers into high-poverty schools in urban and rural areas over the next five years. In addition, it will upgrade the quality of teacher preparation at institutions of higher education that work in partnership with local schools in inner city and poor rural areas.

Hispanic Education Action Plan -- The Administration's FY99 budget provides substantial education investments in programs that are targeted to the needs of Hispanic students, including increases in Bilingual Education, funding for Hispanic Serving Institutions, TRIO college preparation programs and migrant education programs.

Question: Is the Office for Civil Rights at the Department of Education investigating admissions policies at higher education institutions?

Answer: The Office for Civil Rights at the Department of Education has received complaints regarding university admissions policies. They will continue to investigate complaints concerning current admissions policies at institutions of higher education to determine if they violate federal civil rights laws by discriminating against minority students. The existence of an investigation does not necessarily indicate that a violation has occurred.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Eli G. Attie (CN=Eli G. Attie/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-APR-1998 13:57:20.00

SUBJECT: Re: School construction on Wednesday...

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Great; many thanks...

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Karen E. Skelton (CN=Karen E. Skelton/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-APR-1998 14:24:57.00

SUBJECT: H1B Deputies meeting

TO: Jonathan H. Schnur (CN=Jonathan H. Schnur/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas A. Kalil (CN=Thomas A. Kalil/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Elena mentioned this morning that there would be a duputies meeting on H1B today. Did I miss it? If not, can you give me some vitals?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Lynn G. Cutler (CN=Lynn G. Cutler/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-APR-1998 15:30:34.00

SUBJECT: teen suicides

TO: John Podesta (CN=John Podesta/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sylvia M. Mathews (CN=Sylvia M. Mathews/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce N. Reed (CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Minyon Moore (CN=Minyon Moore/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

Mona G. Mohib (CN=Mona G. Mohib/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

As I raised this morning, there appears to be an increase of startling proportions in teen suicides in many segments of the population. This has been a longstanding problem in Indian country, where the suicide death rate for 15 to 24 year olds is 2.4 times the corresponding rate for U.S. all races--it is 31.7 per 100,000 compared to 13.0. There has been a recent epidemic at Standing Rock Reservation that skews this figure.

In addition, we've seen the reports in the papers of a dramatic increase in suicide among African-American teen-agers. In 1980, the suicide rate for young whites was 157% greater than it was for young blacks. Today, it's 42% greater. The suicide rate of African Americans between the ages of 10 and 19 has increased by 114% since 1980, according to the report done by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The rate in southern states of young blacks has grown by 214%.

Yesterday, we saw in the New York Times, the story about the rash of suicides among young people in Pierre, So. Dakota. They are experiencing a rate 13 times the national rate among white teens.

From time to time, we have seen dramatic increases in white middle class teen suicides during very tough times. In the economic downturn of the 80's, there was a large increase on campuses in Iowa--kids of farm families that were losing the family farms. But today, with good times--it's puzzling and troubling.

I'd like to propose that we take action on this--both as public policy and part of the Race Initiative. I think an event with the President and families in which he asks the appropriate Federal agencies to undertake an in-depth look at this problem and report back to him would be both a compassionate and important activity. I suspect that the answers are not the same for the different ethnic/racial groups, but the questions certainly bear asking.

Please let me know what you think, and how we might proceed.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Julie A. Fernandes (CN=Julie A. Fernandes/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-APR-1998 15:58:07.00

SUBJECT: INS reform -- update

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett (CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Elena,

I spoke with Peter re: next steps on INS reform. He thinks that we should be drafting legislation that would enact our proposal. INS General Counsel is taking a first stab at this, and we should have something to look at in about a week. After we have draft legislation, Peter would like to shop it to members. Both Kennedy and Mel Watt (ranking member on the House Judiciary subcommittee) have expressed interest in sponsoring the legislation. Peter would like to get Kennedy and Abraham to co-sponsor it. There will likely be at least one hearing on this after the break. Watt has asked Lamar Smith for a subcommittee hearing in May.

Peter feels strongly that we need to continue to work on developing policy to fill the holes in our proposal. This will indicate to Congress that we are serious about this reform, not just about stopping Rogers. Also, according to INS, Booz-Allen is continuing their work for the next three weeks. Julie Anbender (from INS) was unsure of what exactly they have been tasked to do, but will find out and let us know. Hopefully, they have been asked to provide more detail on the reform plan.

Peter also said that we need to be very prepared to respond to questions about cost. I have flagged this for OMB and INS.

Finally, according to INS, there will be a story in USA Today re: INS reform in the next couple of days. The reporter (Walter Shapiro) has spoken with INS communications and Doris.

Julie

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Michael Cohen (CN=Michael Cohen/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-APR-1998 16:17:54.00

SUBJECT: Re: School construction on Wednesday...

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Bob and I will take care of this. We've also talked to Bill Plante at CBS and to Michelle Norris at ABC--they are both clearly interested in this story.

Bob and I also talked to Mosley-Braun's office about announcing Zones at the same event. They are firmly opposed to that--they want the focus on construction. Bob, Jon and I also think this is the right call with respect to the constituency groups who have planned these forums. Switching message on them at the last minute will not be very well received. Finally, we are hoping that the combination of the upcoming Congressional fight over the construction initiative and the press interest in the President's "renewed attention to his agenda" will help this event break through.

April 6, 1998

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SECRETARY RILEY
BRUCE REED

SUBJECT: California Proposition 227 (Unz Initiative) to End Bilingual Education

On June 2, California voters will consider Proposition 227, otherwise known as the Unz Initiative, which proposes to eliminate all bilingual education. This is California's third potentially divisive race-related initiative in four years, following on the heels of Proposition 187, which barred public benefits for illegal immigrants, and Proposition 209, which ended affirmative action.

Polls show that the initiative is popular and is likely to pass, although a strong opposition campaign could make this election close. Many Latino voters currently favor the initiative, although the polls show that Latino support has declined considerably as voters become more familiar with the details of the proposal. Latino activists are strongly opposed to Unz, and are looking to the White House to support their efforts to defeat it.

Over the past several months DPC and Education Department staff worked with Maria Echaveste, Mickey Ibarra, Karen Skelton, and Janet Murguia to study the Unz Initiative, including extensive outreach to both opponents and supporters in California, in the Congress and among the advocacy community. Despite legitimate concerns over the effectiveness of some bilingual education programs, your advisors strongly believe that the Unz initiative is bad education policy and will harm students who need help the most.

We recommend that you publicly oppose the Unz Initiative because it deprives local educators of the ability to make educationally sound choices about how to meet the needs of limited English proficient children they serve and almost certainly will result in widespread violations of federal civil rights law. Your opposition to Unz should be coupled with a statement of the principles you support for strengthening programs to help Limited English Proficient students become proficient in English.

I. The Unz Initiative and Bilingual Education in California

A. Overview of the Unz Initiative

This initiative, authored and backed by Silicon Valley millionaire Ron Unz, is designed to

end all bilingual education programs in California. More specifically, it would:

- Require that all public school instruction be conducted in English.
- Permit this requirement to be waived only if parents or guardians can show that the child already knows English, has special needs, or would learn English faster through an alternative instructional technique.
- Provide initial placement for Limited English Proficient (LEP) students in "sheltered English immersion" programs for one year. Instruction in these programs would be conducted in English, with some accommodations in the curriculum to take into account the limited English language skills of the students.
- Appropriate \$50 million per year over 10 years to fund adult education programs designed to teach English to LEP adults who in turn pledge to provide English language tutoring to LEP students.
- Make teachers, administrators and school board members subject to suits and personally liable for failure to implement the provisions of the initiative.

Unz and other backers of this initiative regard the existing system of bilingual education in the state as a complete failure. They argue that because bilingual education relies so heavily on use of the students' native language and only slowly introduces English, the approach delays or prevents, rather than promotes, the acquisition of English. Further, they point out that although California's bilingual education law expired a decade ago, the legislature has been unable to enact legislation to reform a broken program. This initiative, they argue, will break the legislative impasse and dramatically change bilingual education policy for the better.

B. Bilingual Education in California

Demographics. There are approximately 1.3 million Limited English Proficient (LEP) students in California, approximately one quarter of California's K-12 students. This number has nearly doubled in less than a decade, and represents some 43% of the national total. Seventy nine percent of California's LEP students are native Spanish speakers. Hispanics have a 50% dropout rate, and by most indicators their academic performance lags behind most other population groups in the state.

Educational Services. LEP students receive a wide variety of services intended to help them learn English and academic subjects. In 1997, only about 30% received what is conventionally considered bilingual education -- programs which make significant use of the student's primary language to teach academics while phasing in ever greater amounts of English language instruction. More than half participate in specially designed instructional programs that help students learn English through a combination of approaches such as direct instruction in grammar, vocabulary and communications, while teaching other subjects in a way designed to be accessible to LEP students. (The Unz Initiative would eliminate these programs as well as conventional bilingual programs.) Approximately 16% of all LEP students are not receiving any language instruction services at all.

California Legal Framework. The legal framework for providing services to LEP

students in California is murky. California's Bilingual Education Act sunsetted in 1987, but the State Board of Education regulations implementing the act have remained in effect. Under this framework, school districts are required to help students become fluent in English and competent in other academic subjects, and are given a significant amount of flexibility in determining how to achieve these goals. Neither bilingual education nor any other specific approach to teaching LEP students is required.

There have been a number of unsuccessful attempts in the past decade to enact new legislation, but bilingual education reformers and advocates have been unable to agree on an approach. There has been a fresh attempt over the past month to craft compromise legislation, partly to take the steam out of Unz and to give Unz opponents something to support. This effort, however, is likely to end in failure.

Early in March the State Board of Education took the first step toward eliminating the state bilingual education regulations. This process should be completed shortly before the vote on Unz. The effect of this action will be to eliminate any state requirement for the provision of specific services to LEP students, and to give local school districts even greater flexibility in this area.

II. Political Context

The Unz initiative is currently the most serious threat to bilingual education, but it is not likely to be the last. Earlier this year Speaker Gingrich proposed eliminating bilingual education, and some conservative education experts (e.g., Diane Ravitch) have also called for its elimination. Last week, Rep. DeLay introduced a bill that would eliminate the federal bilingual education program, and House Republicans have included a \$75 million rescission of FY98 funding for bilingual education in the emergency supplemental bill. Especially if Unz passes, we are likely to see energized opposition to the federal program, and increased opposition in other states and localities.

The Unz initiative presents a political dilemma in California. If we oppose it, we risk alienating a majority of California Anglo voters. If we fail to oppose it, we risk alienating a vocal and increasingly influential group of Latino leaders, and possibly Latino voters.

Current polls show that a large majority of California Anglo voters support Unz. For Anglos, bilingual education may become a hot button issue similar to immigrant services and affirmative action. In contrast, Latino voters are split on the issue. While many continue to support Unz largely out of frustration at the public schools' failure to help their children, polls show that Latino support is eroding as they become more aware of the particulars of the initiative. And the polls tended to underestimate Latino opposition to Prop. 187 and Prop. 209.

Latino activists and elected officials oppose Unz. To some of the Latino leaders, Unz is a litmus issue, like Propositions 187 and 209. Latino leaders are looking to the White House to become actively involved in the opposition to Unz, and are fearful that we will choose to sit on the sidelines.

More organizations and elected officials are taking positions on Unz. The California education community -- including the California Teachers Association and the California School Boards Association -- is strongly opposed to Unz. Key Democratic officeholders (including Sen. Boxer, Rep. Becerra and most Democrats in the California delegation, State Superintendent Delaine Eastin, and Speaker Villaraigosa) have also announced their opposition to the Unz initiative. All three Democratic gubernatorial candidates have come out against Unz. Sen. Feinstein has not taken a public stance yet, though she appears likely to support Unz. A list of organizations, elected officials, and other leaders that have taken positions on Unz is attached.

The Republican state party has supported Unz, though many Republican officials, including Gov. Wilson, have not yet taken a position. Dan Lungren has not taken a position yet, but has recently said that the recent action by the State Board of Education has eliminated the need for Unz. There is always a chance that White House opposition to Unz could polarize the situation and push Gov. Wilson and other Republicans to support Unz, but at least some Republican leaders are afraid to support another initiative viewed as anti-Hispanic.

The political dilemma can be resolved with a "Mend it / Don't End it" response. We believe the best approach to this issue is to strike a middle ground by admitting that bilingual education needs mending, but asserting that Unz is not the way to do it. More specifically, we can:

- Start by reiterating the overriding importance of helping every child become proficient in English;
- Oppose Unz on the merits because it is too extreme;
- Remind voters what we are for, including both our overall approach to strengthening public education and our Hispanic initiative;
- Articulate the fundamental principles that you believe should be used by local communities to strengthen their efforts to educate LEP students. These principles include helping children become proficient in English as quickly as possible, holding schools accountable for results, providing local flexibility, and emphasizing quality in any approach used.

III. Specific Recommendations

I. Oppose Unz Initiative on educational and legal grounds.

Educational. While evaluations of bilingual education in California and elsewhere have identified some promising efforts, few believe that the services now provided to LEP students are effective on a large scale basis. In many cases, shortages of qualified teachers and poor implementation of limited the effectiveness of existing programs. However, these bilingual education programs should be "mended, not ended." A one-size-fits-all State prescription for how to educate limited English proficient children and demanding that it be done within one year will, in our view, be

counter-productive to achieving the goal of helping LEP students learn English and participate effectively in classrooms where English is the language of instruction. Experience and research, including a 1997 report of the National Academy of Sciences, indicate that no one approach is the answer for all limited English proficient children.

Rather -- whether the approach is bilingual education, English as a second language, structured immersion, or some variation or hybrid of them -- the success of programs turns on the quality and commitment of the school and teacher. The Unz Initiative is likely to impair chances for success by limiting the discretion of schools and teachers to determine what works best for their LEP students. In fact, the Unz Initiative is an extreme form of overregulation that prevents teachers and parents from exercising common sense and professional judgment of how to serve individual children. Exceptions can be made only by bureaucrats far removed from the classroom, and personal liability of teachers increases the prospect of court intrusions in educational matters to new and alarming levels.

A National Academy of Sciences study released March 18 shows that LEP children with no English proficiency are best taught to read English by first being taught reading in their native language, if teachers and instructional materials in their native language are available. Thus, while a structured English immersion approach may be effective for some limited English proficient children, it is likely to be ineffective for many others. In addition, our experience in administering the Bilingual Education Act and in reviewing programs for possible violations of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act indicates that one year of special instruction -- whether in Bilingual Education or an English immersion approach -- rarely is sufficient to enable a child who starts the program with almost no proficiency in English to become proficient enough to participate in regular classes.

Legal. Based on the educational problems described above, the Unz Initiative implicates federal civil rights laws. In the seminal 1974 case of Lau v. Nichols, the Supreme Court interpreted Title VI of the Civil Rights Act to require school districts to take steps to ensure that national origin minority students with limited English proficiency can effectively participate in the regular educational program. Similarly, the Equal Educational Opportunity Act, enacted in 1974, requires public educational agencies to take appropriate action to overcome language barriers that impede student participation in the instructional programs. Neither Lau nor the subsequent cases addressing Title VI or the Equal Educational Opportunity Act mandate a particular approach to meeting these needs, but they require that sound educational approaches be implemented and evaluated.

Assuming that some educational experts will vouch for the soundness of the sheltered English immersion approach mandated by the Unz Initiative, we do not believe that a legal challenge asserting that the Unz Initiative on its face violates Title VI or the Equal Educational Opportunity Act would succeed. However, the Unz Initiative is certain to cause widespread violations of Title VI and the Equal Educational Opportunity Act if it is interpreted and applied in accordance with its intent to eliminate

the choices of local educators when providing the appropriate instruction for limited English proficient students. Realistically, the only way that widespread violations will be avoided is if the State or local educational agencies broadly use loopholes in the Proposition to extend services well beyond a year and to provide bilingual education for students who need it.

It is evident that the Unz Initiative inevitably will create legal confrontations between California agencies and this Department, as well as the Department of Justice, over violations of civil rights laws and will divert resources and attention that should be focused on educating children to investigations and litigation.

Recommendation: For these reasons we recommend that you or another senior Administration official (the Vice President or Secretary Riley) announce the Administration's opposition to the Unz initiative within the next 2 weeks. Taking a position soon will allow us to frame the debate and set a constructive tone, rather than get sucked into an already inflammatory debate. We could turn this initiative into an opportunity to fit bilingual education into our overall framework for ensuring effective education in the 21st century.

Agree Disagree Discuss Further

2. Couple opposition to Unz with a clear statement of how local school districts can strengthen education for LEP students.

In accord with our recommendation for a "mend, don't end" approach to bilingual education, we believe that opposition to Unz should be coupled with a strong statement recognizing the importance of helping LEP students learn English and succeed, and a set of principles that should guide local efforts to strengthen rather than end these programs. The intent here is to underscore that while there is a place for bilingual education (and other ways to help LEP students become proficient in English), bilingual education programs in particular and the schools that serve LEP students must do a better job.

Specifically, we recommend the following principles:

Set a Time line for Students to Learn English. All sides of this debate--including particularly parents of Hispanic and other LEP students--want children to learn English as rapidly as possible. While there are no firm estimates from national data available, the best available evidence suggests that it currently takes LEP students 4-5 years to become proficient in English. However, bilingual education programs are often portrayed as prolonging, rather than speeding, the process of learning English, and are often perceived to be open-ended rather than transitional programs.

All of your advisers believe that part of your message for reforming bilingual education should call for explicit time lines for learning English. Doing this will ensure that your opposition to the Unz initiative is not seen as an endorsement of the status quo, and will increase

the accountability of school districts to help children learn English as rapidly as possible. However, we are split among three options for how best to do this, differing with respect to the specificity of the Time line, and whether you call for statutory changes in the federal bilingual education program, or simply state a principle that local school districts should follow.

Option 1: State a Principle that LEP students must become proficient in English as quickly as possible. Under this approach you would challenge school districts to establish clear goals that will tell parents how quickly they can expect their children to master English and to participate in regular classrooms where English is the language of instruction. The determination of how long is appropriate would be left to each community; your primary message is that clear goals should be established and that participation in bilingual education programs should not be open ended

To strengthen this approach, you could challenge every district to at least meet the provisions of current federal law, which provides a preference for districts that commit to a 3-5 year timetable, and urge them to do even better. You could also direct Secretary Riley to develop guidelines for local school districts reflecting the best knowledge of how quickly LEP students can be expected to become proficient in English, and identifying approaches, strategies and programs that can help shorten the time it takes.

In this approach, you distinguish yourself from the status quo in bilingual education by advocating specific time lines for learning English. You differ from the Unz Initiative by avoiding an arbitrary, and unrealistically brief, Time line, and, by placing responsibility on local school districts to determine the most appropriate Time line, you reinforce the need for local control that is a basis for opposition to Unz. By not stating a specific Time line you avoid joining a contentious debate over whether time lines are appropriate and if so, how long is appropriate. However, failing to offer a specific Time line yourself may make this general challenge seem weak.

Option 2: State a principle that school districts must commit to helping students learn English within 3 years. Under this stronger approach you would challenge school districts to meet a specific 3 year timetable for helping students become proficient in English. By pressing school districts to commit to a three year time frame for teaching students English, you will ensure that your opposition to the Unz initiative is not seen as an endorsement of the status quo, and increase the accountability of school districts to help children learn English as rapidly as possible.

This proposal will be unpopular with the Hispanic Caucus and the bilingual advocacy community. They will argue that there is no clear research base to establish a 3-year time frame, that individuals vary in how long they need to master English, and that pushing students to learn English early will slow down their ability to master other academic subjects. They will also argue that advocating a 3-year time frame--or any other arbitrary time limit--plays into the hands of Unz and his supporters and weakens the ability of Unz opponents to make the case against the 1-year arbitrary time limit in his proposal.

Option 3: Propose Changes to Federal Bilingual Education Program to Require School Districts to Teach LEP Students to learn English within 3 years. An even stronger approach would be to propose amending the federal bilingual education program to require that students learn English within 3 years, with additional time and services provided to students facing unusual circumstances. (Practically, this would mean that individual students could only participate in the federally funded program for 3 years unless there were unusual circumstances.)

This approach would send the strongest message that you are committed to reforming bilingual education, and back up your rhetoric with action to improve the programs for which you are responsible. However, this option will be strongly criticized by Hispanic elected leaders nationally and in Congress, as well as bilingual education advocates. In addition to their opposition to a 3-year time limit, they have also counseled against proposing changes in the federal bilingual education program at this time. They argue that this step will take the focus away from their efforts to highlight the limitations of the Unz Initiative and instead draw attention to the weaknesses in bilingual education. Further, because the federal bilingual education program is due to be reauthorized in the next Congress, changes proposed now would not be likely to pass or even be taken up. However, this step is likely to fuel other Congressional proposals to alter or eliminate bilingual education. Further, by proposing changes in federal programs, this approach could also place members of the California Congressional delegation in a difficult position, because they would be forced to take a position on both the Unz initiative and on your legislative proposal.

 Option 1 Option 2 Option 3 Discuss Further

Local school districts must be accountable for performance and results. School districts must be held accountable for helping students become proficient in English as rapidly as possible. They should report publicly how well they are meeting the timelines they have established. They should test students periodically for English proficiency (as well as achievement in other subjects) to determine if they are making adequate progress, and to provide additional services or take other corrective actions as appropriate when students are not making adequate progress. School districts should evaluate their bilingual education programs regularly as well. If a program is not helping its students progress rapidly enough, the school district should strengthen it, or use another approach research shows will work.

There must be local flexibility. As discussed above, no one-size-fits-all prescription for how to educate limited English proficient children will work. Rather than state mandates that either prescribe or proscribe particular approaches, local schools must have the flexibility to design programs that meet its particular needs, mix of students and resources. So long as the goal is clear--that students learn English as rapidly as possible--and there is accountability for results, parents and educators should be free to work together to fashion programs that work for them.

The focus must be on strengthening quality, regardless of approach. The research on instruction for LEP students does not identify any approach (e.g. bilingual education, English

immersion, English as a Second Language, or dual-language immersion) as particularly effective.

Rather, it suggests that effective programs have well-prepared teachers who know how to teach reading and who are knowledgeable about second-language acquisition; provide students with a challenging curriculum and high academic standards; and regularly assess student progress and make adjustments in the instructional program accordingly. In short, if LEP students are to learn English and succeed in school, they must be in schools that work for all students--schools with high standards, good teachers, smaller classes, challenging curriculum and accountability for results. Because of this, any discussion of the steps required to strengthen local quality provides an opportunity to discuss your overall agenda for strengthening public schools

_____ Agree _____ Disagree _____ Discuss Further

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Elected Officials, Associations, Activists are Taking positions on Unz:

Oppose Unz:

Senator Barbara Boxer
Lt. Gov. Grey Davis
Congressman Xavier Becerra
Congressman Cal Dooley
Congressman Bob Filner
Congressman Lucile Roybal-Allard
Congresswoman Zoe Lofgren
Congresswoman Ellen Tauscher
Congressman Vic Fazio
Congressman Marty Martinez
Delaine Eastin, Superintendent of Public Instruction
Assemblyman Cruz Bustamante (former Speaker)
Speaker Antonio Villaraigosa
Senator President John Burton
Supervisor Gloria Molina
CTA
MALDEF
Republican Assemblyman Bill Leonard
Republican Assemblyman Rod Pacheco (only R Latino Assemblyman)
CABE

Support Unz:

Ron Unz
Gloria Matta Tuchman
Jaime Escalante
Fernando Vega
Mayor Richard Riordan
Darrell Issa, Republican Senate Candidate opposing Barbara Boxer

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Mary L. Smith (CN=Mary L. Smith/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-APR-1998 16:49:43.00

SUBJECT: Possible Working Group Meeting on Collecting Wage Data

TO: Jonathan Orszag (CN=Jonathan Orszag/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cecilia E. Rouse (CN=Cecilia E. Rouse/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas L. Freedman (CN=Thomas L. Freedman/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sally Katzen (CN=Sally Katzen/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Jess A. Gupta (CN=Jess A. Gupta/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett (CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Ellen Vargyas called today, and she wanted to start a working group to start exploring ways to collect wage data. She suggested that we could have an initial meeting here with OMB, Labor, and EEOC. After the initial meeting, OMB, Labor, and EEOC could have some time to come up with some options. After they have come up with some options, then we could circulate it to the other agencies. What do you all think about setting up the working group?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Michael Cohen (CN=Michael Cohen/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-APR-1998 18:54:29.00

SUBJECT: Re: Unz memo

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Just talked to Maria--she could be talked into the middle option if it were described in such a way that made it clear we weren't pushing kids out of programs if they didn't learn English in 3 years. She wants some language to that effect (either in POTUS (VOTUS???Riley???) remarks or in the press paper that gets handed out, that could be used to calm down the advocates.

I don't know if there is language that would give Maria what she wants, and not appear to you, Bruce and Rahm to undermine the clear principle. Further, I think the value of a clear principle is that you don't muck it up with a whole bunch of explanatory statements and loopholes--that's what we have legislation for!

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Andrea Kane (CN=Andrea Kane/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-APR-1998 18:52:00.00

SUBJECT: Gov Carper announcing W2W Partnership's Business Partners Survey

TO: Mary L. Smith (CN=Mary L. Smith/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Diana Fortuna (CN=Diana Fortuna/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cynthia A. Rice (CN=Cynthia A. Rice/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas L. Freedman (CN=Thomas L. Freedman/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura Emmett (CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce N. Reed (CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Nanda Chitre (CN=Nanda Chitre/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Joshua Silverman (CN=Joshua Silverman/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Cheryl M. Carter (CN=Cheryl M. Carter/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Just a head up that, in an interview with NPR tomorrow at 10 a.m., Governor Carper will announce the results of the first survey conducted by the Wirthlin group of 400 business partners' attitude towards welfare reform. The survey was conducted at the request of the governors on the Partnership's National Advisory Council (now includes 26), chaired by Governors Thompson and Carper, to provide direct feedback from businesses to government officials on the successes and challenges of welfare reform and hiring former welfare recipients. Results are positive, but support that we have more work to do on tax credits and transportation.

Highlights (excerpted from talking points Partnership staff prepared for Carper) include:

Businesses are hiring and will continue to hire--79% of those interviewed expect to hire someone off welfare this year.

Welfare recipients make successful employees--76% of those who have hired found their new hires are good, productive employees.

Welfare recipients are getting full-time jobs with benefits--72% of companies that hire are hiring into full-time positions and 72% provide new hires with medical benefits.

Some businesses are using tax credits, but need more information--12% of small companies and 31% of large companies are using the WOTC or WtW Tax Credits. Those that are not need more information. (NOTE: the

partnership has created four toll-free tax credit hotlines to provide information to small businesses).

We still must work to overcome transportation problems--51% of the companies consider employee transportation a problem, with more than a third saying it's a serious problem (NOTE: we've suggested Carper mention Access to Jobs initiative and funding status in Congress here).

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Andrea Kane (CN=Andrea Kane/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-APR-1998 19:14:30.00

SUBJECT: Another welfare reform report tomorrow

TO: Diana Fortuna (CN=Diana Fortuna/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cynthia A. Rice (CN=Cynthia A. Rice/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura Emmett (CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce N. Reed (CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I've attached below information from a press advisory sent out by NETWORK, a National Catholic Social Justice Lobby, about a briefing they are doing tomorrow. It's not clear exactly how much data they'll release tomorrow since this is just the first phase of the study to be completed in December 1998. At least they allege to have a balanced perspective--the study's purpose is "to determine the efficacy or damage of" PRWORA. They are targeting targeting 10 states with largest welfare populations, and collecting information through a network of groups who have "illustrious tradition of service" to the poor. Michael Kharfen was unable to get any additional information about what the study says, but ACF is sending someone to the event and will let us know if it's anything earth-shattering. If so, I'll do Q&As.

NETWORK, a national faith-based social justice lobbying organization, will hold a press briefing to present findings from the first phase of the Welfare Reform Watch Project, a far-reaching 16-month scientific field study of the effects of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA).

When: Tuesday, April 7, 1998

9:30 * 10:30 a.m. (Refreshments will be served)

Where: Room SH-708, Hart Office Building
2nd & C Streets, N.E., Wash., DC

Why: NETWORK is committed to developing effective public policy that helps people move from poverty to economic productivity. The study will provide credible statistical and anecdotal feedback to drive subsequent anti-poverty and safety net programs. After completion of the study in December 1998, final results will be made available to the public, including legislators, lobbyists and the media.

Dr. Douglas Porpora, who designed the study and is analyzing the project findings, will be available to answer questions. Dr. Porpora is Associate Professor of Sociology at Drexel University in Pennsylvania.

For additional details, see attached overview.

OVERVIEW

NETWORK Welfare Reform Watch Project

NETWORK's Welfare Reform Watch Project is a focused study of the effects of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA). Participating agencies and Welfare Reform Watchers are collecting both statistical and anecdotal data from a sampling of those affected by the legislation.

NETWORK, a national faith-based social justice lobby, has a 27-year history of lobbying, organizing and educating to develop public policy that promotes justice for all, especially for those in our society who are poor. For the Welfare Reform Watch Project, NETWORK is collaborating with national NETWORK member groups that have illustrious traditions of service to those among us who are poor: the Sisters of Mercy of the Americas, the Daughters of Charity United States Province, the U.S. Federation of the Sisters of Saint Joseph and Pax Christi USA.

The purpose of the project is to determine the efficacy or damage of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act and, where necessary, to make recommendations for subsequent legislation that will promote authentic anti-poverty and safety net programs. Each of the collaborating groups has designated its own service agencies in 10 states with high welfare populations (California, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Texas) to participate in the project. Using a professionally designed questionnaire, the agencies are monitoring the effects of PRWORA on the agencies and their program participants. During the 16 months of the Welfare Reform Watch Project, the respective agencies will gather data in three phases.

This information is being channeled to a central location for analysis by Dr. Douglas Porpora, Associate Professor of Sociology, and his department at Drexel University in Pennsylvania, as well as the NETWORK staff.

Timeframe: The research study period ends December 1998. Final results will be summarized and made available to the public, including legislators, lobbyists and the media.

=====
NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby
801 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, Suite 460
Washington, DC 20003-2167
Tel. 202-547-5556
FAX 202-547-5510
network@igc.apc.org
www.igc.apc.org/network/
=====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Mona G. Mohib (CN=Mona G. Mohib/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-APR-1998 19:23:25.00

SUBJECT: Tomorrow

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Lynn would like you to join her tomorrow.

----- Forwarded by Mona G. Mohib/WHO/EOP on 04/06/98

06:34 PM -----

Mona G. Mohib

04/06/98 07:21:38 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: Tomorrow

Please let us know if you will be able to attend. Thanks

From Lynn:

We should try to gather tomorrow about 6:30 for drinks and an update on the Africa trip from those who went. Anyone else you want to include, just ask. I'll bring in wine and we can do it in my office--106. Let me know.

Message Sent

To:

-
- Sylvia M. Mathews/WHO/EOP
 - Maria Echaveste/WHO/EOP
 - Minyon Moore/WHO/EOP
 - Susan M. Liss/OVP @ OVP
 - Karen E. Skelton/WHO/EOP
 - Audrey T. Haynes/WHO/EOP
 - Betty W. Currie/WHO/EOP
 - Tracey E. Thornton/WHO/EOP
 - Beverly J. Barnes/WHO/EOP
 - Judith A. Winston/PIR/EOP
 - Nancy V. Hernreich/WHO/EOP
 - Ann F. Lewis/WHO/EOP
 - Roberta W. Greene/WHO/EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Glen M. Weiner (CN=Glen M. Weiner/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-APR-1998 11:48:07.00

SUBJECT: Kentuckiana Tobacco Warehouse

TO: Mary L. Smith (CN=Mary L. Smith/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christa Robinson (CN=Christa Robinson/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas L. Freedman (CN=Thomas L. Freedman/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce N. Reed (CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Thomas D. Janenda (CN=Thomas D. Janenda/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
FYI...

Referring to the Kentuckiana Tobacco Warehouse (proposed site for the President's event on Thursday), the November 26, 1996 Cincinnati Enquirer reported that "A large banner strung across the cavernous warehouse reads "Keep the FDA Off the Farm," an oft-repeated slogan as President Clinton ponders federal regulations that would classify tobacco as a drug."

Attached is the full article.

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:
Unable to convert ARMS_EXT: [ATTACH.D87]MAIL43595469R.026 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

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28B3150140EE85F4B3AEDD5B813ACB938DC412117CFF4AFEA6030235DF1E4E223950E3308FA6AB

The Cincinnati Enquirer, November 26, 1996

SECTION: METRO, Pg. B01

Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion

LENGTH: 985 words

HEADLINE: Tobacco road paved with gold
Leaves that survived weather and mold bringing good prices

BYLINE: PATRICK CROWLEY

SOURCE: The Cincinnati Enquirer

DATELINE: CARROLLTON

BODY:

Finally, some good news for Kentucky's tobacco growers.

Burley tobacco markets opened here and across the eight-state burley belt Monday - which includes Kentucky and Ohio - with some of the highest per-pound prices in years.

Tobacco companies paid as high as \$ 1.92 per pound for the thousands of bundles of burley stacked in tight rows on the cold cement floor at the Kentuckiana Tobacco Warehouse in Carrollton, purposely kept chilly and dark to maintain the moisture in tobacco leaves.

This comes in a year that saw the state's top cash crop threatened by tough new government regulations, battered by bad weather and attacked by blue mold disease.

"That's a darn good price," said George Gripshover, 37, who grew about 120,000 pounds of tobacco this year on his family's 50-acre Big Bone Road Farm near Union in Boone County.

Mr. Gripshover was one of dozens of growers from the northern and central parts of the state who gathered at one of Carrollton's three tobacco warehouses to begin selling this year's crop.

"It's been kind of a rough year, with the weather and all," he said. "This price helps make up for some of that, but we'll probably be down a little in how much we bring in this year."

Last year's average price was \$ 1.85 a pound, said Billy Tackett, a U.S. Department of Agriculture grader from Stamping Ground, Ky.

Growers said the last time they can remember prices going over \$ 1.90 was in the early 1980s.

Mr. Tackett, whose job it is to "grade," or determine the quality of the tobacco, said this year's burley "is a good-looking crop."

"The tan leaves are the best," Mr. Tackett said as he pulled a strip of tobacco from a bundle to get a closer look. "And there's a lot of tan on the (warehouse) floor. It'll be a good year for the farmers."

Melvin Lyons, owner of the Kentuckiana warehouse, said while burley's quality is up this year, production is down.

"We had a wet spring, and then it didn't rain when we needed it in the summer," Mr. Lyons said. "On top of that, we got blue mold, so when it did rain, the mold spread to other plants and killed some."

During Monday's auction at Kentuckiana, about 150,000 pounds of tobacco was purchased by large cigarette makers like R.J. Reynolds and American Brands.

By the time the sales end in January, Mr. Lyons expects to have moved more than 3 million pounds.

Grower Damon Lewis hopes to harvest as much as 140,000 pounds of tobacco from his 70-acre farm outside of Ghent, a small Carroll County farm town that sits along the Ohio River a few miles west of Carrollton.

But his overall crop will be down about 10 percent this year, thanks to the weather and the blue mold.

"Seems like it's always something we have to worry about," said Mr. Lewis, who sold about 16,000 pounds Monday. "We know we have to deal with the weather, but it's things we don't have any control over that is so frustrating, like more government regulations."

Mr. Lewis, who grew up on a farm, said he would like to see his 4-year-old son, Brennon, someday take up farming "but I don't know if tobacco will still be around then.

"None of us do."

A large banner strung across the cavernous warehouse reads "Keep the FDA Off the Farm," an oft-repeated slogan as President Clinton ponders federal regulations that would classify tobacco as a drug.

That, growers said, would hurt tobacco sales and possibly lead to its demise.

Depending on tobacco

A full-time farmer who also raises dairy cattle and hay, Mr. Gripshover - the father of children ages 6 and 2 - said tobacco provides the bulk of his annual income.

Talk of regulating tobacco makes him "nervous."

"I'd wish they'd just leave it alone," Mr. Gripshover said. "There are a lot of people who make their living off tobacco. What are we supposed to do if they run us off the farm?"

Dozens of small towns across Kentucky depend on tobacco to keep their economy vibrant, said David Lyons, president of Citizens Bank in New Liberty, a tiny farming community in nearby Owen County.

"The loss of tobacco, or even a major reduction in tobacco output, would devastate so many small towns and communities," said Mr. Lyons, whose bank lends money to many of the farmers selling tobacco at Monday's sale.

It's not just the farmers who would be hurt if tobacco production would be seriously reduced, said another Owen County banker at Monday's sale in Carrollton.

Ben Lykins, chairman and president of the Citizens Bank & Trust Co. in Owenton, said that according to the Kentucky Department of Agriculture, the tobacco dollar turns over six times in communities where it is grown.

Of Kentucky's 120 counties, tobacco is grown in all but one - Pike County in far eastern Kentucky. There are about 90,000 farms in the state, according to the Kentucky Agricultural Statistics Service, and 60,000 of those grow tobacco.

"Farmers will sell about \$ 19 million of tobacco in Owen County this year," Mr. Lykins said.

Seed money

"That money goes right back into the community; at car dealers, at hardware stores, at grocery stores and furniture stores, so you can see what kind of impact tobacco has in a place like Owenton.

"Multiply that across the state, and you can see what tobacco means to Kentucky."

Farmers are expected to sell about 420 million pounds of burley this year. And it's not just small towns that feel tobacco's economic impact.

Jefferson County Judge-executive David Armstrong released a statement Monday saying agribusiness accounts for nearly 10 percent of all jobs in the Louisville area, home of the Brown & Williamson tobacco company.

"And tobacco processing accounts for 27 percent of the area's agribusiness payroll," Mr. Armstrong said. "So the continued success of your tobacco crop is paramount to the economic strength of all Kentucky communities - including urban areas like Jefferson County and Louisville."

GRAPHIC: The Cincinnati Enquirer - Patrick Reddy; Russell Lewis Trapp, 4, of Petersburg, watches the tobacco auction Monday of some burley bales. He came with his grandfather, Russell Lee Loudon, and uncle, Richard Lee Loudon., The Cincinnati Enquirer - Patrick Reddy; John Barnes, 42, of Carrollton, uses a forklift to move tobacco Monday, the opening auction day at Kentuckiana Tobacco Warehouse.

Draft April 6, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR NEC/DPC DEPUTIES

Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion

FROM:

RE: PRIVACY IN THE INFORMATION AGE

I. What's the problem?

In recent years, Americans have become increasingly concerned about their privacy. In a recent Louis Harris poll, eight out of ten Americans surveyed agreed that "consumers have lost all control over how personal information about them is circulated and used by companies."

Clearly, new technologies have made it easier to create, manipulate, store, transmit, and link digital personally identifiable information. People may disclose personal information about themselves as they travel, fill a prescription at the drug store, visit a Web site, call a 1-800 number, send an e-mail, use a credit card, or purchase groceries using a discount card. Information about these individual transactions may be bought and sold - and companies are now assembling giant "data warehouses" that contain electronic dossiers on the needs, lifestyles, and spending habits of millions of Americans.

Concerns about the loss of privacy are not just hypothetical:

- Early this year, the Navy began discharge proceedings against a sailor (McVeigh) on the basis of personal information he disclosed on America Online. The Navy investigator was able to get AOL to disclose information that linked Mr. McVeigh's screen name to his real identity.
- The drug store CVS and Giant Food recently admitted that they were disclosing patient prescription records to a direct mail and pharmaceutical company to track customers who don't refill prescriptions.
- Beverly Dennis, a woman in Massillon, Ohio, received a 12-page letter containing an intimately threatening sexual fantasy from a stranger who knew her birthday, the names of her favorite magazines, the fact that she was divorced, and the kind of soap she used in the shower. The letter was written by a convicted rapist serving time in a Texas state prison, who had been entering information for Metromail, a direct marketing firm with detailed databases on more than 90 percent of American households. Dennis' suit disclosed that Metromail had 900 pieces of information on her going back to 1987, including not only her income, marital status, hobbies, ailments, but whether she had

dentures, the brands of antacid tablets she had taken, and how often she had used room deodorizers, sleeping aids, and hemorrhoid remedies.

Privacy concerns often have to be balanced against other competing values - such as prevention of crime, prosecution of criminals, cracking down on "deadbeat dads," free expression, and an investigatory press. For example:

- When information is true and obtained lawfully, the Supreme Court has repeatedly ruled that the state may not restrict its publication without showing a narrowly tailored and compelling governmental interest.
- Although the widespread adoption of strong encryption would increase privacy, the U.S. has maintained export controls against unbreakable encryption because of national security and law enforcement concerns.
- There are significant commercial advantages that flow from the collection of personally identifiable information. As privacy expert Fred Cate put it, "Instant credit, better targeted mass mailings, lower insurance rates, faster service when ordering merchandise by telephone, special recognition for frequent travelers, and countless other benefits come only at the expense of some degree of privacy."

II. What is the current U.S. legal regime?

The U.S. has no comprehensive privacy law. Instead, the United States has a series of laws that often cover a specific industry or economic sector, or a specific use of some class of data. Many of these laws are significantly qualified by exemptions. Current statutes cover areas such as: the federal government's collection of personal information; "matching" of computerized federal records; consumer credit reports; driver's records; interception and disclosure of electronic communications; video tape rentals and sales; telecommunications services; and educational records.

Critics of the U.S. approach believe that it results in a "patchwork of uneven, inconsistent, and often irrational privacy protection ... information about a person's video rentals receives considerable statutory protection; information about medical condition and treatment does not." Defenders believe that a sectoral approach makes sense because it is difficult to develop a "one size fits all" policy -- given the different risks involved in the disclosure of personal information and the different interests that need to be balanced.

III. What is current Administration policy?

Privacy principles

In 1995, the Administration, as part of its "National Information Infrastructure" initiative,

released its "Principles for Providing and Using Personal Information." The Privacy Principles are designed to apply to the collection and use of information by both government and industry, and draw on existing international fair information practices such as the OECD guidelines.

The Privacy Principles call on those who gather and use personal information to recognize and respect the privacy interest that individuals have in personal information by (1) assessing the impact on privacy in deciding whether to obtain or use personal information; and, (2) obtaining and keeping only information that could be reasonably expected to support current or planned activities. Data gatherers should use the information only for those current or planned activities or for compatible purposes.

Because individuals need to be able to make informed decisions about providing personal information, the organizations that collect information should disclose: (1) why they are collecting the information; (2) for what purposes they expect to use the information; (3) what steps will be taken to protect the confidentiality, quality and integrity of information collected; (4) the consequences of providing or withholding information; and (5) any rights of redress that are available to individuals for wrongful or inaccurate disclosure of their information.

In July 1997, the President released the Administration's "Framework for Global Electronic Commerce." The Framework stated that the "private efforts of industry working in cooperation with consumer groups are preferable to government regulation, but if effective privacy protection cannot be provided in this way, we will reevaluate this policy." The Secretary of Commerce must report to the President in July 1998 on the progress that has been made on industry self-regulation to protect privacy.

Medical records

It is not the Administration's position that industry self-regulation is adequate in all instances. On September 1997, HHS Secretary Shalala called for federal legislation on medical records consistent with the following principles:

- A prohibition on the disclosure of patient-identifiable information except as authorized by the patient or as explicitly permitted by the legislation (exceptions for public health, research, law enforcement, and oversight of the health care system).
- Provide consumers with significant new rights to be informed about how their health information will be used and who has seen that information.
- Punishment for those who misuse personal health information and redress for people who are harmed by its misuse.

IV. What is the U.S.-EU dimension of the privacy issue?

The United States and the European Union have significantly different approaches to privacy. The EU has adopted a Directive on Data Protection, which becomes effective in October 1998. One provision of the Directive prohibits transfer of personal information to other countries that lack "adequate" protection of privacy. If the EU were to rule that the U.S. does not provide "adequate protection" of privacy - it could significantly reduce the flow of data between the U.S. and Europe and disrupt trade and the operations of U.S. firms doing business in Europe.

The EU Directive is different from the U.S. approach because it:

- Covers all sectors and is extraordinarily broad;
- Requires that anyone that is processing personal data register with national authorities before beginning any data processing; and
- Requires member states to establish an independent public authority that can wield investigatory powers, hear complaints, order the cessation of data processing activities, block the transfer of data to third parties, and impose penalties.

Some analysts believe that the EU Directive is so broad that it will make routine behavior illegal (e.g. a salesperson who enters names on a laptop without someone's unambiguous consent and leaves the country) -- and that the EU can not possibly enforce the letter of the law.

It is not yet clear whether the EU would regard a U.S. industry-led initiative to strengthen privacy protection as "adequate."

V. What are some potential options to strengthen the privacy of Americans?

Option A. Define what effective industry self-regulation is -- promote efforts by the private sector to achieve effective self-regulation.

The Commerce Department has developed a set of criteria for judging whether or not a self-regulatory regime is effective that it plans to publish in the *Federal Register* for comment. These criteria include support for the key fair information principles discussed above, and enforcement mechanisms, including:

- **Consumer recourse** for resolution of disputes.
- **Verification** that the assertions businesses make about their privacy practices are true and that privacy practices have been implemented as represented.
- **Consequences.** For self-regulation to be effective, failure to comply with fair information practices should have consequences (e.g. cancellation of the right to use a certifying seal

or logo, posting the name of the non-complier on a publicly available "bad-actor" list, disqualification from membership in an industry trade association, liability for fraud).

A coalition of U.S. businesses, lead by IBM, proposes to create a self-regulatory umbrella group to promote compliance with fair information practices on the Internet that the Commerce Department believes is consistent with its principles. The group intends to "preview" the initiative in May (at the DOC privacy event), with a commitment to begin operations in September, 1998. At this point, the composition of the alliance has not gelled. We understand that AT&T, EDS, Hewlett-Packard, and a number of other businesses are in discussion with IBM.

A longer description of the private sector initiative is attached.

Option B. Establish a "privacy entity" within the federal government.

One criticism of the U.S. privacy policy is that there is no part of the government that has privacy as its primary mission. A privacy entity within the federal government could have a number of functions, including:

- **Representational:** Explain and promote the U.S. government position on privacy policy domestically and internationally.
- **Advisory:** Provide technical assistance to privacy policy questions raised by government agencies and by private sector entities.
- **Coordination:** Apprise appropriate government agencies of emerging privacy issues and ensure that these issues are addressed
- **Regulatory/enforcement:** Create and administer legally enforceable regimes of fair information practices including the use of some combination of inspection, registration, reporting, civil or criminal action, adjudication, and penalties. [Note that this would be inconsistent with Administration policy to date.]
- **Ombudsman:** Case-by-case assistance to consumers or businesses in resolving in response to their particular problems or complaints.
- **Education:** Provide privacy information (including model practices and "rights and responsibilities") to citizens, industry, and government.
- **Consumer Advocacy:** Monitor privacy policies that affect consumers and promoting improvements through public appearances, media presence, writing to organizations about whom complaints are received, and involvement in litigation.

Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion

- **Evaluation:** A policy advocacy role (as contrasted with a consumer advocacy or ombudsman role) to give opinions, promote good ideas and practices, and scrutinize less good ones.

After deciding what functions the “privacy entity” would carry out -- the Administration would have to decide where to put it. A longer discussion of the proposed functions of a “privacy entity” is attached.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Essence P. Washington (CN=Essence P. Washington/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-APR-1998 12:45:20.00

SUBJECT: Weekly Crime Meeting

TO: Jon P. Jennings (CN=Jon P. Jennings/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Emily Bromberg (CN=Emily Bromberg/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Trooper Sanders (CN=Trooper Sanders/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: NELSON_J (NELSON_J @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Tracey E. Thornton (CN=Tracey E. Thornton/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rahm I. Emanuel (CN=Rahm I. Emanuel/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christine A. Stanek (CN=Christine A. Stanek/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christa Robinson (CN=Christa Robinson/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Karen A. Popp (CN=Karen A. Popp/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cathy R. Mays (CN=Cathy R. Mays/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Peter G. Jacoby (CN=Peter G. Jacoby/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas L. Freedman (CN=Thomas L. Freedman/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Teresa L. Collins (CN=Teresa L. Collins/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: James Boden (CN=James Boden/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lisa M. Brown (CN=Lisa M. Brown/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robin J. Bachman (CN=Robin J. Bachman/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: GALLEGOS_S (GALLEGOS_S @ A1 @ CD @ VAXGTWY [UNKNOWN])

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Charles A. Blanchard (CN=Charles A. Blanchard/OU=ONDCP/O=EOP @ EOP [ONDCP])
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer Brown (CN=Jennifer Brown/OU=ONDCP/O=EOP @ EOP [ONDCP])
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Leanne A. Shimabukuro (CN=Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Neera Tanden (CN=Neera Tanden/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Mary L. Smith (CN=Mary L. Smith/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce N. Reed (CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Anne E. McGuire (CN=Anne E. McGuire/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: David J. Haun (CN=David J. Haun/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas D. Janenda (CN=Thomas D. Janenda/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Michelle Crisci (CN=Michelle Crisci/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Jose Cerda III (CN=Jose Cerda III/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Laura Emmett (CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:
MEMORANDUM TO DISTRIBUTION LIST

FROM: Bruce Reed
Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy

SUBJECT: April 8 1998 CRIME MEETING

On Wednesday, April 8, at 2:00 p.m. in Room 211 of the Old
Executive Office Building, we will hold the weekly crime meeting.

Thank You.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Michael Cohen (CN=Michael Cohen/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-APR-1998 12:51:19.00

SUBJECT: Re: Proposed compromise on Unz

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I wasn't too surprised by Maria's positive response, but I sure am by Mickey's. I predict that Janet and Riley/Smith will be less inclined to go along, as will Karen if she maintain's yesterday's position.

But then--look at how well I predicted where Mickey would wind up!

----- Forwarded by Michael Cohen/OPD/EOP on 04/07/98

12:46 PM -----

Mickey Ibarra

04/07/98 12:16:25 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Michael Cohen/OPD/EOP

cc: Janet Murguia/WHO/EOP, Karen E. Skelton/WHO/EOP, Maria Echaveste/WHO/EOP, mike_smith @ ed.gov @ inet

Subject: Re: Proposed compromise on Unz

I like your compromise language a lot Mike. Thanks for your extra effort!

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Angelique Pirozzi (CN=Angelique Pirozzi/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-APR-1998 12:56:24.00

SUBJECT: Weekly PIR/White House Coordinating Meeting, Thursday @ 4:30 pm in 472.

TO: Maureen T. Shea (CN=Maureen T. Shea/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Terri J. Tingen (CN=Terri J. Tingen/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jessica L. Gibson (CN=Jessica L. Gibson/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth Harrington (CN=Elizabeth Harrington/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michele Cavataio (CN=Michele Cavataio/OU=PIR/O=EOP @ EOP [PIR])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Tracey E. Thornton (CN=Tracey E. Thornton/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ann F. Walker (CN=Ann F. Walker/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Tamara Monosoff (CN=Tamara Monosoff/OU=PIR/O=EOP @ EOP [PIR])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lydia Sermons (CN=Lydia Sermons/OU=PIR/O=EOP @ EOP [PIR])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dawn M. Chirwa (CN=Dawn M. Chirwa/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stacie Spector (CN=Stacie Spector/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Beverly J. Barnes (CN=Beverly J. Barnes/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer M. Palmieri (CN=Jennifer M. Palmieri/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lin Liu (CN=Lin Liu/OU=PIR/O=EOP @ EOP [PIR])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Fred DuVal (CN=Fred DuVal/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael J. Sorrell (CN=Michael J. Sorrell/OU=PIR/O=EOP @ EOP [PIR])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael Wenger (CN=Michael Wenger/OU=PIR/O=EOP @ EOP [PIR])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Richard Socarides (CN=Richard Socarides/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Maria Echaveste (CN=Maria Echaveste/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Katherine D. Sheckells (CN=Katherine D. Sheckells/OU=PIR/O=EOP @ EOP [PIR])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dario J. Gomez (CN=Dario J. Gomez/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Miriam H. Vogel (CN=Miriam H. Vogel/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Janelle E. Erickson (CN=Janelle E. Erickson/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Janet Murguia (CN=Janet Murguia/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Maurice Daniel (CN=Maurice Daniel/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Audrey M. Hutchinson (CN=Audrey M. Hutchinson/OU=PIR/O=EOP @ EOP [PIR])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Claire Gonzales (CN=Claire Gonzales/OU=PIR/O=EOP @ EOP [PIR])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cheryl D. Mills (CN=Cheryl D. Mills/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Karen Tramontano (CN=Karen Tramontano/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Amy W. Tobe (CN=Amy W. Tobe/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julie A. Fernandes (CN=Julie A. Fernandes/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jon P. Jennings (CN=Jon P. Jennings/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lynn G. Cutler (CN=Lynn G. Cutler/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Peter Rundlet (CN=Peter Rundlet/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Andrew J. Mayock (CN=Andrew J. Mayock/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert B. Johnson (CN=Robert B. Johnson/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Judith A. Winston (CN=Judith A. Winston/OU=PIR/O=EOP @ EOP [PIR])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Douglas B. Sosnik (CN=Douglas B. Sosnik/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Minyon Moore (CN=Minyon Moore/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Sylvia M. Mathews (CN=Sylvia M. Mathews/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
AGENDA TO FOLLOW.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Bruce N. Reed (CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-APR-1998 13:00:47.00

SUBJECT: Kentuckiana Tobacco Warehouse

TO: Thomas L. Freedman (CN=Thomas L. Freedman/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I kind of like that -- esp. since we are keeping FDA off the farm. Do we have photos or footage?

----- Forwarded by Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP on 04/07/98
01:00 PM -----

Glen M. Weiner
04/07/98 11:43:11 AM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc: Thomas D. Janenda/WHO/EOP
Subject: Kentuckiana Tobacco Warehouse

FYI...

Referring to the Kentuckiana Tobacco Warehouse (proposed site for the President's event on Thursday), the November 26, 1996 Cincinnati Enquirer reported that "A large banner strung across the cavernous warehouse reads "Keep the FDA Off the Farm," an oft-repeated slogan as President Clinton ponders federal regulations that would classify tobacco as a drug."

Attached is the full article.

Message Sent

To: _____
Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP
Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP
Thomas L. Freedman/OPD/EOP
Barbara D. Woolley/WHO/EOP
Christa Robinson/OPD/EOP
Mary L. Smith/OPD/EOP

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:
Unable to convert ARMS_EXT: [ATTACH.D75]MAIL44630569N.026 to ASCII,

The Cincinnati Enquirer, November 26, 1996

SECTION: METRO, Pg. B01

Automated Records Management System
Hex-Dump Conversion

LENGTH: 985 words

HEADLINE: Tobacco road paved with gold
Leaves that survived weather and mold bringing good prices

BYLINE: PATRICK CROWLEY

SOURCE: The Cincinnati Enquirer

DATELINE: CARROLLTON

BODY:

Finally, some good news for Kentucky's tobacco growers.

Burley tobacco markets opened here and across the eight-state burley belt Monday - which includes Kentucky and Ohio - with some of the highest per-pound prices in years.

Tobacco companies paid as high as \$ 1.92 per pound for the thousands of bundles of burley stacked in tight rows on the cold cement floor at the Kentuckiana Tobacco Warehouse in Carrollton, purposely kept chilly and dark to maintain the moisture in tobacco leaves.

This comes in a year that saw the state's top cash crop threatened by tough new government regulations, battered by bad weather and attacked by blue mold disease.

"That's a darn good price," said George Gripshover, 37, who grew about 120,000 pounds of tobacco this year on his family's 50-acre Big Bone Road Farm near Union in Boone County.

Mr. Gripshover was one of dozens of growers from the northern and central parts of the state who gathered at one of Carrollton's three tobacco warehouses to begin selling this year's crop.

"It's been kind of a rough year, with the weather and all," he said. "This price helps make up for some of that, but we'll probably be down a little in how much we bring in this year."

Last year's average price was \$ 1.85 a pound, said Billy Tackett, a U.S. Department of Agriculture grader from Stamping Ground, Ky.

Growers said the last time they can remember prices going over \$ 1.90 was in the early 1980s.

Mr. Tackett, whose job it is to "grade," or determine the quality of the tobacco, said this year's burley "is a good-looking crop."

"The tan leaves are the best," Mr. Tackett said as he pulled a strip of tobacco from a bundle to get a closer look. "And there's a lot of tan on the (warehouse) floor. It'll be a good year for the farmers."

Melvin Lyons, owner of the Kentuckiana warehouse, said while burley's quality is up this year, production is down.

"We had a wet spring, and then it didn't rain when we needed it in the summer," Mr. Lyons said. "On top of that, we got blue mold, so when it did rain, the mold spread to other plants and killed some."

During Monday's auction at Kentuckiana, about 150,000 pounds of tobacco was purchased by large cigarette makers like R.J. Reynolds and American Brands.

By the time the sales end in January, Mr. Lyons expects to have moved more than 3 million pounds.

Grower Damon Lewis hopes to harvest as much as 140,000 pounds of tobacco from his 70-acre farm outside of Ghent, a small Carroll County farm town that sits along the Ohio River a few miles west of Carrollton.

But his overall crop will be down about 10 percent this year, thanks to the weather and the blue mold.

"Seems like it's always something we have to worry about," said Mr. Lewis, who sold about 16,000 pounds Monday. "We know we have to deal with the weather, but it's things we don't have any control over that is so frustrating, like more government regulations."

Mr. Lewis, who grew up on a farm, said he would like to see his 4-year-old son, Brennon, someday take up farming "but I don't know if tobacco will still be around then.

"None of us do."

A large banner strung across the cavernous warehouse reads "Keep the FDA Off the Farm," an oft-repeated slogan as President Clinton ponders federal regulations that would classify tobacco as a drug.

That, growers said, would hurt tobacco sales and possibly lead to its demise.

Depending on tobacco

A full-time farmer who also raises dairy cattle and hay, Mr. Gripshover - the father of children ages 6 and 2 - said tobacco provides the bulk of his annual income.

Talk of regulating tobacco makes him "nervous."

"I'd wish they'd just leave it alone," Mr. Gripshover said. "There are a lot of people who make their living off tobacco. What are we supposed to do if they run us off the farm?"

Dozens of small towns across Kentucky depend on tobacco to keep their economy vibrant, said David Lyons, president of Citizens Bank in New Liberty, a tiny farming community in nearby Owen County.

"The loss of tobacco, or even a major reduction in tobacco output, would devastate so many small towns and communities," said Mr. Lyons, whose bank lends money to many of the farmers selling tobacco at Monday's sale.

It's not just the farmers who would be hurt if tobacco production would be seriously reduced, said another Owen County banker at Monday's sale in Carrollton.

Ben Lykins, chairman and president of the Citizens Bank & Trust Co. in Owenton, said that according to the Kentucky Department of Agriculture, the tobacco dollar turns over six times in communities where it is grown.

Of Kentucky's 120 counties, tobacco is grown in all but one - Pike County in far eastern Kentucky. There are about 90,000 farms in the state, according to the Kentucky Agricultural Statistics Service, and 60,000 of those grow tobacco.

"Farmers will sell about \$ 19 million of tobacco in Owen County this year," Mr. Lykins said.

Seed money

"That money goes right back into the community, at car dealers, at hardware stores, at grocery stores and furniture stores, so you can see what kind of impact tobacco has in a place like Owenton.

"Multiply that across the state, and you can see what tobacco means to Kentucky."

Farmers are expected to sell about 420 million pounds of burley this year. And it's not just small towns that feel tobacco's economic impact.

Jefferson County Judge-executive David Armstrong released a statement Monday saying agribusiness accounts for nearly 10 percent of all jobs in the Louisville area, home of the Brown & Williamson tobacco company.

"And tobacco processing accounts for 27 percent of the area's agribusiness payroll," Mr. Armstrong said. "So the continued success of your tobacco crop is paramount to the economic strength of all Kentucky communities - including urban areas like Jefferson County and Louisville."

GRAPHIC: The Cincinnati Enquirer - Patrick Reddy; Russell Lewis Trapp, 4, of Petersburg, watches the tobacco auction Monday of some burley bales. He came with his grandfather, Russell Lee Loudon, and uncle, Richard Lee Loudon., The Cincinnati Enquirer - Patrick Reddy; John Barnes, 42, of Carrollton, uses a forklift to move tobacco Monday, the opening auction day at Kentuckiana Tobacco Warehouse.