

ARMS Email SystemRECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (TRP NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: OPA (OPA@ed.gov (OPA) [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-APR-1998 16:02:45.00

SUBJECT: Clips

TO: Anne_Barrett (Anne_Barrett@ed.gov (Anne Barrett) [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Beverly_Blondell (Beverly_Blondell@ed.gov (Beverly Blondell) [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Carolyn_Adams (Carolyn_Adams@ed.gov (Carolyn Adams) [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Carrie_Billy (Carrie_Billy@ed.gov (Carrie Billy) [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christina_Anzelmo (Christina_Anzelmo@ed.gov (Christina Anzelmo) [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sonyia_Matthews (CN=Sonyia Matthews/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: cohen_m (cohen_m@a1.eop.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Connie_Barnes (Connie_Barnes@ed.gov (Connie Barnes) [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Daniel_Bernal (Daniel_Bernal@ed.gov (Daniel Bernal) [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dennis_Berry (Dennis_Berry@ed.gov (Dennis Berry) [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: don_barrett (don_barrett@ed.gov (Don Barrett/HQ/EDUC) [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Eleanor_Briscoe (Eleanor_Briscoe@ed.gov (Eleanor Briscoe) [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ellen_Bass (Ellen_Bass@ed.gov (Ellen Bass) [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Hugh_Berry (Hugh_Berry@ed.gov (Hugh Berry) [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Humphrey_Barnes (Humphrey_Barnes@ed.gov (Humphrey Barnes) [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jim_Borches (Jim_Borches@ed.gov (Jim Borches) [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jim_Bradshaw (Jim_Bradshaw@ed.gov (Jim Bradshaw) [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: John_Blake (John_Blake@ed.gov (John Blake) [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Keith_Berger (Keith_Berger@ed.gov (Keith Berger) [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kristin_Bunce (Kristin_Bunce@ed.gov (Kristin Bunce) [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: martin_t (martin_t@a1.eop.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Nina_Aten (Nina_Aten@ed.gov (Nina Aten) [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Patricia_Adelstein (Patricia_Adelstein@ed.gov (Patricia Adelstein) [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Patricia_Brennan (Patricia_Brennan@ed.gov (Patricia Brennan) [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: peay_j (peay_j@a1.eop.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Regan_Burke (Regan_Burke@ed.gov (Regan Burke) [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Schnur_J (schnur_J@a1.eop.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: scott_roperpalmer (scott_roperpalmer@pireop.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: shireman_r (shireman_r@a1.eop.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stephanie_Babyak (Stephanie_Babyak@ed.gov (Stephanie Babyak) [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Wilma_Bailey (Wilma_Bailey@ed.gov (Wilma Bailey) [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Good afternoon. Here are today's news clippings.

NOW AVAILABLE: The clips are also posted on the network under the "EDNET News and Information" group. Look for the icon, "Education News."

To unsubscribe to this list, e-mail "OPA."

To search for a story online in cc:Mail for Windows:

1. Double-click the attachment.
2. Drag down the Edit menu or press Alt-e.
3. Enter the search string, such as "Goals 2000."

If any references are found, the text will be highlighted in black.

To repeat the search, click somewhere on the screen to deselect the text. Then press F3. That will search for the same text again.

To print a single story:

1. Copy the document into a directory by selecting (clicking) the attachment, press F2 (Save As), press "Selected Item," and enter a destination filename and path.
2. Open the file through WordPerfect and find the story you want.
3. In WP/Windows, press Ctrl-P, choose Current Page and print the

item. In WordPerfect 5.1, press Shift-F7 (Print) and 2 (Page) for a single page.

We hope you find this package useful. Please let us know your thoughts on how we can improve it. Just e-mail us at the cc:Mail address: "OPA."

Carlin Hertz

OPA

- 04281998.win - 04281998.w51===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

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NATIONAL

1. Associated Press
Administration to campaign against California proposition
2. The Washington Post
Education Dept. Faults AntiBilingual Measure
3. The New York Times
White House to Fight California Initiative to Ban Bilingual Classes
4. Los Angeles Times
Wilson Leaning Toward Support of Unz Measure
5. USA Today
White House decries Calif. Ballot measure
6. San Francisco Chronicle
Education Secretary Blasts Proposition 227
7. San Francisco Examiner
Clinton will stump against Prop. 227
8. Sacramento Bee
Prop. 227 to lure Clinton to state: Wilson says he 'leans' toward it
9. Washington Times
Clinton fights move to curtail bilingual education
10. Inside Politics (CNN)
Clinton ... Enters Debate Over Bilingual Education
11. All Things Considered (NPR)
Clinton Administration Opposes Prop 227
12. Good Morning America (ABC)
BILINGUAL EDUCATION IN CALIFORNIA
13. The Wall Street Journal
The Wall Street Journal / NBC News Poll
14. The Wall Street Journal
Black Lawmakers Seek Tough Tobacco Bill as Teen Smoking Rises
15. Associated Press

Minority health groups want tougher tobacco settlement

16. Philadelphia Inquirer

White House and GOP feud on minority youth smoking

17. Los Angeles Times

Minority Teens Bucking Trend

18. The Washington Post

Clinton Calls For Unity to Curb Youth Smoking

19. Boston Globe

Teenage smoking up sharply

20. USA Today

Calif. students face tough balancing act

21. CyberTimes (New York Times on the web)

Study Shows Students Use Internet Primarily for Research

22. Dow Jones News Service

GOP May Attach Student Loan Plan To MidYear Spending Bill

23. Good Morning America (ABC)

PARENT TO PARENT

24. Morning Edition (NPR)

SchooltoWork Programs

25. The Wall Street Journal

GOP Angers White House by Loading Spending Measure With Amendments

26. Associated Press

Vice president wants more Internet access for schools

27. Wisconsin State Journal

Milestone

28. The Kansas City Star

One of a select few

29. The Capital Times

WEST HIGH SENIOR IS PRESIDENTIAL SCHOLAR

30. The Seattle Times

BAINBRIDGE, SNOHOMISH STUDENTS NAMED SCHOLARS

31. Pittsburgh PostGazette

UPPER ST. CLAIR STUDENT NAMED PRESIDENTIAL SCHOLAR 32. The Washington Post
Students Named Presidential Scholars

33. Associated Press

Two Alaskans named Presidential Scholars

34. Associated Press

Montanans among 141 high school seniors chosen as 1998 Presidential Scholars

35. Associated Press

Two Nevada high school seniors among 141 1998 Presidential Scholars

36. Associated Press

Grand Forks, Fargo students 1998 Presidential Scholars

37. Associated Press

Wyoming high school seniors named 1998 Presidential Scholars

38. Associated Press

Virginia high school students are among this year's 141 Presidential Scholars

39. Associated Press

Students from Jackson and Hattiesburg named Presidential Scholars

40. Associated Press

Columbia, Chapin high schoolers named Presidential Scholars

41. Associated Press

Three Oklahoma students named presidential scholars

42. U.S. News & World Report

Sugar daddies for charters

TRADE

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Senate Passes Coverdell Education Savings Account Bill

44. Education Week

Black Students Found Less Likely To Access The Internet

45. Education Week

GOP Reading Proposal Approved During Debate in Senate

46. Education Week

Bill Previews Future Education Policy Battles

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WelfareLaw Changes Lead 2Year Colleges to Alter Ways They Serve Needy Students

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House Leaders Find \$1Billion to Finance Key Provision of HigherEducation Bill

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50. American Banker

House Aye Due Wednesday for Cheaper Student Loans

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53. Memphis Commercial Appeal

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56. Milwaukee Journal Sentinel

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58. Baltimore Sun
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60. Bergen Record
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64. Associated Press
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65. Christian Science Monitor
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67. Lancaster New Era
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69. U.S. News & World Report
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- . The Pueblo Chieftain
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72. Indian Country Today
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73. Los Angeles Times
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75. Los Angeles Times
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76. The Washington Post
D.C. May Boost Education Funding
77. The Washington Post
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78. The New York Times
Hempstead School District Is Failing Its Students, Group Asserts
79. The New York Times
Divorced Husband Makes Her Unfit, Priest Says
80. The New York Times

Budget Cuts For Schools Draw Protests

81. The New York Times

Another School Funding Suit Creates a 3Ring Legal Circus

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Parent of Heath High victim says shootings share traits, need action

83. Denver Post

Bilingual school's students double their knowledge

INTERNATIONAL

84. The Economist

The summiteers go to school

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Private education: Money no object

86. Christian Science Monitor

Mathematics Educators: Make Use of Technology

87. London Guardian

Those great expectations

88. London Guardian

Still more to be done

89. Sydney Morning Herald

Now lower income families choose private schools

90. Sydney Morning Herald

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91. London Daily Telegraph Parents can demand that class sizes be cut

92. London Daily Telegraph

Teachers attack drugs education for infants

93. Financial Times

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94. Associated Press

Japan to implement new plan

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Republican, White House battle on education a play for votes

96. The Newark StarLedger

Whitman plan would harm higher education

97. The Charleston Gazette

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98. The Las Vegas ReviewJournal

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CHARTER SCHOOLS IMPROVE EDUCATION THROUGH COMPETITION AND CHOICE

100. The Columbus Dispatch

PROPOSAL IS WRONG WAY TO PAY FOR EDUCATION

101. San Antonio ExpressNews

Affirmative action need starts early

102. Philadelphia Inquirer

The threat to take over Philadelphia's schools

103. Orlando Sentinel

15 YEARS LATER, A NATION AND ITS SCHOOLS
STILL AT RISK

104. Orlando Sentinel

BILINGUAL EDUCATION TRANSLATES INTO A
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105. Chicago Tribune

MINORITY WOES AT UIC MEDICAL SCHOOL

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109. The New York Times

Be Careful What You Wish For

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Back to basics in the schools? Then start with
children's health

EDITORIAL 111. San Francisco Chronicle

Clinton Takes Stand Against Prop. 227

112. Los Angeles Daily News

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113. The (Jacksonville) Florida TimesUnion

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114. The Raleigh News & Observer

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115. The Las Vegas ReviewJournal

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116. The (Jacksonville) Florida TimesUnion

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NO MORE MONEY FOR PHILADELPHIA

118. The Northern New Jersey Record

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CONSERVATIVES RECONSIDER THEIR
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119. Buffalo News

STATE IS CUTTING SCHOOL TAXES, BUT LOCAL
INCREASES CAN SKEW THE RESULTS

120. The Atlanta Journal

Savings accounts a win for education

121. The Newark StarLedger

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122. The Columbus Dispatch

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123. Minneapolis Star Tribune

Poverty antidote " Provide more chance for
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124. Milwaukee Journal Sentinel

Taxbreak bill puts public schools in peril

125. Detroit News

A Tale of Two School Systems

126. Detroit News

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127. Investors Business Daily
America's Most Costly Educational Failure
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Open Dialogue Might Reduce Dropout Rate

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H.S. And Delphi Automotive
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Clinton Administration Supports Bilingual Education
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Children Learn
English

Body type#\ PP#Tabs-storiesdPublication#W\ P P# 1. Associated Press"Publica
tion" #:\ P!P#04-28 3:58a

Headline#\ P"P# Administration to campaign against
California propositionHeadl
ine #:\ P#P#
By CASSANDRA BURRELL
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) - A California ballot measure that would dismantle the state's
bilingual education programs is not based on sound research or policy, say Clin
ton
administration officials who are campaigning against it.

President Bill Clinton and other administration officials plan to travel to Cal
ifornia to
urge residents to reject the measure, which goes before voters on Ju
ne 2, said Marshall
Smith, the Education Department's acting deputy secreta
ry.

Proposition 227, written by Silicon Valley millionaire and unsuccessful gubern
atorial
candidate Ron Unz, would require children with limited ability to speak
English to be taught
"overwhelmingly" in English for a year before being moved
into regular classrooms.
Supporters say the current system takes too long and p
roduces children who never become
proficient in English.

Statewide polls show about 60 percent of voters support the proposition, includ
ing about

half of the Hispanic voters polled.

Replacing the state's multiplicity of bilingual education programs with a one-year course of instruction mostly in English would leave schoolchildren without needed skills, including those that will help them find jobs in the future, Smith said Monday.

"The best data that we have, the best research that we have suggests that the one-year immersion structure ... is a major mistake," he said.

Instead, the administration is calling for an alternative strategy - setting the nationwide goal of limiting most children's participation in bilingual programs to three years.

The three-year limitation would be a goal, not a requirement, the department said. Current law calls for, but does not require, non-English-speaking children to go through three to five years of bilingual education, Smith said.

In a written statement, Education Secretary Richard Riley said that Proposition 227, also called the Unz Amendment, "is not the way to go."

"In my opinion, adoption of the Unz Amendment will lead to fewer children learning English and many children falling further behind in their studies," he said.

Across the nation, about 3.2 million students have limited English skills, and 1.3 million are in local and state bilingual programs, the Education Department said. The number of limited-English students has nearly doubled in less than a decade. Of some 5 million California public school students in kindergarten through the 12th grade, about 1.4 million have limited English proficiency.

When asked Monday whether he supported Proposition 227, California Gov. Pete Wilson said he hadn't made a decision, but added, "I'm strongly leaning that way."

" He also accused
the president of using the issue to play politics.

"I frankly think he has no business, I think the U.S. Department of Education
has no
business, substituting his judgment for that of the people of Californi
a," Wilson said.

White House spokesman Mike McCurry said the California vote could affect biling
ual
programs nationwide. "There's some reason to believe that federal bilingual
education
programs are at some risk because of measures pending in Congress th
at would cut funding
for those programs," McCurry said.

Other versions of this article appeared in The Miami Herald and The Dallas Morn
ing
News.n

Publication#W\ P\$P# 2. The Washington Post"Publication" #:\ P%P# 04/28/98; Ed
ition: FINAL; Section: A Section; Page A03

Headline#\ P&P# Education Dept. Faults Anti-Bilingual
MeasureHeadline #:\ P'P
#Subhead#[\ P(P# Calif. Ballot Issue Has Popular Support
Subhead#:\ P)P# By Peter Baker
Washington Post Staff Writer

The administration announced yesterday that it opposes the California ballot m
easure that
would ban bilingual education, again placing President Clinton at o
dds with majority
sentiment in the nation's largest state on a divisive social
issue.

The Education Department issued a statement condemning Proposition 227 as
cou
nterproductive, saying it would impose an arbitrary one-size-fits-all instructi
onal formula
on local schools and teachers, inevitably leaving some children st
uck in an "educational
straitjacket."

"We understand the public sentiment in California and one can easily say we are
flying
in the face of whatever the conventional wisdom is in California about
the popularity of that
measure," said White House press secretary Michael McCur
ry. "At the same time, the
president thinks you can make a good argument that c

ommunities need to make these decisions based on what's best for their public school population."

Proposition 227 would require that non-native speakers be provided up to a year of English immersion instruction and then shifted into regular classes where only English is spoken, unless their parents could obtain a waiver. According to the latest polls, at least 70 percent of Californians support the measure, which will be decided in a June 2 election, and even a majority of Latinos surveyed in the state have registered their support.

The proposition once again puts California in the forefront of controversial policy debates with a sharp ethnic edge and again puts Clinton in the position of arguing against popular voter-backed changes that he fears would generate ripple effects elsewhere in the country.

In 1994, Clinton opposed Proposition 187, which was designed to deny most state benefits to illegal aliens, and in 1996, he opposed Proposition 209, which rolled back state affirmative action programs. In both cases, California voters rebuffed his opinion and passed the measures. California Gov. Pete Wilson (R) predicted yesterday that Clinton would "make it 0 for 3 in a reverse hat trick."

"I frankly think he has no business . . . substituting [his] judgment for that of the people of California. I think this is a political gesture," said Wilson, who added he was "strongly leaning" for Proposition 227 although he has not made up his mind.

While coming out against the proposition, Clinton signaled that he was not willing to invest much political capital in working for its defeat "just as he did not campaign vigorously against Proposition 209 two years ago. Clinton left yesterday's announcement to Education Secretary Richard W. Riley and, according to aides, has no plans to speak out against the anti-bilingual measure unless asked about it, even though he will be in

California this weekend to raise money for Democrats and visit his daughter, Chelsea.

In a nod to the strong current of concern about bilingual education in California, where 1.3 million students speak little or no English, the administration offered a compromise model yesterday that would set a nonbinding goal of three years to move immigrant students into all-English classes.

"He's trying to take the path of least resistance, knowing that California voters are outraged by the current system yet trying to placate the education lobby," said Sheri Annis, a spokeswoman for the group sponsoring Proposition 227.

Opponents, however, were disappointed. Ambrosio Rodriguez, a legislative staff attorney for the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund, said the group welcomed Clinton's decision and hoped it would "shed light on everything that is wrong with Proposition 227." But he decried the three-year formulation and was discouraged that Clinton would not campaign while in California. "It's a shame," Rodriguez said. "I wish he would."

Publication#W\ P*P# 3. The New York Times"Publication" #:\ P+P# 04/28/98Section: National Desk; Section A; Page 15, Column 1

Headline#\ P,P# White House to Fight California Initiative to Ban Bilingual Classes
Headline #:\ P-P#
By STEVEN A. HOLMES

WASHINGTON, April 27 "The Clinton Administration announced its opposition today to a California ballot initiative that would end bilingual education in that state, saying the President and other officials would actively campaign against it.

Administration officials said there was a "very high likelihood" that the Justice Department would sue the state if the initiative was approved, because it would violate the civil rights of students whose English is limited.

The referendum, known as Proposition 227 or the Unz Initiative after its author

, Ron K. Unz, a Silicon Valley millionaire, would require that students with weak English skills complete a one-year program in which all their lessons are in English and then be placed in regular classes.

California's current programs for such students include English As a Second Language, in which students are taught the English language for part of the day, and bilingual education, in which students take classes taught in their native tongues until their English improves. The initiative, which faces a vote in the June 2 primary, would end both methods.

"Proposition 227 would stifle the ability of our non-English-speaking children to learn," said Mike Smith, Acting Undersecretary of Education said at a news conference here.

The Administration is jumping into California's latest ballot fight on an initiative that polls show has strong support among residents, including Hispanic Californians, whose children make up nearly 80 percent of students in classes for those with limited English.

It promised vigorous opposition to the measure.

"We understand the public sentiment in California and one can easily say we are flying in the face of whatever the conventional wisdom is in California," said Michael D. McCurry, the White House press secretary.

Today's announcement culminated months of study and debate within the Administration.

Mr. Smith said, "I believe you'll see a lot of Administration officials in the state in the next month or so," campaigning against the measure. Asked if that included the President, he replied, "I believe so."

Mr. McCurry said the Administration opposed the initiative because it would make

e it
more difficult in Congress to defeat bills intended to end Federal support
of bilingual
programs and would jeopardize President Clinton's budget proposal
s to hire more teachers
proficient in foreign languages, he said.

Critics say bilingual programs do not keep students from falling behind in math
or social
studies, but rather hinder their mastery of English.

"I think a major constituency of the Democratic Party " all of the major Latin
o
organizations " have been fairly skeptical or in outright opposition to the U
nz initiative,
although Latinos themselves have become increasingly wary of bil
ingual education," said
Linda Chavez, a former Reagan Administration official
who opposes bilingual education.

Acknowledging the criticism of bilingual education, Federal Department of Educ
ation
officials today also announced a three-year goal for school districts to
improve students'
language skills and move them into classes taught in English
. Previously the goal was three
to five years.

"This is a serious goal," said Delia Pompa , head of the Office of Bilingual
Education and
Minority Language Affairs in the department. "We want school di
stricts moving their
children towards not only learning English, but to achievi
ng high standards as soon as
possible."

Publication#W\ P.P# 4. Los Angeles Times"Publication" #:\ P/P#* 04/28/98; Edi
tion: Home Edition; Section: Metro Desk; Page A-3

Headline#\ P0P# Wilson Leaning Toward Support of
Unz Measure

Headline #:\ P1P#Subhead#[\ P2P# Prop. 227: Governor says his only concern wi
th
anti-bilingual education proposal is cost. He calls
Clinton's opposition 'a
political gesture.'

Subhead#:\ P3P# By MAX VANZI
TIMES STAFF WRITER

SACRAMENTO " Gov. Pete Wilson said Monday he is inclined to support Proposition

227, the June ballot initiative that would virtually end bilingual education" and he lashed out at the Clinton administration for opposing it.

Until now, Wilson had been silent about where he stood on the initiative sponsored by Silicon Valley entrepreneur Ron Unz, but that ended with his response to a question at a wide-ranging news conference.

"I am strongly leaning that way," the governor said of Proposition 227.

His only qualm, he said, is the estimated \$50-million price tag to implement the measure.

"Whether or not that outweighs the merits of seeing to it that children gain access to opportunities . . . by becoming fluent in English as soon as possible is a question I'll have to decide," Wilson said.

The governor called the present practice of teaching non-English-speaking children in their own language in the early grades "one of the great misfires of our time. . . . I think it has failed."

By contrast and along the lines proposed by the initiative the governor praised the "immersion" method of teaching English intensively and quickly. He used as an example the way the young state of Israel taught Hebrew to its immigrants from many countries.

"That was a judgment [Israeli leaders] made," Wilson said. "I happen to think it was a wise one."

Likewise, he said, when it comes to learning English, "evidently there are a number of Hispanic parents who feel the same way."

Proposition 227 would require schoolchildren to be taught in English; those who do not

speaking English would enter immersion classes for a year. Exceptions could be made for children 10 and older, and for students whose parents insisted they be taught in a bilingual setting.

Opponents of the initiative criticized the governor for moving toward supporting it.

Assembly Speaker Antonio Villaraigosa (D-Los Angeles), a staunch opponent of Proposition 227 whose wife is a bilingual teacher, said he was "chagrined but not surprised that [Wilson] is leaning toward" the ballot measure.

The governor "has a history of supporting wedge issues, and clearly Proposition 227 is the wedge issue of 1998."

Villaraigosa said Wilson will likely have before him soon a legislative solution to the bilingual problem—a bill sponsored by Democratic state Sen. Dede Alpert of Coronado. Under that measure, the speaker said, "there would be no need" for anyone to support the Unz initiative.

The bill, awaiting final legislative passage in the Senate, would leave it up to local school districts to decide how best to teach English to immigrant children.

Wilson has said before that the Legislature should send him a bill that offers reforms to the present system. But on Monday he said he has not taken a position on the Alpert measure because he has not seen the latest version.

As for the Clinton administration's foray into California's initiative politics, the Republican governor said the Democratic president "has no business substituting his judgment for that of the people of California."

The White House this week declared that Proposition 227's supporters are basing their

arguments on poor data. The Clinton administration says changes are necessary in bilingual education but called the initiative's one-year English immersion method a "major mistake."

Replied Wilson: "I really do not think we need the assistance of bureaucrats or elected officials from inside the Beltway to tell Californians how to vote." The governor described the White House statement as "a political gesture."

It's up to Californians to make a decision on Proposition 227, Wilson said, "and I think they will make it very well."

Wilson also announced his support for a bill, facing tough going in the Democratic-controlled Legislature, that would expand opportunities for small business operators to obtain state contracts.

The intent of the bill, said its author, state Sen. Quentin L. Kopp (I-San Francisco), is to help "keep the faith" with Proposition 209, which voters approved in 1996. The measure's passage ended affirmative action programs in state and local government and universities, including built-in advantages for women and minorities.

Wilson said the Kopp bill would encourage minority- and women-owned businesses to compete effectively for state business, but without using race, gender or ethnicity to qualify for contracts.

Wilson described Kopp's bill as "outreach" legislation that would help small businesses "many owned by minorities and women" obtain state contracts.

Wilson and Kopp both supported Proposition 209.

Among other things, the Kopp bill would give an advantage to small businesses when bidding on state projects by making it harder for larger companies to underbid small ones.

The legislation would set up what Wilson described as an outreach program that would aggressively seek and identify individuals and small businesses for state contracts. It also would revise a 1974 standard and allow more companies to qualify as small businesses.

On another subject, Wilson said he would support legislation that would reduce vehicle license fees""which seems to me a particularly onerous tax."

The move comes as Wilson's Department of Finance works to revise the governor's proposed \$73.8-billion budget for the 1998-99 fiscal year. Estimates are that the state will have several hundred million dollars more in tax revenue to spend next year than predicted.

Wilson and the Legislature raised the vehicle license fee in 1991 as part of an effort to balance the budget during the recession. Most of the increase""roughly \$906 million this year""goes to counties to pay for the care of severely mentally ill people.

The vehicle license fee averages \$185 per vehicle each year, with owners of new cars paying the most.

*

Times staff writer Dan Morain contributed to this report.

Publication#W\ P4P# 5. USA Today"Publication" #:\ P5P#April 28, 1998

Headline#\ P6P# White House decries Calif. Ballot measureHeadline #:\ P7P#By Martin Kasindorf and Marria Puente USA TODAY

The Clinton Administration came out against a popular California ballot measure Monday that would virtually abolish bilingual education there.

Education Secretary Richard Riley sided with Latino political activists in the debate

over Proposition 227, on the ballot June 2.

The initiative would replace a potpourri of local, native language teaching programs with a one-year course of instruction taught mostly in English. Most children then would be mainstreamed into English language classrooms.

In a Los Angeles Times poll April 13, likely voters supported the proposal 63%23%. Latinos favored the measure 50%32%.

Riley said the one-year time limit and one-size-fits-all approach would lead to fewer children learning English and many...falling further behind in their studies. He said the proposal is a direct attack on local control of education.

The Clinton administration called for an alternative strategy: setting the nationwide goal of limiting most children's participation in bilingual programs to three years.

Were absolutely delighted that President Clinton has recognized the flaws in 227, said Holly Thier, spokeswoman for the opposition campaign.

Alice Callaghan, a leader in Silicon Valley businessman Ron Unz's English for the Children campaign, said the administration's intervention was annoying but won't matter much. In 1994 and 1996, Californians approved controversial initiatives on illegal immigration and affirmative action despite Clinton's opposition, she noted.

Aides said Clinton may speak out against 227 during a visit to California this weekend. The measure could fan sentiment in Congress for cutting federal funding for bilingual education, White House press Secretary Mike McCurry said.

Clinton's current budget requests a 17% increase in spending for bilingual programs. But Rep. Tom Delay, R-Texas, plans to introduce a bill eliminating the Education Department's bilingual education office and spreading its \$200 million

budget among other programs.

Across the nation, about 3.2 million students have limited English skills and 1.3 million are in local and state bilingual programs, the Education Department says. The number of limited English students has nearly doubled in less than a decade.

The National Hispanic Leadership Agenda, a coalition of 20 large Latino organizations, opposes 227 as a political attempt to suppress the emerging Latino electorate.

California Gov. Pete Wilson said Monday that he had not decided whether he favors the proposition but "I'm strongly leaning that way. He accused President Clinton of using the issue to play politics.

I frankly think he has no business, I think the U.S. Department of Education has no business, substituting his judgment for that of the people of California, Wilson said.

Publication#W\ P8P# 6. San Francisco Chronicle "Publication" #:\ P9P#April 28, 1998

Headline#\ P:P# Education Secretary Blasts Proposition 227
Headline #:\ P:P#Subhead#[\ P<P# Riley calls proposed limits on bilingual programs 'disaster'
Subhead#:\ P=P# Louis Freedberg, Chronicle Washington Bureau

Secretary of Education Richard Riley yesterday unambiguously denounced Proposition 227, which would end most bilingual education programs in California, as a "disaster," "counterproductive" and "just plain wrong."

The announcement ended a months-long debate within the administration over whether to publicly oppose the initiative, which the latest Field Poll shows is favored by 70 percent of likely voters.

“Proposition 227 may satisfy people's sense of frustration, but ultimately it is counterproductive to our common goal of making sure children learn English while making academic progress in other subjects as well,” Riley said in a lengthy statement.

Governor Pete Wilson said he has not yet decided whether he favors the proposition, though he is “strongly leaning that way.” But in keeping with a long-standing feud with Clinton on a range of issues “from affirmative action to immigration” Wilson accused the president of meddling in what is purely a state issue.

“I frankly think he has no business, I think the U.S. Department of Education has no business,” said Wilson, “substituting his judgment for that of the people of California,” where the federal government spends approximately \$80 million annually on bilingual programs.

Despite Riley's language, the administration is trying to carve out a middle ground on the issue “similar to its ‘mend it, don't end it’ policy on affirmative action.”

Administration officials acknowledged yesterday that some children remain in bilingual education classes longer than they should and said that ideally children should learn English in no more than three years. But Riley emphasized that the three-year time line is not a “mandate” or a “command.”

“Some children may learn English in one year or two, and others may need three years or even more,” he said. “The focus should be on the individual needs of each child and not on some artificial and arbitrary time frame.”

By proposing a flexible approach, the administration is taking aim at a key element of Proposition 227, which requires children with limited English proficiency to be taught in

special "English immersion" classes for one year before being transferred into regular classes.

"The one-year time limit and one-size-fits-all approach to learning English flies in the face of research that tells us that children learn in different ways and at different speeds," said Riley.

Administration officials said their legal analysts have studied the proposition and concluded that it would not violate civil rights laws, including the Supreme Court's landmark 1973 Lau vs. Nichols ruling, which led to bilingual programs across the nation. In that case, brought by Chinese parents in San Francisco, the court ruled that school districts must take steps to ensure that students with limited proficiency in English can fully participate in the regular school program.

But Riley warned that actual implementation of the initiative could cause school districts to run afoul of federal law. "The initiative will in all likelihood result in problems under federal civil rights laws," said Riley.

Education Undersecretary Marshall Smith, a former dean of the School of Education at Stanford University, said the administration will not propose any changes to bilingual education policy until next year, when Congress is expected to weigh in on the issue.

But he suggested that for now, the administration has rejected the notion of cutting off funds to California districts that do not provide full educational opportunities for immigrant children. "You'd like to have teeth in laws; you'd like to hold communities accountable," he said. "At the same time, you don't want to withdraw funds that are being used to support kids."

Headline#\ P@P# Clinton will stump against Prop. 227Headline #:\ PAP#Subhead#
[\ PBP# But California voters favor measure to ban bilingual
educationSubhead
#:\ PCP#
Stewart M. Powell and Eun Lee Koh
EXAMINER WASHINGTON BUREAU

The Associated Press contributed to this report.

WASHINGTON - President Clinton will campaign against a California ballot initiative that would ban bilingual education in the state, administration officials said Monday.

Clinton, who visits California this weekend, will urge voters to reject Proposition 227 but urge the state to provide up to three years of bilingual training for the non-English-speaking children of immigrants, administration officials said.

Marshall Smith, deputy secretary of Education, said the administration has decided to oppose Prop. 227 because the measure is bad education policy.

Public opinion polls show the proposition is heavily favored in the June 2 election.

Smith added: "Proposition 227 is punitive and threatening to young children who have trouble learning English. It's just a one-size-fits-all deal that goes against every scientific data we have that says programs like this don't work."

The initiative would rework the state's patchwork system of bilingual education. There would be a uniform, one-year immersion in English-only instruction for those with limited proficiency. After that, most students would be placed into English-speaking classrooms.

Clinton's opposition to Prop. 227 goes against surveys that show most Californians support the measure on the June 2 ballot.

In February, an Examiner poll found that California voters overwhelmingly favored Prop. 227. The controversial initiative, opposed by state teachers unions, is supported by two-thirds of Californians likely to vote June 2.

"I think President Clinton has become the most misinformed citizen in the United States," said Fernando Vega, a former school board member and honorary regional chair for the Prop. 227 movement.

"We are losing generations and generations of Latino kids to this program called bilingual education," Vega said.

But critics said they would welcome White House support.

"We know that bilingual education works best without a time limit," said Ambrosio Rodriguez, an attorney with the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund in Washington, D.C.

A public opinion poll of Hispanic voters commissioned by the Spanish-language TV network Univision shows that 83 percent of the 755 Hispanic voters surveyed favored continuing bilingual education.

Asked specifically about Prop. 227, 54 percent opposed it. Sixty-six percent said cutting off bilingual education after one year would be too harsh.

Clinton's stance on the controversial measure could help bolster his support among Hispanic voters.

Clinton swept 72 percent of the Hispanic vote nationwide in 1996 - up 11 percent from his share of the Hispanic vote in 1992. Latino support helped Clinton carry Arizona, the first time a Democrat has carried that since 1948. Clinton also carried Florida, a state with a large Hispanic population that had not been won by a Democrat since 1976.

The impact of Clinton's stance on Prop. 227 is uncertain. The president fruitlessly opposed two earlier ballot referendums in California that were approved overwhelmingly by voters despite critics' claims that the measures were anti-immigrant.

Californians approved Proposition 187 in 1994 to ban social services for illegal immigrants - a ban subsequently stymied by court action.

Voters also passed Proposition 209 in 1996, which ended the affirmative-action contracting programs and admissions preferences for women and minorities designed to compensate for years of discrimination.

Publication#W\ PDP# 8. Sacramento Bee"Publication" #: \ PEP#April 28, 1998

Headline#\ PFP# Prop. 227 to lure Clinton to state:

Wilson says he 'leans' toward

and itHeadline #:\ PGP#

By Jim Miller and Jon Matthews Bee Washington Bureau and Bee Capitol Bureau

President Clinton will campaign in California against Proposition 227, administration officials announced Monday, launching the strongest attack yet on the initiative that would all but do away with bilingual education.

Gov. Pete Wilson, meanwhile, said he is "strongly leaning" toward supporting the initiative and predicted that California voters will repudiate Clinton's views.

"I think bilingual education is one of the great misfired good intentions of our time,"

Wilson said in Sacramento. "It is an effort to try to bring people along in their own language. I think it has failed."

About 1.4 million California students are in bilingual classes.

Delivering the Clinton administration's platform, Deputy Education Secretary Marshall

Smith called the initiative a "one-size-fits-all approach" that ignores children's individual

needs and threatens local control of schools. The administration proposes a goal of moving students with limited English skills from bilingual programs into English-taught classes in three years or less.

While Proposition 227's wording seems to pass legal muster, its implementation may not, Smith said. The federal government might sue California, he said, if lawyers for the U.S. Department of Education decide that the initiative, if it passes, violates students' civil rights.

With little more than a month until the June 2 election, polls show voters strongly in favor of Proposition 227. Its backers on Monday dismissed the effect of the Clinton administration's opposition and questioned the president's political motives.

"I'm really very disappointed," said Ron Unz, the Silicon Valley executive backing the measure. "Even supporters of bilingual education admit the system is failing."

Unz criticized the administration's three-year goal for English-only learning as an arbitrary figure that "doesn't make any sense" and said he is confident Proposition 227 would stand up to court challenges. Clinton's opposition "is entirely a question of political pressure" from the bilingual education lobby, Unz said.

Monday's announcement came as the administration began planning its strategy for next year's congressional hearings on reauthorizing the federal bilingual education act. The administration's proposal, Smith said, could include new rules to move limited-English students more quickly into classes taught in English.

The Unz initiative goes too far, U.S. Education Secretary Richard Riley said in a statement, because it "ignores the individual needs of each child and certainly is an education straitjacket for teachers and parents."

"A goal is not a mandate or a command," Riley said. "Some children may learn English in one year or two, and others may need three years or even more."

Opposition to the initiative, Smith said, will go beyond Monday's news conference. "I believe you'll see lots of administration officials in the state over the next month," he said.

President Clinton will be in California this weekend to visit his daughter, Chelsea, and attend fund-raisers in San Francisco and Los Angeles. White House spokesman Mike McCurry indicated that Clinton will speak out against Proposition 227 during the trip.

"It's rare for the president to take a position on a state ballot measure, but California, being the largest state, tends to be a trend-setter," McCurry said.

In 1994 and 1996, Clinton came out against Propositions 187 and 209 "initiatives that, respectively, aimed to deny benefits to illegal immigrants and end public affirmative action programs. Both propositions passed by wide margins.

"I think he may make it O-for-3 in a reverse hat trick," Wilson said. "He opposed 187. It passed. He opposed 209. It passed. And I suspect that when he opposes 227, it will pass."

Wilson said Clinton "has no business and, I think, the U.S. Department of Education has no business substituting its judgment for that of the people of California. I really do not think that we need the assistance of either bureaucrats or elected officials from inside the Beltway to tell Californians how to vote."

Wilson has yet to announce a position on the initiative or a legislative alternative now making its way toward his desk. But he said Monday that he is inclined to agree with the Latino parents who have said "they wanted their children schooled in English just as early

as possible."

Proposition 227's foes applauded Clinton's joining their cause. "It will put voters' antennae up, that this is something they might want to pay attention to," said Richie Ross, the Sacramento consultant for Citizens for an Educated America, leading the fight against the measure.

Neither side of the debate has taken its campaign to the airwaves. "We don't have a lot of money, and neither does the other side," said Sheri Annis, spokesman for the Unz campaign.

Publication#W\ PHP# 9. Washington Times"Publication" #:\ PIP#April 28, 1998

Headline#\ PJP# Clinton fights move to curtail bilingual educationHeadline #:\ PKP#By Ralph Z. Hallow
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

The Clinton administration announced yesterday its opposition to a popular California initiative that would severely curtail bilingual education in the nation's most populous state. Polls show that the June 2 primary ballot measure "known officially as Proposition 227 and dubbed 'English for the Children' by proponents" has strong backing from the state's electorate, including black and Hispanic voters. Opponents, however, have been pressuring the administration for months to come out against the measure. President Clinton, who is scheduled to leave for a

"Continued from Front Page" trip to California on Friday, may speak out against the initiative while there, presidential spokesman Michael McCurry said. Twice before, the president has publicly opposed popular California ballot initiatives. In 1994, he spoke against passage of Proposition 187, a ban on state government public spending on education and health for children of illegal immigrants. Nevertheless, it passed overwhelmingly. In 1996, Mr. Clinton came out against Proposition 209, which bans racial and sexual preferences and quotas

in public universities and state government jobs. That initiative also passed overwhelmingly. Yesterday, the White House let the Department of Education take the lead in opposing Proposition 227. Attempting to strike a middle ground, Education Secretary Richard W. Riley said he would encourage school systems to try to move immigrant children from learning in their native language to learning in English within three years of their beginning bilingual education programs. But his language was conciliatory. "I join all Californians who are unhappy with the status quo and I understand the frustration that is encouraging many voters to think about voting for the Unz initiative," Mr. Riley said in a prepared statement handed out at a press briefing yesterday. Ron Unz, a computer software entrepreneur, heads the campaign to pass the initiative, which would put non-English-speaking children in a one-year English immersion program before sending them on to regular classes taught in English. Under the present system in California, many immigrant children not proficient in English get almost all instruction in their native language, while also being coached in English for about a half-hour a day. As a result, many of them never learn to read and write in English, critics say. Mr. Riley called Proposition 227 "just plain wrong." It may, he said, "satisfy people's sense of frustration, but ultimately it is counterproductive to our common goal of making sure children learn English while making academic progress in other subjects as well." Marshall "Mike" Smith, the Department of Education's acting deputy secretary, conducted the press briefing instead of Mr. Riley, whose return to Washington from the Midwest was delayed by inclement weather. In addressing reporters, Mr. Smith took a slightly harder line in defense of bilingual education than his boss did in his prepared statement. During questioning, Mr. Smith said he was unaware of any voter frustration in California over bilingual education or that Mr. Riley had used the word "frustration" at least twice in his prepared statement. As to why the administration finally spoke out against the initiative, Mr. Unz said, "Behind the president's move is political pressure from school administrators and the bilingual-education lobby." An opponent of the initiative who has ties to the White House a

cknowledged as much,
saying that presidential advisers Bruce Reed, a "New Democr
rat," and Rahm Emanuel, an
ideological centrist if not a "certified" New Democr
at, have been arguing for months that
the president should "triangulate" the is
sue. "They urged the president to take a position that
goes some way toward sat
isfying [bilingual education supporters] while not totally
alienating parents w
ho support the California initiative," an official with an anti-Proposition
227
group said privately. Sherri Annis, the initiative campaign's spokeswoman, sai
d one
thing that upsets parents is that California school records show that "on
ly 6.7 percent of the
children in bilingual education programs move on to mains
tream English classes each year."
But Delia Pompa, director of the Education
Department's bilingual education and minority
languages office, said that one r
eason is the sheer numbers of immigrant children entering
the program each year
, especially in Los Angeles. Miss Annis disputed that explanation,
however, say
ing that the "quantity of immigrants has been lessening in the last few years,
which should make those numbers rise tremendously, but in fact the rates show n
o growth
at all." Bilingual education opponents argue that generations of immig
rant children learned
English quickly simply through being thrown into an Engli
sh-speaking environment and
that bilingual education, a recent phenomenon, reta
rds the learning of English and benefits
mainly teachers and administrators. A
solid 63 percent majority of likely voters favor the
initiative, according to a
n April 4-9 Los Angeles Times poll of 1,105 registered votes in the
state. Amon
g blacks sampled, 67 percent favored it, and among Hispanics, 50 percent
favore
d it. But even such overwhelming opposition to bilingual education doesn't dete
r those
who favor continuing the status quo. "We are pleased that the administr
ation has come out
against 227, a voter initiative that would hurt California a
nd its children," said Ambrosio
Rodriguez, a lawyer in Washington with the Mexi
can American Legal Defense and
Educational Fund. In arguing against the initiat
ive, Mr. Smith said, "The best data that we
have, the best research that we hav
e, suggests that the one-year immersion structure ... is amajor mistake. The mo
vement under way in California is not based in sound policy or

research." But in response to a question, the Education Department official acknowledged that "nobody has really studied one-year immersion per se, because it's never been tried."

Mr. Unz, however, maintained that the Catholic schools in America are "so successful with immigrant children precisely because they use immersion."

Publication#W\ PLP# 10. Inside Politics (CNN)"Publication" #:\ PMP#April 27, 1998

Headline#\ PNP# Clinton ... Enters Debate Over Bilingual EducationHeadline #:\

POP#(excerpt)

BERNARD SHAW: And this other item, the Clinton administration is weighing in against California's Proposition 227, a ballot measure that would dismantle the state's bilingual education programs. White House press secretary Mike McCurry acknowledges, politically, this stance may be risky.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

MIKE MCCURRY, WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY: Well, we understand the public sentiment in California, and one could easily say we are flying in the face of whatever the conventional wisdom is in California about the popularity of that measure. At the same time, the president thinks you can make a good argument that communities need to make these decisions based on what's best for their public school population, and that trying to adopt a single model of how this should work is not useful.

SHAW: Proposition 227 would replace California's patchwork bilingual education system with a one-year, English-only immersion program. The administration is proposing setting a national goal of limiting most students' participation in bilingual programs to three years.

Publication#W\ PPP# 11. All Things Considered (NPR)"Publication" #:\ PQP# 04/27/98Section: News; Domestic;

Headline#\ PRP# Clinton Administration Opposes Prop 227 Headline #:\ PSP#Subh

Head#\ PTP# The Clinton Administration today announced their

opposition to California Proposition 227, the California ballot measure that would dismantle the state's bilingual education programs. The administration is going to call for a three year limit to participating in bilingual programs, but opponents

to Prop 227 say that there should be no time limit. Surveys show that most California voters support the ballot measure.

Subhead#: \ PUP# By Mandalit del Barco
Los Angeles; Noah Adams, Washington, DC; Robert Siegel, Washington, DC
NOAH ADAMS, HOST: The Clinton administration has announced its opposition to a California ballot measure dismantling bilingual education in the state's public schools. Proposition 227 would give immigrants students just one year to learn English before being mainstreamed into all-English classes.

Today, U.S. Education Department said that approach is extreme.

From Los Angeles, NPR's Mandalit del Barco reports.

MANDALIT DEL BARCO, NPR REPORTER: Proposition 227, which was written by conservation entrepreneur Ron Unz (ph), would replace the current patchwork of bilingual programs in California with a single system of learning English " 180 days " one year of what he calls "English immersion."

After that, limited English-speaking students would be moved into all-English classrooms. In a statement released today, Education Secretary Richard Riley said the results would be a disaster. This afternoon, Riley's deputy, Marshall Smith, told reporters why.

MARSHALL SMITH, U.S. DEPUTY SECRETARY OF EDUCATION: This one size fits all approach may work for t-shirts, but this administration does not support teaching our children in a cookie-cutter fashion.

DEL BARCO: During today's announcement, Delia Pompa, the Federal Bilingual Education Director, said a better goal would be to give students at least three years to learn English.

DELIA POMPA, FEDERAL BILINGUAL EDUCATION DIRECTOR: It's important that we focus on the fact that it is a goal, because we are very cognizant of the fact that not all children are going to meet the goal of learning English in three, and learning to learn in English in three years " not just because of what schools are or aren't doing, but because there are lots of individual differences in how quickly children learn a second language and how quickly they're ready to learn in that second language.

DEL BARCO: The White House opposition goes against voter surveys that show support for the initiative " even among Latinos, whose children might be directly affected. The latest polls report about 70 percent of voters are in favor in Proposition 227, although that support has been declining in the weeks leading up to the June ballot.

Campaign spokesperson Sherry Anna (ph) says she's disappointed, but not worried about President Clinton's decision.

SHERRY ANNA, PROP 227 CAMPAIGN SPOKESPERSON: He has not come out to see the small failures of the bilingual education system. And this is the first time he's ever addressed this issue. We don't expect it to affect things, because Californians know that the current system is failing a generation of kids. So, they're going to continue to vote with their conscience.

DEL BARCO: This is not the first time the Clinton administration has weighed in on a California ballot measure. In 1994, the president opposed Proposition 187, which would have banned undocumented immigrants from public education, health care and social services. President Clinton also came out against Proposition

n 209, which banned affirmative action in the state.

Despite his opposition, California voters passed both initiatives. And with five and half weeks to go before the June ballot, activists and educators hope the Clinton administration's opposition to Prop 227 is forceful enough to change voters' minds.

Mandalit del Barco, NPR News, Los Angeles.
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Publication#W\ PVP# 12. Good Morning America (ABC)"Publication" #:\ PWP# 04/27/98Section: NEWS;

Headline#\ PXP# BILINGUAL EDUCATION IN CALIFORNIA
Headline #:\ PYP#Subhead#[\ PZP# CLINTON ADMINISTRATION WEIGHS IN ON ISSUES
Subhead#:\ P[P#
By ANN COMPTON
ANTONIO MORA

ANTONIO MORA, Host: Californians go to the polls in June to vote on a measure that would dismantle the state's bilingual education program. The Clinton administration is weighing in on the issue, and ABC's Ann Compton has that from the White House. Goodmorning, Ann.

ANN COMPTON, ABC News: Good morning, Antonio. Once again, President Clinton appears to be coming down on the middle of an issue. President Clinton is prepared to oppose Proposition 227 in California, which would limit bilingual education to one year of very intensive training. This morning, the White House staff says the White House "the President considers that too rigid. He would support a limit of three years of bilingual education.

Now, that puts President Clinton at odds not only with Hispanic leaders, who believe very strongly in bilingual education, but what would appear to be a majority of Californians, who say the system just simply isn't working. What no one seems to approve of or side with is the status quo, where very often millions of dollars are spent that keep kids in bilingual education classes for years and

still never produce fluency. Antonio?

ANTONIO MORA: Now, Ann, this is just one of the issues that the President is looking at today concerning minorities. The other is a new report about minorities and tobacco. What does that say?

ANN COMPTON: Well, the new surgeon general, David Satcher, today delivers to the White House a report with some alarming statistics that show minority teens in four categories tend to be smoking much, much more than they were. In fact, among just African-American teens, the report says the increase in smoking there is 80 percent, much faster than the white numbers.

And President Clinton, of course, wants to use this as ammunition to tell Congress the time has come to pass that legislation on Capitol Hill, even though he agrees some changes will have to be made in it. Antonio?

ANTONIO MORA: Thanks, Ann. Ann Compton at the White House.

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Publication#W\ P\# 13. The Wall Street Journal"Publication" #:\ P\# 04/24/98 Page A1

Headline#\ P^P# The Wall Street Journal / NBC News
Poll Headline #:\ P_P#
By Ronald G. Shafer
(excerpts)

EDUCATION FIRST: Americans rank two Clinton education goals-money for more teachers and school construction " as the most important federal goals this year. Also ranked high: a GOP idea in a bill the Senate was to vote on yesterday: Tax-free savings accounts to help parents pay school tuition.

TOUGHER STANCES against violent youths gain growing support.

Over 70% of Americans believe a shooting like that by two young boys in Arkansas could happen in their own communities. By 56% to 31%, they think juveniles under 13 who murder should be tried as adults. "If teen smoking is on the political agenda, youth violence cannot be far behind," pollsters Hart and Teeter say.

The Arkansas shooting prompts new antigun bills in Congress. In the poll, 75% of Americans back one proposal that would hold adults criminally responsible if they let young children have access to firearms used to kill or injure. The public by 55% to 39% also favors a bill to limit handgun purchases to one a month or 12 a year.

A 53% majority of Americans say one of the biggest causes for violence is parents not teaching good values.

Publication#W\ P`P# 14. The Wall Street Journal"Publication" #:\ PaP# 04/28/98

Headline#\ PbP# Black Lawmakers Seek Tough Tobacco Bill as Teen Smoking RisesH
eadline #:\ PcP#

By Michael K. Frisby

Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal

WASHINGTON " Armed with fresh data showing that smoking is escalating among

minority teenagers, African-American lawmakers stepped up the fight for a tough tobacco bill, even though it may anger some constituents by significantly increasing taxes on cigarettes.

Surgeon General David Satcher yesterday released a report concluding that smoking by youths increased one-third in the past six years, including an 80% rise among black teenagers. In fact, the study found that 40% of white high-school students smoke, as do one-half of American Indian youths, one-third of Hispanic students and one-fifth of blacks and Asians.

Moreover, the report documented the health hazards created by smoking in minority communities. Indeed, lung cancer is the leading cause of death among the four minority

groups, and black men die from the disease at a rate that is 50% higher than whites.

In a White House ceremony, President Clinton unveiled the report and used the occasion to lobby for tobacco legislation aimed at curtailing cigarette advertising to youths, as well as sharply boosting the price of cigarettes. "The call to action should be getting louder," Mr. Clinton said. "Congress has a very important opportunity to build on the work done by the attorneys general . . . to pass a comprehensive, bipartisan tobacco bill that will cut teen smoking by raising the price of cigarettes, putting into place tough restrictions on advertising and access."

While raising the price of cigarettes may decrease smoking and save lives, it puts black lawmakers in the position of supporting legislation that could be a political hazard. Their voters smoke at high rates, but are disproportionately poor, and the major tobacco bill now before Congress would raise prices by \$1.10 a pack in the next five years.

Rep. Elijah Cummings, a Maryland Democrat, said black lawmakers are willing to take the political heat for raising the cost of cigarettes. "If there is any political pain, it is worth it," Mr. Cummings said. Democratic Rep. Louis Stokes of Ohio agreed, saying: "The overriding consideration has to be the devastation that is occurring in the minority community as is evidenced by the surgeon general's report and not the economic aspect."

Even with the health concerns voiced yesterday, Utah Sen. Orrin Hatch, a Republican, continued to express concern about the legislation under consideration in the Senate. Mr. Hatch, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, who attended the event at the White House, said that if tobacco companies are forced to pay more than \$398 billion in the legislation, it will bankrupt the industry.

Clearly, though, as Republicans decide what course to take on the controversial

legislation, the White House keeps stepping up the pressure. With each day, Mr . Clinton finds new ways to focus attention on the issue. Yesterday, the surgeon general's report was used to portray Mr. Clinton as crusading for the health of minority teens.

The report also disclosed that:

Smoking declined substantially among black youths during the 1970s and 1980s, but has increased in the 1990s.

Since 1983, there has been little progress in reducing tobacco use among American Indian and Alaska Native adults; 40% of Indian adults smoke, compared with 25% of all adults.

Tobacco products are advertised widely in minority communities. In San Francisco, for instance, 62% of the billboards in black neighborhoods advertised cigarettes, compared with 36% citywide.

Publication#W\ PdP# 15. Associated Press"Publication" #:\ PeP#04-28 5:52a

Headline#\ PfP# Minority health groups want tougher tobacco settlement
Headline #:\ PgP#
By DARLENE SUPERVILLE
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) - Pushing for a tobacco policy that hits the industry harder than a bill moving through the Senate, President Clinton and minority health advocates say a new government report on smoking's effects on minority men should sway Congress.

Clinton, again urging Congress to pass comprehensive tobacco legislation, noted that the report also showed increases in smoking among teens of all backgrounds, but most dramatically among blacks.

"The call to action should be getting louder," Clinton said Monday.

The report from Surgeon General David Satcher examined four ethnic groups that comprise one-fourth of the population. It found that 81 out of every 100,000 black men die from lung cancer, compared with 54 of 100,000 white men. It said smoking causes 87 percent of lung cancer deaths in this country.

Twenty-three Hispanic males per 100,000 die from lung cancer, about the same as the rate for Asian males, while 32 American Indian men per 100,000 die, the report said.

Advocates said the report highlighted the need for swift action.

"It clearly concerns what we've been saying all this time about the need for special attention to be given to the needs of minority communities," said Ruth Perot, executive director of the Summit Health Coalition, an umbrella organization of black medical and elected public officials.

"We urgently need comprehensive tobacco control legislation," added Jeannette Nolenius, executive director of the Latino Council on Alcohol and Tobacco.

A bill pending in the Senate would extract \$516 billion from the industry over 25 years, add \$1.10 to the per-pack price of cigarettes by 2003 and levy billions of dollars in penalties unless youth smoking declines. It also would cap annual damages against the industry at \$6.5 billion.

But the minority health groups say cigarette prices should be increased by at least \$1.50 per pack, maybe even \$2. They also oppose any liability protections for "Big Tobacco."

They are pleased, however, that the bill, sponsored by Senate Commerce Committee Chairman John McCain, R-Ariz., includes provisions for women and minorities requiring that:

-Research funded by the bill include factors that affect women and minorities.

-Studies on smoking among minorities be conducted in proportion to their percentage of the smoking population and be carried out at minority educational institutions or other places that provide minorities with the bulk of their health care.

-States receive grants for school-, college- or university-based programs on the dangers of tobacco products, and for programs in minority communities.

-Counter-advertising programs be "culturally and linguistically appropriate" - produced and written in ways that teen-agers and minorities will understand easily.

Tobacco documents released during state trials and at congressional hearings show that the industry waged largely successful campaigns to recruit minorities.

"The industry knows exactly how to get to us. We're getting the message," Nolte said.

The groups also want assurance that states will spend the funds only on tobacco-related programs. The provisions "really do need to require states to target minority communities just as we've been targeted by the industry," added Perot.

But the prospects for a national tobacco policy are unclear.

A week after McCain's bill advanced to the full Senate, the tobacco companies pulled out of the talks with Congress and are campaigning against further regulation of their business.

Clinton, who has urged legislation even tougher than McCain's bill, and some members of Congress have said they will act without the tobacco companies' support.

But many Republicans have criticized the bill for contradicting conservative ideals and have signaled support for an approach focused on combating drug use and smoking by teens.

Publication#W\ PhP# 16. Philadelphia Inquirer"Publication" #: \ PiP#April 28, 1998

Headline#\ PjP# White House and GOP feud on minority youth smoking Headline #:
\ PkP#Subhead#\ PIP# Clinton pressed for antismoking legislation. Republican
s said he failed to specify solutions.
Subhead#:\ PmP# By Steven Thomma
INQUIRER WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON " A surgeon general's report detailing a dramatic increase in the use of tobacco among young minorities touched off a new round of political sparring yesterday between the White House and the Republican leadership on Capitol Hill.

President Clinton used the first-ever report on smoking by minority teenagers to ratchet up pressure on Congress to adopt legislation to curb underage smoking.

But even as Clinton focused on the details of the problem, leading Republicans criticized him for not proposing specifics of a solution.

"The President has not provided leadership on the tobacco issue," said Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott (R., Miss.) "He's provided lots of rhetoric, lots of talk. And he's not shown any real courage in saying what things can be done, what things must be done in order to achieve something that will pass."

And Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Orrin Hatch (R., Utah) complained that Clinton "in calling for steep price increases for cigarettes" was advocating an approach that would bankrupt the industry and drive teens to marijuana.

House Speaker Newt Gingrich also has blasted the approach favored by Clinton "

currently embodied in a Senate bill backed by Sen. John McCain (R., Ariz.) " as a "very liberal, big government" proposal. Gingrich is leaning toward a more modest tax, framed as part of a bill fighting teen drug use.

Between the political sparring, the day focused on the escalating rates at which young racial and ethnic minorities are smoking.

Surgeon General David Satcher used the annual report " which has been issued for 24 years " to focus for the first time on smoking among young minorities. Among his findings:

About 20 percent of African American high school students smoke. While they still smoke less than other groups " half the rate of whites " their rate of smoking jumped by 80 percent from 1991 to 1997.

About 20 percent of Asian American high school students smoke, up 17 percent from 1990 to 1995.

About 33 percent of Hispanic high school students smoke, a 34 percent increase from 1991 to 1997.

About 50 percent of American Indian high school students smoke, up 26 percent from 1990 to 1995.

"Unless they are reversed, these increases in tobacco use are a time bomb for the health of our minority populations," Satcher said. "If tobacco use continues to increase among minority adolescents, we can expect severe health consequences to be felt in the early part of the next century."

With about 30 teenagers from the Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids standing behind him, Clinton noted that the tobacco industry, to survive, must attract young people.

people as customers
to replace those who quit or die. And he said that it was up
to parents and other adults to
counteract the industry.

"Adults, and especially those of us who are parents, are not doing our jobs very well,"
he said. "We've done a good job over the years of strapping our kids into seat belts and cars
and safety seats

"But we haven't done what we should in wrapping the protective arm of parents around other
adults in our society as a whole around them when it comes to resisting advertising, peer
pressure or whatever other forces get young people into smoking."

Rep. Maxine Waters (D., Calif.), one of several members of Congress who attended the
White House event, said an increase in cigarette prices would help drive
young people away
from the product.

But Lott complained that Clinton was not helping to work out the details of what would
be an historic attempt to regulate the tobacco industry.

"We're up here in the arena, senators on both sides of the aisle, trying to work through
how we get a bill to the floor, and he's out there basically lobbing bombs," Lott said.

In recent weeks, both Republicans and Democrats have become deeply divided among
themselves over what to do, and political pressures are pushing them farther
apart rather than
narrowing their differences.

Without major moves toward compromise soon, the legislation could die.

Publication#W\ PnP# 17. Los Angeles Times"Publication" #: \ PoP#* 04/28/98; Edition: Home Edition; Section: National Desk; Page A-12

Headline#\ PpP# Minority Teens Bucking TrendHeadline #: \ PqP#Subhead#\ PrP#

Lighting Up More, Study Finds
Subhead#: \ PsP# By ALISSA J. RUBIN
TIMES STAFF WRITER

WASHINGTON " The first surgeon general's report to focus on the smoking habits of racial and ethnic groups shows that, while the overall use of tobacco is declining among adults, it has begun to rise among minority teenagers, creating a "time bomb" for minority populations.

Surgeon General David Satcher presented the report Monday to President Clinton and Vice President Al Gore.

Public health advocates said the study clearly shows why Congress should pass comprehensive legislation to curb teen smoking. The report examined the smoking habits of African Americans, Latinos, Asian Americans/Pacific Islanders and Native Americans/Alaska Natives. These groups account for 24% of the U.S. population, but by the middle of the next century their share of the nation's population is expected to reach nearly 50%.

Although deaths from lung cancer are declining, it remains the leading cause of cancer death for all four racial and ethnic groups, with African American men having the highest lung cancer death rate. Rates of other tobacco-related cancers vary widely among the racial and ethnic groups but are highest among African American men.

However, the general trend toward fewer lung cancer deaths could change if minority teenagers' smoking rates continue to rise.

In the past, minority teenagers were a success story for public health advocates because of their relatively low smoking rates. But now they are catching up with non-Latino white teenagers. Smoking rates are especially high among Latino high school students (overall, 34% smoke cigarettes, though among seniors the r

ate drops off to 26.8%), while almost 40% of non-Latino white teenagers smoke cigarettes.

(BEGIN TEXT OF INFOBOX / INFOGRAPHIC) Smoking Up for Teens

Smoking is on the rise for high school seniors of all races, according to a report issued Monday by the surgeon general.

% of high school seniors who consider themselves smokers:

Whites

Latinos

Blacks

*

Note: Figures for Asians and Native Americans compiled every four years, most recently in 1995, when 20.5% of Asians and 47.7% Native Americans smoked.

Source: surgeon general report ("Tobacco use Among U.S. Racial/Ethnic Minority Groups")

Publication#W\ PtP# 18. The Washington Post "Publication" #:\ PuP# 04/28/98; Edition: FINAL; Section: A Section; Page A03

Headline#\ PvP# Clinton Calls For Unity to Curb Youth SmokingHeadline #:\ PwP

#

By John F. Harris

Washington Post Staff Writer

A week after warning that House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) was parroting the company line of Big Tobacco, President Clinton markedly softened his approach yesterday.

Praising Republicans in the audience on the White House South Lawn,

Clinton pledged that

he has no interest in quarreling over details as long as

both sides agree on the larger goal of

curbing youth smoking.

"Every step along the way, we have been able to reach across party lines, we've been able to put aside rhetoric, we've been able to try to look to the health issue of our children," Clinton said as he accepted a surgeon general's report showing smoking by young people continuing to rise, especially among blacks and Hispanics.

Clinton and fellow Democrats have not exactly forsworn rhetoric. Just last Tuesday, Clinton, Vice President Gore and congressional leaders gleefully whacked Gingrich for his impromptu comments that advertising symbols such as Joe Camel were not the cause of youth smoking.

But the contrast between last week and yesterday's ceremony "in which Clinton stood before a group of children wearing anti-smoking T-shirts" highlighted the political complexity of the administration's campaign to pass comprehensive tobacco legislation this year.

Congressional Democrats, particularly in the House, have urged the White House to draw sharper partisan lines over tobacco. But when Clinton did exactly that, he drew protests from some of the very Republicans, including Sen. John McCain (Ariz.), whose cooperation the administration needs if it intends to actually pass a bill. Last week's barrage against Gingrich even raised questions in some quarters over whether Clinton's goal was to pass legislation "or to help Democrats craft an issue to lash Republicans with in the fall elections.

White House officials say Clinton's goal is emphatically to pass a bill. His choice of people assigned to the tobacco issue suggests this is the case.

Chief of Staff Erskine B. Bowles and domestic policy adviser Bruce Reed "who have been meeting quietly with lawmakers for weeks" are seen on Capitol Hill as less partisan figures than many of their White House colleagues. Bowles helped craft last year's balanced

budget agreement, which many Democrats voted for on
ly grudgingly. Reed was a critical
voice in urging Clinton to sign the 1996 over-
haul of welfare, which many Democrats
opposed outright. In the perennial White
House debate over whether compromise or conflict
is the right approach toward
Republicans, both men are usually on the side of compromise.

Last week, just two days after Democrats pum-
phreyed Gingrich, Bowles met privately
with the
speaker in his office, assuring him that Clinton wanted to work togeth-
er on tobacco and
other issues. This week, Bowles and Reed continue their shutt-
le diplomacy to Capitol Hill,
with planned meetings with Sens. Bill Frist (R-Ten-
nessee) and Ernest F. Hollings (D-S.C.),
among others.

At the same time, White House aides say it will take more than closed-door stro-
king to
pass legislation, particularly with the limited number of days Congress
is scheduled to be
in session the rest of the year. Clinton plans a steady dru-
mbeat of public events over the next
several weeks designed to heighten the pro-
file of the tobacco issue.

From the White House vantage point, as several Clinton aides described it in re-
cent days,
there is a solid consensus in the Senate to pass a tobacco bill befo-
re the Memorial Day
recess. The hope is that Senate action will transform the m-
ore hostile politics of the House,
where some Clinton aides point to forces on
both sides of the aisle who would be happy to
see tobacco legislation fail.

Clinton, said senior adviser Rahm Emanuel, "is trying to work this legislation
from the center out, and not allow the extremes to tear this legislation apart."

In terms of public exhortation, Clinton's challenge is to create public pressur-
e for action
while avoiding the kind of rhetoric that would sour the legislativ-
e process. If some
Republicans accused Clinton of overstepping last week, White
House aides said the
president was sending a useful signal to Gingrich about t

he risks he faces if he blocks legislation. In any event, Clinton moved back several steps yesterday. "I have been profoundly moved by the extent to which this really has become an issue about health, not politics; an issue about our children, not partisan differences," he said.

Clinton allowed as there are "several complexities" about a tobacco bill, such as how much money should be raised from tobacco, how advertising should be restricted, and how much regulatory power should be invested in the Food and Drug Administration. But Clinton portrayed these as finer points. "The big issue is that the children behind us deserve to have a future, and we know that unless we do something to stop them from being treated as replacement smokers, their future will be restricted," he said.

The latest annual report by the surgeon general, David Satcher, showed what other studies have highlighted: that smoking continues to increase in allure to young people even as fewer adults smoke. Over the past six years, it said, youth smoking has risen by nearly a third, and some 40 percent of white high school students smoke. Smoking by high school-age blacks, who still smoke less than white counterparts, rose by nearly 80 percent from 1991 to 1997. The smoking rate among Hispanic students rose by 34 percent, the study found.

Publication#W\ PxP# 19. Boston Globe "Publication" #: \ PyP# April 28, 1998

Headline# \ PzP# Teenage smoking up sharply Headline# #: \ P{P#Subhead# \ P|P#
Drastic increase is reported among blacks Subhead# #: \ P}P#
By Bob Hohler, Globe Staff,

WASHINGTON - Drastic increases in smoking by black teenagers have created a public health "time bomb," Surgeon General David A. Satcher warned yesterday, as President Clinton pressed for landmark tobacco legislation amid new attacks by Republican congressional leaders.

Issuing the 24th surgeon general's report since 1964 on the perils of tobacco u

se, Satcher
said smoking among all youth increased 33 percent over the past six
years, while smoking
among black youth surged 80 percent.

"The call to action should be getting louder," Clinton said in a White House
ceremony
attended by Howard Koh, Massachusetts public health commissioner, and
the Rev. Hennie
Harris, founder of the Boston-based Churches Organized to Stop
Tobacco.

But even as Clinton issued his call, others were mobilizing to stop the tobacco
bill - at
least in its current form. Senate majority leader Trent Lott, though
he held out the possibility
of a vote on the issue before Memorial Day, unders
cored the GOP leadership's new
opposition strategy by assailing the \$516 billion
measure as a vehicle for raising taxes and
enlarging the federal bureaucracy.

Meanwhile, Senator Orrin Hatch, a Utah Republican who is chairman of the Senate
Judiciary Committee, signaled his growing skepticism about the bill by vowing
to proceed
with a hearing tomorrow titled, "Raising Tobacco Prices: New Opport
unities for the Black
Market."

The tobacco showdown centers on a bill sponsored by Senator John McCain, an Ari
zona
Republican, that would raise cigarette taxes by \$1.10 over five years and
require the tobacco
industry to pay the government \$516 billion over 25 years.
The measure passed the Senate
Commerce Committee last month by a vote of 19-1.

Hatch and several other key Republicans have sided with the tobacco industry by
declaring the legislation so costly that it could bankrupt the cigarette maker
s. The issue faces
numerous hearings in the House, where dozens of tobacco bill
s are pending.

Industry spokesman Scott Williams criticized yesterday's White House ceremony a

s "one
gigantic photo opportunity designed to put political pressure on the Co
ngress to pass a half-trillion-dollar tax increase."

Clinton, sharing a stage on the White House South Lawn with rows of teenagers,
renewed
the antismoking theme that worked to his advantage in the 1996 presiden
tial election. He
called it a national imperative to spare children from the we
ll-documented health risks of
cigarettes.

"They're just kids," Clinton said. "We're the grown-ups. If we know what the
danger is
and we know what the remedy is, are we going to do what it takes to
save their lives and
their health and their future or not?"

The sharp increase in smoking among black teenagers presented a disturbing turn
around
to public health officials, who had long lauded black teenagers for larg
ely resisting the lure
of cigarettes.

With the increase, about 20 percent of all black high-school students smoke, th
e same rate
as Asian American teenagers, the report found.

By contrast, 40 percent of white high-school students smoke, 50 percent of Nati
ve
Americans, and 33 percent of Latino Americans.

Public health officials estimate that 3,000 adolescents become regular smokers
every day
and 1,000 of them will die as a result. "Unless they are reversed, t
hese increases in tobacco
use are a time bomb for the health of our minority po
pulations," Satcher said. "If tobacco use
continues to increase among minorit
y adolescents, we can expect severe health
consequences to be felt in the early
part of the next century."

Massachusetts is an exception to the national findings, largely because of the
state's
aggressive, \$32 million antitobacco campaign, according to public healt
h officials.

Between 1993 and 1996, cigarette smoking in Massachusetts dropped among black students in grades 7 through 12, from 22.1 percent to 18.7 percent. The level of smoking stayed the same for Latino youth over that period, although a spokesman for the Department of Public Health did not have the exact percentage available yesterday. No numbers have been kept for Asian American youth in the state.

The surgeon general's report cites Churches Organized to Stop Tobacco as an example of how community activism can counter cigarette marketers. In 1995, the group helped to lead a successful protest in Boston against a new mentholated brand called "X," which was packaged in the Afrocentric colors red, black, and green, and featured a prominent "X," reminiscent of Malcolm X.

But the Massachusetts experience, while offering a national model, provided little comfort amid yesterday's news of tobacco use among minority groups.

"Tobacco is ravaging our racial and ethnic communities," said Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala.

The report also found that adult black men who smoke and contract lung cancer are far more likely to die from the disease than white male smokers, a disparity which may indicate unequal access to health care.

About 81 percent of black male smokers with lung cancer die, compared to 54 percent of their white counterparts, the study says.

Publication#W\ P~P# 20. USA Today"Publication" #:\ PP#April 28, 1998

Headline#\ PP# Calif. students face tough balancing actHeadline #:\ PP#By Charles Jones, USA TODAY
OAKLAND " Ashley Shaw-Scott grew up here knowing that she would not have to go far to attend one of the nation's pre-eminent universities. The University of C

California at
Berkeley is just up the road. And the university's other seven campuses are an hour away,
at most, by plane.

Her solid grades and 1410 SAT scores won her admission to two UC campuses, putting
her in the select company of about 1,200 black high school seniors to make the grade.

But Ashley, 17, a National Merit scholar, will be leaving California when September rolls
around for Wellesley College, outside Boston. When she saw the sharp decline in the
number of blacks, Hispanics and Native Americans admitted to the class of 2002 at the giant University of California "the first class selected without affirmative action" she decided
she didn't want any part of the place.

"I was disgusted," said Ashley, a senior at San Francisco's University High School who
was accepted at UC-Davis and UC-Santa Barbara. "Why would I go somewhere that doesn't
value students like me?"

Ashley isn't the only one asking that question as California comes to grips with
Proposition 209, the law voters enacted in 1996 to outlaw racial preferences in education,
employment and public contracts. There are lessons for the rest of the country, too, as
various states ponder whether to follow California's lead and eliminate affirmative action.

Early this month, as admissions and rejection letters were mailed, it became clear that the
number of minority students in the next freshman class would be the lowest in nearly two
decades.

Now the students who beat the odds and were accepted are wrestling with whether
to say
yes to the university that said no to so many of their friends. The University of California,
like most colleges across the country, gives students until May 1 "Friday" to make up
their minds.

In California, that decision is especially distressing. Students like Ashley must balance the benefits of a low-cost education at a respected public university with fears that they will not feel welcome and will find few students like themselves.

They experience pressure from parents and teachers who say they must go because they were among the chosen few. Their joy at being admitted is tempered by guilt that many of their classmates were not. And some are torn between private colleges wooing them to move far away and families who need them to stay close to home.

UC officials began to consider race and gender in admissions in the late 1970s, taking those factors into account along with grades, SAT scores, economic disadvantage and extracurricular activities. That was the system followed until this year when, under Proposition 209, any consideration of race or gender was banned.

Foes of affirmative action say that today's students should be heartened that they got into a UC campus without the kind of preferential boost their older brothers and sisters got.

"The kids who were admitted to UC Berkeley or UCLA, no matter their racial background, can feel confident and proud that they got in under their own individual merit," says Jennifer Nelson, executive director of the American Civil Rights Institute. The institute was founded by Ward Connerly, a university regent and the architect of Proposition 209.

UC officials, however, worry that many of the brightest students admitted to the freshman class will, like Ashley Shaw-Scott, bypass a system they view as unwelcoming and enroll instead at private colleges outside the state.

And they are right to worry.

Traditionally, about one-third of all students admitted to the university system actually enroll. And though a year at a UC costs \$12,000 for tuition, room and board, compared to \$27,924 at Wellesley, many students of color are being wooed by Ivy League schools with hefty financial aid packages.

The university's fear is that the number of black, Hispanic and Native American students who actually choose to attend a UC school could drop precipitously, accounting for less than 10% of the incoming class, though these minorities account for 37% of the state's population.

"I'm afraid we're moving towards a fast-track resegregation of higher education and then ultimately resegregation of the society," says Ling-chi Wang, chair of the ethnic studies department at Berkeley. "What has taken the University of California 30 years to achieve is going to take less than two or three years to undo."

(Asians, 11% of California's population, are not considered an under-represented minority within the UC system and have never been subject to affirmative action. At UC Irvine, Asian students outnumber whites, and at some other campuses Asians nearly equal whites.)

So concerned are university officials about losing minority prospects that they have launched outreach efforts to encourage every student of color who was admitted to attend.

Berkeley's chancellor, Robert Berdahl, said he would lobby minority students himself.

"I believe this will be a loss to Berkeley, and, if they leave the state, for the future leadership of California," Berdahl said. "I will personally phone as many of these students as I can."

"We have some work to do to convince these kids that UC can benefit from their

attendance," says Terry Colvin, a spokesman for the university. "Every college in the country is after those kids, and we want them to come to us."

But Ashley says the UCs made no effort to reach out to her though she was heavily recruited by private colleges.

She was initially attracted to schools such as Smith College in Massachusetts and Spelman, historically a college for black women in Atlanta. Last fall, she attended a special weekend for women of color at Wellesley, where potential students were paired with blacks and Hispanics already enrolled.

"It wasn't just 'we want you to come to our school.' It was 'we want you to do well,' " she says of Wellesley's message. "That's really important when you're deciding on where you want to go to college. It's hard enough being away from your family without being at a school that doesn't really care about you."

She fears the UC system will pay a high price for sacrificing minority students. "You don't just learn from books. We learn from people, students learning from students. And when you lose something like that, you've really lost a lot."

USA TODAY also interviewed three other students admitted to UC campuses. All had strongly considered entering the system, but following the end of affirmative action, began to have second thoughts. Here are their stories:

How far to go from East L.A.?

Yobany Chacon is 18 but talks like a man far older. While taking advanced courses at Garfield High School in East Los Angeles, he worked up to 30 hours a week at a Starbucks to help support his 55-year-old mother, Victoria Ramirez, who suffers from back trouble.

But in the three weeks after he got his acceptance letter from UCLA, he was gripped by a child's uncertainty. He does not want to leave his mother. "She's helped me a lot," says Yobany. His mother raised him by herself working as a seamstress. "And I owe her a lot."

With a grade-point average of 3.7 and a SAT score of 1170 out of 1600, Yobany was accepted at every school to which he applied, including UC Irvine and Berkeley. But he always wanted to be a Bruin, swathed in blue and gold, cheering in UCLA's Pauley Pavilion.

Yet he was put off by the scarcity of Hispanics at UCLA. "I went up there last night and just walked around the campus," says Yobany, one of 1,001 Hispanics to be admitted to UCLA's next freshman class. "And it felt a little weird. The first thing that came to my mind was, 'Where are the Hispanics?' "

He also applied to two schools in Colorado, just in case he didn't get into any of the UC campuses. He thought long and hard about Colorado State.

But the University of California would not give up on Yobany without a fight. Among the many letters and phone calls he received from UC alumni urging him to attend was a letter from Antonio Villaraigosa, the speaker of the California Assembly and a Hispanic graduate of UCLA.

The final push from UCLA came on a rainy Saturday at a reception hosted by UCLA's Latino Alumni Association.

A soft-spoken medical student uttered the words Yobany wanted to hear. "No one is successful in a university setting without a team behind them," said Gilberto Hernandez, noting UCLA's strong network of Hispanic alumni. "Where are your talents going to be nurtured? Other schools may have a Latino alumni association. But it may consist of three members."

Yobany left with his mind made up. "I'll be a Bruin," he said.

Debating UC Berkeley vs. MIT

Aden Allen wants to be an engineer, so he weighs a college's merits by the numbers:

Where does its engineering school rank? How many students graduate in four years?

Aden, 17, has boosted his grade point average above 4.0 by taking a load of advanced placement courses, and he scored 1,380 on his SATs. He was one of 191 African Americans admitted to Berkeley's fall freshman class. "It's like playing the lottery," he says of his good fortune.

Now he must choose between Berkeley and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Aden was disturbed by the end of affirmative action. But he says that will not affect his decision. Instead, his choice hinges on financial aid, academics and whether he can tolerate a Massachusetts winter. "I'm still trying to decide whether to go fight the cold or stay in this warm weather," Aden says.

He always planned to go to Berkeley. He grew up here in Oakland, the city that borders the college town, and his older brother and mother both went there. He has sported Cal T-shirts and caps his entire life.

Then he visited MIT's campus. "If I could get a certain amount of money to go to MIT, it would move up" on his list, he says.

Aden knows not everyone is as lucky as he is, able to attend Bishop O'Dowd, a respected Catholic private high school in Oakland. He defends UC students from earlier classes who might have benefited from racial preferences.

"Even those who got there because of affirmative action could hold their own," he says.

"I wonder about people who've gone to public schools their whole li

fe, and now the best public school in California has just closed their doors on them."

Saying no to Berkeley

The same day Xochil Jimenez got her acceptance letter from Berkeley, she wrote back, and declined. Her only regret is that she cannot specify who will get her spot.

"I tell my friends, 'If I gave up my spot at Berkeley and I could say give it to you, I would do it,'" says Xochil, 17, who with a perfect 4.0 grade-point average is valedictorian at Oakland's Castlemont High School. "I really feel bad that they didn't get in. I know a lot of them wanted to go."

Once she, too, wanted to go to Berkeley. She spent a lot of time there as part of Upward Bound, a program that guides underprivileged youths towards college. But the demise of affirmative action changed her mind.

"If I went to Berkeley . . . I'd really stand out," says Xochil, who will be the first member of her family to graduate from high school. "I don't think I'd be comfortable."

It is not only Berkeley's dwindling number of Hispanics that bothers her. She craves a smaller campus as well. But her ambitions will not allow her to forsake the UC system entirely.

She wants to study biological science at a school not far from her East Oakland neighborhood. UC Davis, her choice, is less than an hour away by car.

The school has offered her \$6,000 in financial aid. And unlike Berkeley and UCLA, the percentage of minority students admitted to the Davis freshman class dropped only slightly.

One Berkeley undergraduate lobbied hard for her to go there, but also gave her a piece of invaluable advice. "She said, 'wherever you go, make sure your voice is heard. Be down with your race and make it known that you want more who look like you, and think like you, and are like you, at that school.' "

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Publication#W\ PP# 21. CyberTimes (New York Times on the web)"Publication" #:\
PP#April 28, 1998

Headline#\ PP# Study Shows Students Use Internet
Primarily for ResearchHeadlin
e #:\ PP#
By PAMELA MENDELS

Numerous studies have established that Internet use in schools is rising dramatically, but how, exactly, are teachers and students employing this new technology?

According to a recent survey, the most popular use of the Internet is for research.

That is one of the findings of a study scheduled to be released in late May by Quality Education Data, a market research company that studies trends in education. Preliminary findings of the study were released this week at a trade show on education and technology in New York City, SchoolTech, and a company official fleshed-out the findings at the request of a reporter.

In its third annual survey of Internet use in schools, the company surveyed about 400 K-12 teachers at public schools throughout the country.

The study, conducted by telephone in February, found that about 82 percent of schools are connected to the Internet. Less than half were wired when the study was first conducted in 1996. Increasingly, classrooms " rather than libraries or computer labs " are being wired, too, according to Karin K. Hendersin, director of market research for the

Denver-based company.

Indeed, about 65 percent of the teachers who responded to the survey said that they use the Internet in their work " and close to 30 percent reported using it daily.

The largest group, 69 percent of those who turn to the Internet at least once weekly as a teaching aid, said that they use it for research.

The next largest group " 66 percent " browse the Internet to get curriculum material.

The third most popular use, by 46 percent of the teachers participating, was for professional development, followed closely, at 44 percent, by lesson planning. About 35 percent said they use the Internet as a "presentation tool" to display material to their students in the classroom.

Most teachers reported that the students in their classes spent an hour or less a week doing "hands-on" Internet work. But almost a quarter " 23 percent " reported that students in their class spend up to two hours online. Research was the most widespread use, with 49 percent of teachers reporting that their students used the Internet at least once a week for this purpose. Twenty one percent reported students doing online projects in class and 19 percent reported that the students used e-mail in the classroom.

The study also asked the teachers to name the three Web sites that they use most often in their profession. The most popular site, named by 11 percent of respondents, was the United States Department of Education site, followed by the Educational Resources Information Clearinghouse and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Web site.

Publication#W\ PP# 22. Dow Jones News Service"Publication" #:\ PP# 04/27/98
Headline#\ PP# GOP May Attach Student Loan Plan
To Mid-Year Spending BillHeadl
ine #:\ PP#
By Jennifer Corbett Dooren
WASHINGTON (Dow Jones)"Republican leaders may attach legislation that would lo

wer
the interest rate students currently pay on federally-backed education loan
s to a bill that
would provide funding for weather-related disaster relief and
U.S. military operations.

Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott, R-Miss., said Monday that it was likely that
the
mid-year spending bill would include the student loan interest rate change

It is still unclear how lawmakers would pay for the interest rate measure, whic
h is
estimated to cost about \$3 billion over five years.

Lawmakers are under pressure to approve a measure to change student loan intere
st rates
before July 1 when such rates are likely to drop below 7% because a ne
w formula used to
calculate the rates will take place.

Earlier this month lawmakers on the House and Senate education committees agree
d to
change student loan interest rates so that students would see lower rates
than they are
currently paying and to keep banks in the system.

Students would pay 7.43% rather than the 8.25% maximum rate for education loans
and
lenders would receive a 50 basis point subsidy from the federal government
to bring the rate
they receive to 7.93%. The subsidy could cost more than \$3 b
illion over five years.

The July 1 formula change was approved as part of a 1993 law " when interest ra
tes
were higher and when lawmakers expected the government's direct lending pro
gram to
handle more than the 30% of student loans it currently places. Banks ha
ve threatened to pull
out of the student loan market if the July 1 change takes
place.

Lawmakers are scheduled to meet Tuesday to begin working out the differences be
tween
the disaster and defense spending bills that were approved by the House a
nd the Senate last

month.

(MORE) DOW JONES NEWS 04-27-98

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Publication#W\ PP# 23. Good Morning America (ABC)"Publication" #:\ PP# 04/27/
98Section: NEWS;

Headline#\ PP# PARENT TO PARENTHeadline #:\ PP#Subhead#[\ PP# TEACHING KIDS
TO ARGUE
Subhead#:\ PP# By STEVE AVESON
CHARLES GIBSON

CHARLES GIBSON, Host: One of the most important parts of education is for a child to be able to form an argument and defend it. So in this morning's Parent to Parent, we're going to talk about teaching children to argue. Believe it or not, a recent study shows that parents should encourage their kids to argue, to form an argument, to be able to defend it. We're not talking about the yelling and name calling that so many kids and, in many cases, parents have perfected, because those are just fights. Arguing is a real skill that not only takes serious concentration but also practice.

And our Steve Aveson is here with more. Steve?

STEVE AVESON: Imagine, arguing being an actually positive thing! Well, working with more than 200 children in a Pittsburgh middle school, researchers from the University of Akron found that teaching kids to debate an issue without losing their tempers gives them a skill that will benefit them throughout life. And parents agreed. Not only were their kids more controlled when arguing, they also proved to be better listeners.

JAMES BAKER, Secretary of State: I'm not going to get into a debate with you about...

STEVE AVESON: (voice-over) From a young age, we learn that arguing is one way to make a point.

Secy. JAMES BAKER: I simply do not agree with that.

STEVE AVESON: (voice-over) Of course, there are good ways to argue and there are ways that are less effective. And when children don't learn the difference between the right way and the wrong way to argue, it can turn to violence.

Prof. ANDREW RANCER, University of Akron: Conventional wisdom would suggest that arguing is not good, don't argue. But that's because people confuse the two. People are confusing what argumentativeness is, which is constructive, and verbal aggression, which is destructive.

STEVE AVESON: (voice-over) After 20 years of studying the way people disagree, Professor Andrew Rancer is convinced, good arguing can actually decrease violence. That's why here at the Fort Couch Middle School in Pennsylvania, they're encouraging kids to argue.

1st STUDENT: Give me the controller.

2nd STUDENT: No, I have it first.

1st STUDENT: No, shut up and give me the controller.

VALERIE WHITECAP, Fort Couch Middle School Teacher: They'll say, "Oh, I've been in a lot of arguments." But really what they've been in is fights and disagreements and yelling and screaming and using verbal aggression. First I try to explain to them that's not really an argument.

3rd STUDENT: Give me the (inaudible).

4th STUDENT: No! Get away!

VALERIE WHITECAP: The definition of argument is that it's an opportunity to defend

ine
and defend a position and destroy the position of someone else.

STEVE AVESON: (voice-over) The key is to use words to define the problem, but not
ot
just any words.

5th STUDENT: I think your clothes suck, they're so ugly.

6th STUDENT: Shut up, you `tard.

STEVE AVESON: (voice-over) These seventh-graders are taught to avoid using
dest
ructive words that attack the person. Instead, they're encouraged to use constr
uctive
words that build toward a solution.

7th STUDENT: I think we should go to the movies.

8th STUDENT: No, we should go to the mall.

7th STUDENT: Why?

8th STUDENT: No way. (crosstalk)

STEVE AVESON: (voice-over) Showing disrespect is also off limits. Kids are not
allowed to interrupt while a point is being made. You get to talk until you'r
e done. And that
helps kids learn to listen.

9th STUDENT: The bad is that people will have to adjust to the change.

10th STUDENT: The system that we have now, the regular system, is fine.

STEVE AVESON: (voice-over) Students who have gone through the program say that
it really works at school. And for 13-year-old Aditya Sankarknarayan, it has a
lso provided
breakthroughs at home with his family.

ADITYA SANKARKNARAYAN, Former Student: As soon as I heard the word "No,"
I'd, y

ou know, get a lot of anger inside of me and want to run to my room and, you know,
slam the door. Now I hardly ever do that. I learned to present my arguments much better
than I used to, and I also learned to keep myself much more under control.

SANKAR SEETHARAMA, Aditya's Father: Kind of detected that there's a change in the way he "you know, his arguments make more sense. You know, you could see there was
some thought and some logical thinking, and he was trying to, you know, present his point of view.

PRABHA SANKARKNARAYAN, Aditya's Mother: Not only does he make the case, he's also able to hear what we have to say differently, which is the other difference in him.

STEVE AVESON: (voice-over) At the Fort Couch Middle School, they are expecting results similar to other research that shows kids who argue are creative thinkers and become
skillful at solving problems. But Andrew Rancer is also expecting an even bigger impact.

Prof. ANDREW RANCER: If we can make some inroads in providing students with some
skills that they didn't have before, and some understanding of why arguing is important and why I should learn how to do it, then we "then we may have helped in the
reduction of school-related violence.

CHARLES GIBSON: As we were watching that, you had a good way to explain what's involved.

STEVE AVESON: This middle school teacher had a great idea. She said, "Kids want to
attack the other person's position, but you don't want to attack the person. So fill your
quiver with arrows that are ideas and then shoot the arrows at the position, not at the kid, not
at the person. Don't try and undermine them."
"

CHARLES GIBSON: All right, you have some points, I know, since we've made up li

title
graphics, but you have some points of what parents can do to teach their kids to argue effectively.

STEVE AVESON: Oh, a lot of parents want to learn how to do this. You can teach your kid how to argue at home. Practice makes perfect. First thing you want to do is avoid distractions. Turn off the television, turn off the radio, turn off the CD player, don't have conversations with other kids.

Then, what you've got to do is, you have to define the topic. If you're talking about allowance, talk about allowance. If you're talking about bedtime, talk about bedtime. Don't bring in the fact that you didn't clean your room earlier in the day. That's not the issue. The issue is one thing and one thing only. Agree on what that is, and then go forward with your argument.

The next good idea is to really do what we said in this piece, which is, listen. The best way for parents to teach their kids how to listen is to actually listen to their kids when they have an argument, because they have some legitimate things to say.

CHARLES GIBSON: Interesting you bring up the topic of money, because my girl...

STEVE AVESON: Something that's close to your heart, Charlie.

CHARLES GIBSON: Well, no, I just got a "I got a very reasoned, very well thought-out argument, a two and a half page letter, from my daughter at college about why she needed more money each month.

STEVE AVESON: How did you respond?

CHARLES GIBSON: Well, you know how I responded, of course. She got it. But...

LISA McREE, Host: Fifty dollars doesn't go as far as it used to.

CHARLES GIBSON: That's right, Lisa's over there saying, "Fifty dollars doesn't go as far as it used to." But she really did, it was a very logically thought-out argument, well presented, well documented as to where the money's going.

STEVE AVESON: Chances are she learned that from you when she was younger.

CHARLES GIBSON: Well, I don't know, it was a good letter, though, it was a good letter. It worked. Thanks very much, Steve Aveson..n

Publication#W\ PP# 24. Morning Edition (NPR)"Publication" #:\ PP# 04/27/98Section: Business; Domestic;

Headline#\ PP# School-to-Work Programs Headline #:\ PP#Subhead#\ PP# A new study by the National Employer Leadership Council found significant benefits for companies and the high school and college students they hired. Many companies say one unexpected benefit they reaped from the programs was the financial rewards.

Subhead#:\ PP#By Elaine Korry
San Francisco; Alex Chadwick, Washington, DC
ALEX CHADWICK, HOST: Increasing numbers of companies are getting involved in school-to-work programs. Employers bring high school or college students into the workplace to teach them how academic learning applies in a real job.

Most firms with these programs say they do not expect to really make money at them, these are training opportunities. A recent study, however, shows that investment in school-to-work programs can bring impressive returns.

NPR's Elaine Korry reports from San Francisco.

ELAINE KORRY, NPR REPORTER: Most companies that invest in student intern or apprentice programs are motivated by community spirit, as well as a legislative mandate to become more involved in education. Well, the good news for these firms is that their efforts are paying off in economic terms.

The National Employer Leadership Council recently asked a number of companies to measure their return on investment in student programs. Former council director Pat Stone (ph) could not believe the results.

PAT STONE, FORMER DIRECTOR, NATIONAL EMPLOYER LEADERSHIP COUNCIL: We were just blown away. Of the eight companies, there was a range from 39 cents return on every dollar invested to over \$5 return on every dollar invested. We were very surprised.

KORRY: The participating companies spanned a broad range of industries, from fast food and discount brokers to Auto Desk (ph), the software company north of San Francisco that makes AutoCad (ph).

SOUNDBITE OF A CROWD IN OFFICE

DAN GOLDMAN (PH), TECHNICAL ASSISTANT, AUTO DESK, JUNIOR,
SONOMA STATE UNIVERSITY: HQ91PO1.

UNIDENTIFIED AUTO DESK EMPLOYEE: Right.

GOLDMAN: Oh, that's, that's the server you're trying to connect to.

KORRY: Dan Goldman has been a technical assistant at the internal help desk at Auto Desk for about five years. This is where employees call when they have a question about their own computer equipment. Goldman is one of about 150 high school students who have interned at Auto Desk since 1994. Getting the chance to actually apply his textbook learning on the job has turned Goldman around.

GOLDMAN: When I was in high school, before I started the internship program, I hated school. I did it because I had to. I was an average student, Cs. I didn't get a good grade.

And then after the internship program into my final year
s of high school, onward to college,
I just started to take initial. I learned
. I really stuck in see where I could apply things and
really question things.
My grades soared.

KORRY: Before coming to Auto Desk, Goldman wasn't even thinking about college.

Now he's a junior at Sonoma State University, close to making honor roll. At
the same time
he's acquired job skills that help alleviate the big worries man
y young people have about
their futures.

GOLDMAN: You're stressing " what am I gonna do for the rest of my life? And I
don't
really feel like I have to worry about that. I can go here. I have too
ls. I'm marketable. I could go somewhere else if I wanted to.

KORRY: The benefits to student interns are fairly obvious, but for a long time
, Auto
Desk wasn't sure what the company was getting out of it.

Bob Perlman (ph) is the president of the Auto Desk Foundation, which manages th
e
intern program. He says the company started out wanting to be a good corpora
te citizen, but
it soon realized it could profit.

BOB PERLMAN, PRESIDENT, AUTO DESK FOUNDATION: We found that students
working i
n many, many our departments started to do extraordinary work. And it was a li
ke
a little secret going around the company that you can get great work out of
interns.

KORRY: So good, in fact, that some interns began filling in for engineers earn
ing \$25
an hour. The interns were making about \$7. After figuring the cost of
tools, administration
and supervision, Auto Desk calculated its overall return
on the program to be \$2.37 for
every dollar spent. And its good results were d
uplicated at other companies in the study "
McDonalds, Charles Schwab, and East
man Kodak, among others.

But, the positive return was not universal. There is the case of Bell South in Atlanta.

Pat Stone with the Employer Leadership Council:

STONE: I think that Bell South is the exception, but critical to the study.

KORRY: Bell South illustrates some of the pitfalls in designing a school-to-work program. The telecommunications giant knew it would have to hire 25,000 new employees by the year 2010. As a recruitment experiment, the company set up an apprentice program with high school and community college students. But Bell South finally had to end the program, when its cost-to-benefit ratio got too high.

Company spokesperson Lee Doyle (ph) says Bell South learned some important lessons " first of all, that high schoolers are not well suited for the work.

LEE DOYLE, SPOKESPERSON, BELL SOUTH: The entry-level skill requirements are not found in high school students. They don't have enough work experience and they don't have enough education by and large.

KORRY: So, the company learned it was better to target community colleges for apprentices, but Bell South also had trouble hiring them after they graduated from the program. That's because the company could not forecast precisely where it would need new hires.

Again, Lee Doyle:

DOYLE: Because these are entry-level jobs, people who are in the program in Kentucky West are not gonna move to Orlando for the job opportunity.

KORRY: Even though the program was too costly to maintain, Bell South does not consider it a failure. The company may try a different approach in the future

According to the National Employer Leadership Council, no one can guarantee great results to every company that sets up a school-to-work program. But, the success of most companies should encourage other employers to at least try.

Elaine Korry, NPR News, San Francisco.

Publication#W\ PP# 25. The Wall Street Journal"Publication" #:\ PP# 04/28/98

Headline#\ PP# GOP Angers White House by Loading
Spending Measure With Amendm
entsHeadline #:\ PP#
By David Rogers
Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal

WASHINGTON " From federal crop insurance to bank rates on student loans, Republican leaders are loading up an emergency spending bill with last-minute amendments that the White House opposes.

The initiatives come even as a HouseSenate conference is slated to begin talks this afternoon on the bill's final shape. The tactics have infuriated the administration, especially since the same GOP leaders insisted just last week on streamlining the measure by dropping an \$18 billion request for the International Monetary Fund.

The crop-insurance amendment, promoted by Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott (R. Miss.), threatens to fracture a coalition of farm and antipoverty groups that have banded together to fund both crop insurance and a partial restoration of food-stamp benefits to the most vulnerable legal immigrants.

The two sides have agreed to use an estimated \$1.7 billion in administrative savings from the food-stamp program to address both their needs. The same compromise also included substantial new funds sought by land-grant colleges for agricultural research.

Although more than 70 senators have written to Mr. Lott in recent days asking for a floor vote on the package, he has clearly sided with a handful of conservatives who oppose any food stamps for immigrants.

"I would like to get crop insurance and ag research done, and not food stamps," Mr. Lott said yesterday in a hallway interview. "There should never have been a coalition between the aggies and food stamps."

Last evening, Mr. Lott won the reluctant support of Sen. Thad Cochran, a fellow Mississippian who chairs the Appropriations Committee's agriculture panel and has been part of the same coalition. "We will have to try to do it later," Mr. Cochran said of the food-stamp portion.

The nutrition benefits were first cut under the welfare-reform bill adopted two years ago, and the administration has been working to bring about 250,000 immigrants back onto the rolls. The target population includes the elderly and disabled, children and refugees. Leading Catholic clergy, including Cardinal John O'Connor, archbishop of New York, have pressed that state's delegation to move on the bill.

Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman, who telephoned senators yesterday, has warned he would recommend that President Clinton veto the initial agriculture bill if the food-stamp funding wasn't included.

But the White House can't so easily reject the emergency spending measure which includes disaster aid for states and funds to replenish Pentagon accounts strained by the costs of overseas missions in the Balkans and Mideast.

Mindful of this, the House Republican leadership wants to add its own single-shot amendment to make future interest rates on federal student loans more attractive to commercial lenders. Rates are slated to drop July 1 under a formula adopted

pted five years ago,
and Republicans fear that as commercial lenders withdraw,
the market will become
dominated by a direct-loan program begun by the administ
ration.

House Education Committee Chairman William Goodling (R., Pa.), a fierce critic
of the
direct-loan program, has pushed for the amendment with the blessing of M
ajority Leader
Richard Armey (R., Texas). The precise language would be drawn f
rom a bill adopted in
March by Mr. Goodling's committee with bipartisan support
. But the White House says the
plan concedes too much to the banking industry a
nd will exhaust over \$1 billion in savings
needed to fund other programs.

n

Publication#W\ PP# 26. Associated Press"Publication" #:\ PP#04-28 3:52a

Headline#\ PP# Vice president wants more Internet
access for schoolsHeadline #
:\ PP#

WASHINGTON (AP) - Concerned that too many students may miss out on the
revoluti
on in information technology, Vice President Al Gore is proposing a plan for ge
tting
Internet access into more urban and American Indian schools.

The vice president today was announcing a strategy for setting up the Internet
in every
school in the nation's 50 largest school districts and 185 schools run
by the Bureau of Indian
Affairs, according to two administration officials who
spoke Monday on condition of
anonymity.

The goal is to get those schools wired by this time next year, the officials sa
id. Efforts to
connect Indian schools, which serve 53,000 children, are to begi
n May 16, when volunteers
will establish Internet connections in 28 schools, th
e officials said.

Gore was announcing the initiative today at an event with Education Secretary
Richard
Riley and Federal Communications Commission chairman William Kennard,

Under Gore's plan, Internet access would be provided through a special "education rate" initiative that offers steep discounts for the service to public and private schools and libraries, the officials said.

The proposal also calls for a Commerce Department analysis of trends in Internet usage, to determine whether there is a racial divide "between information haves and have-nots," one official said.

And, it seeks to establish guidelines through the Department of Education to set up on-line mentoring, through which students can get access to information through a special "Ask An Expert" service.

The vice president, considered a leading contender for the Democratic presidential nomination in 2000, also planned to praise union workers who have devoted their weekends and other free time to setting up Internet connections in 700 of the nation's poorest schools.

Publication#W\ PP# 27. Wisconsin State Journal"Publication" #:\ PP# 04/25/98; Edition: All; Section: Local/Wisconsin; Page 1B

Headline#\ PP# MilestoneHeadline #:\ PP#
By Pat Simms

Sarah Berman, 18-year-old daughter of Madison attorney Niles and tutor Linda Berman, has been picked as a 1998 Presidential Scholar.

Berman, a senior at Madison West High School, and two others from Wisconsin " Troy Swift of Platteville High School and Joshua Passman of University School in Milwaukee " will be honored by the White House in June.

Publication#W\ PP# 28. The Kansas City Star"Publication" #:\ PP# 04/25/98; Edition: METROPOLITAN; Section: METROPOLITAN; Page C1

Headline#\ PP# One of a select fewHeadline #:\ PP#
By MIKE KENNEDY; LYNN HORSLEY; STA

Lauren Holmes refuses to spend all her time studying. The Shawnee Mission North
west
High School senior serves on the cheerleading squad, swims, plays piano, v
isits nursing
homes and watches Thursday night television in addition to her st
udies. On Friday, she
learned she was one of 141 Presidential Scholars in the U
nited States for 1998.

"I was really shocked and flattered," said Holmes, of Shawnee. "I just alway
s push
myself to do the best I can."

Students are selected on the basis of academic achievement (including SAT or AC
T
scores), essays, leadership, character and commitment to high ideals. Scholar
s include one
young man and one young woman from each state, the District of Co
lumbia and Puerto
Rico; others from U.S. families living abroad; 15 at large; a
nd 20 scholars in the arts.

Jacob M. Montgomery, a senior at Lawrence High School, and Jacqueline K. Tran,
a
senior at Warrensburg (Mo.) High School, also were honored.

The scholars will visit Washington from June 13 to 18 to receive their Presiden
tial
Scholar medallions.

- Stacy Downsn
Publication#W\ PP# 29. The Capital Times"Publication" #:\ PP# 04/25/98; Editi
on: All; Section: Local/State; Page 3A

Headline#\ PP# WEST HIGH SENIOR IS
PRESIDENTIAL SCHOLARHeadline #:\ PP#
Madison West High School senior Sarah M. Berman is one of 141 high school stu
dents
from across the country named Friday as 1998 Presidential Scholars.

Other Wisconsin winners of the prestigious award are Joshua L. Passman of Shore
wood,
a senior at University School of Milwaukee, and Troy P. Swift of Plattevi
lle, a senior at
Platteville High School.

Berman, the daughter of Niles and Linda Berman, was one of seven Madison students in the running for the award. The scholars are selected by a 32-member commission from among 2.5 million graduating high school seniors.

President Clinton and U.S. Secretary of Education Richard Riley announced the winners Friday in Washington, D.C.

"These 141 students have demonstrated a commitment to education and a dedication to excellence," Riley said. "Their accomplishments in scholarship, leadership, community service and the arts serve as a model for all."

The scholars, who are selected for their achievements in academics or the arts, will visit Washington in June and receive Presidential Scholar medallions at a White House-sponsored ceremony.

Each scholar will be asked to name a teacher who has had the greatest impact on his or her academic or artistic accomplishments, and that teacher will also be honored with a certificate of excellence during the ceremony.

The 141 Presidential Scholars include a boy and girl from each state, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and from U.S. families living abroad, as well as 15 at-large recipients and 20 scholars in the arts.

Publication#W\ PP# 30. The Seattle Times"Publication" #:\ PP# 04/25/98; Edition: FINAL; Section: LOCAL NEWS; Page A11

Headline#\ PP# BAINBRIDGE, SNOHOMISH STUDENTS NAMED SCHOLARS
Headline #:\ PP#
By NANTLE TIMES SNOHOMISH COUNTY BUREAU
A Bainbridge Island girl and a Snohomish boy have been chosen from among the nation's 2.5 million graduating high-school seniors to be 1998 Presidential Scholars.

Katie M. Baker of Bainbridge Island High School and Benjamin M. Ewing of Snohomish High are the two Presidential Scholars in Washington state, the U.S. Department of Education announced.

ment of
Education announced yesterday.

Ewing was visiting Connecticut when the announcement was made, trying to decide
whether to attend Yale or Harvard next fall, said Larry Aalbu, Snohomish High
principal.
Ewing is active in debate and scored a perfect 1,600 on his SATs.

Baker has a 4.0 grade-point average despite her rigorous course schedule, said
her
principal, Dave Ellick, and she is the director of the student production o
f "Fiddler on the
Roof."

"I couldn't think of someone better to get (the award)," Ellick said. "She's ju
st the kind
of kid that everything she touches, through hard work and exception
al ingenuity, turns to
gold."

Baker - who has a twin brother who, she said, "is actually really proud of me"
- plans to
attend either Stanford University or Williams College, a small liber
al-arts school in
Massachusetts.

Presidential Scholars are recognized for achievements in academics or the arts.
Each year, 141 are selected (two from each state, the District of Columbia, Pue
rto Rico and U.S.
families living abroad, plus 15 at large and 20 arts scholars
) by a commission of private
citizens. They are chosen from thousands who've al
ready been selected as "state scholars."n

Publication#W\ PP# 31. Pittsburgh Post-Gazette"Publication" #:\ PP# 04/25/98;
Edition: REGION; Section: LOCAL; Page A-10

Headline#\ PP# UPPER ST. CLAIR STUDENT
NAMED PRESIDENTIAL SCHOLARHeadline #:\
PP#
CARMEN J. LEE
POST-GAZETTE STAFF WRITER

Kelly Doran was busy as usual when news came yesterday that she was among a s
elect
group of high school seniors chosen as presidential scholars.

In fact, the Upper St. Clair teen wasn't even in town. She was in Erie playing

violin with
the state high school orchestra.

U.S. Secretary of Education Richard W. Riley appeared to have Kelly in mind when he said of this year's scholars that "their accomplishments in scholarship, leadership, community service and the arts serve as a model for all."

A class valedictorian, Kelly, 17, scored a perfect 1600 on the SAT. She is yearbook editor, majorettes captain, co-concert mistress in the school orchestra and a lacrosse player.

Last summer, she attended the Pennsylvania Governor's School for Health Care, where she proposed a fund-raising concert that generated more than \$1,000 to increase awareness of breast cancer.

Kelly also is co-president of Interact, an Upper St. Clair High School volunteer group. For nearly three years, she's volunteered at The Wesley Institute, an agency in Upper St. Clair that provides services for at-risk youth from across the region. Kelly and other Upper St. Clair students work with teen-age girls who have been sexually and physically abused. She was recently named a Post-Gazette All-Star Achiever.

"Kelly is really one of the most organized, conscientious and committed young women I've worked with in a long, long time," said Paula Huffman, coordinator of volunteers for the institute. "I can depend on her. She's a great leader. Seventy to 75 of the students this year got involved in volunteering at the institute because of her leadership."

Kelly's high school counselor, Marian Orr, added that the impressive young woman handled her accomplishments with modesty.

"If I put her in a lineup with five other women you'd never know who she was because she never talks about what she has achieved. She's a very humble, very wo

nderful woman,"
Orr said. "I was the one who called her my Renaissance woman. S
he not only is
academically brilliant, she's also an athlete and a musician and
she's very kind to everyone.
She thinks beyond herself. She's a very remarkabl
e human being."

A 32-member commission appointed by President Clinton selected 141 scholars fro
m
among 2.5 million graduating seniors. Scholars are chosen annually based on a
cademic
achievement - including SAT or ACT scores and transcripts - leadership
and character.

The students will visit Washington, D.C., June 13-18. They will be honored at a
White
House-sponsored ceremony. Each will receive a presidential scholar medal
lion.

Kelly has been accepted to every college she applied, a list including Duke, Ha
rvard,
Princeton, Stanford and Brown universities and she probably will attend
Harvard.n
Publication#W\ - PP# 32. The Washington Post"Publication" #:\ PP# 04/25/98; Edi
tion: FINAL; Section: Metro; Page B03

Headline#\ PP# Students Named Presidential ScholarsHeadline #:\ PP#

Eight Washington area high school seniors are among this year's 141 presidentia
l
scholars.

Winners of the award are recognized for their achievements in academics or the
arts and
are chosen by a panel appointed by the president. Selection is based o
n SAT scores, grades
and essays.

From the District, the scholars are Susanna M. Flug, of National Cathedral Scho
ol;
Dorothy A. Fortenberry, of Sidwell Friends School; and Alan S. Morse, of St
. Albans
School.

From the Maryland suburbs: Kirk B. Doran, Potomac, Walt Whitman High School;
Sh

oshana L. Frankel, Silver Spring, Yeshiva of Greater Washington; and Daniel L. Wagner, Clarksville, McDonough School.

From Northern Virginia: Rahul Dasgupta, McLean, Langley High School; and Jason Munyan, Alexandria, Thomas Jefferson High School for Science and Technology.

The scholars will be honored at a White House ceremony at which each will receive a medallion.

Publication#W\ PP# 33. Associated Press"Publication" #:\ PP#04-25 0:33a

Headline#\ PP# Two Alaskans named Presidential
ScholarsHeadline #:\ PP#

ANCHORAGE (AP) - Two local high schoolers have won honors as Presidential Scholars, joining a group of 141 students who will be honored in a White House-sponsored ceremony in June.

William Falsey of Dimond High and Sarah Marriage of East were named Friday in an announcement from the federal Department of Education.

Scholars are recognized for their achievements in academics or the arts.

The group includes two scholars, one male and one female, from each state.

Scholars also are selected from the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico and from among U.S. families living abroad.

Publication#W\ PP# 34. Associated Press"Publication" #:\ PP#04-24 11:04p

Headline#\ PP# Montanans among 141 high school
seniors chosen as 1998 Presidential
ScholarsHeadline #:\ PP#

HELENA (AP) - Two Montanans are among 141 high school seniors chosen as 1998 Presidential Scholars.

Zachary Pincus of Bozeman Senior High and Whitney Ward of Beaverhead County High in Dillon were recognized Wednesday for their achievements in academics or the arts.

They will visit Washington June 13-18 and be honored at a White House-sponsored ceremony.

The selections are made from among 2.5 million graduating high school seniors.
Publication#W\ PP# 35. Associated Press"Publication" #:\ PP#04-24 7:05p

Headline#\ PP# Two Nevada high school seniors
among 141 1998 Presidential Scholars
Headline #:\ PP#

RENO, Nev. (AP) - Two Nevada high school seniors are among 141 selected as 1998 Presidential Scholars.

The presidential scholars are recognized for their achievements in academics or the arts.

The Nevada recipients are Marissa M. McClish, a senior at Reno High School, and David K. Wong, who attends Edward W. Clark High School in Las Vegas.

Recipients were announced Friday by U.S. Education Secretary Richard W. Riley.

"These 141 students have demonstrated a commitment to education and a dedication to excellence," Riley said in a written statement. "While there is no substitute for hard work and high academic standards, the creativity, energy and discipline these young people bring to their work make their accomplishments all the more exemplary."

The scholars include one young man and one young woman from each state, Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico and from U.S. families living abroad, as well as 15 large recipients and 20 scholars in the arts.

They will be honored at a White House-sponsored ceremony in June.

Scholars are chosen from among high school seniors nationwide by a 32-member commission appointed by the president.

Arts scholars are selected by a commission from students who participate in the Arts Recognition and Talent Search, which is conducted by the national Foundation for Advancement in the Arts.

Publication#W\ PP# 36. Associated Press"Publication" #:\ PP#04-24 6:47p

Headline#\ PP# Grand Forks, Fargo students 1998
Presidential ScholarsHeadline
#:\ PP#

BISMARCK, N.D. (AP) - Students from Grand Forks and Fargo have been selected as 1998 Presidential Scholars.

Selected were Todd A. Johnson, a senior of at Red River High School in Grand Forks; and Nidhi R. Kalra, a senior at Fargo South High School.

They are among the 141 high school seniors selected nationally.

The students are selected for their achievements in academics or the arts.

In June they will visit Washington, where they will be honored at a ceremony and receive a Presidential Scholar medallion.

Publication#W\ PP# 37. Associated Press"Publication" #:\ PP#04-24 5:58p

Headline#\ PP# Wyoming high school seniors named
1998 Presidential ScholarsHeadline
dline #:\ PP#

CHEYENNE, Wyo. (AP) - Two Wyoming high school seniors have been named 1998 Presidential Scholars.

Rebekah Billings of Casper-Natrona High School and Dennis Hungerford of Rock

Sp
rings were among 141 seniors from across the country to be recognized for their achievements in academics or the arts with the award.

The students will join other Presidential Scholars in June at a meeting in Washington, when they will be honored in a ceremony.

The seniors chosen for the award are selected from among 2.5 million graduating high school seniors.n

Publication#W\ PP# 38. Associated Press"Publication" #:\ PP#04-24 5:57p

Headline#\ PP# Virginia high school students are among this year's 141 Presidential ScholarsHeadline #:\ PP#

WASHINGTON (AP) - Three Virginia high school students are among this year's 141 Presidential Scholars.

The scholars are recognized for their achievements in academics or the arts. They'll visit Washington, D.C., from June 13 to June 18 and will be honored at a ceremony at which each will receive a medallion.

The Virginians are Rahul Dasgupta of McLean, a senior at Langley High School; Katrina Glanzer of Dayton, a senior at Eastern Mennonite High School in Harrisonburg; and Jason Munyan of Alexandria, a senior at Thomas Jefferson High School for Science and Technology.

The 141 winners are selected from among 2.5 million graduating high school seniors.n

Publication#W\ PP# 39. Associated Press"Publication" #:\ PP#04-24 3:23p

Headline#\ PP# Students from Jackson and Hattiesburg named Presidential ScholarsHeadline #:\ PP#

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) - Seniors from Jackson and Hattiesburg are among 141 high school students nationwide who have been named 1998 Presidential Scholars.

Christine Varnado of Hattiesburg High School and Mark Rawls of Jackson Preparatory School received the honor Friday. They were chosen to represent Mississippi by a 32-member commission appointed by the president.

Scholars were selected based on their SAT and ACT scores, essays, transcripts, leadership and character.

"These 141 students have demonstrated a commitment to education and a dedication to excellence," U.S. Secretary of Education Richard Riley said in a statement. "Their accomplishments in scholarship, leadership, community service and the arts serve as a model for all."

Publication#W\ PP# 40. Associated Press"Publication" #:\ PP#04-24 2:37p

Headline#\ PP# Columbia, Chapin high schoolers named Presidential ScholarsHeadline #:\ PP#

COLUMBIA, S.C. (AP) - High School seniors from Columbia and suburban Chapin have been named South Carolina's two 1998 Presidential Scholars.

Adams E. Rackes of Dreher High School and Kimberlin E. Westin of Chapin High School will be honored at a White House-sponsored ceremony in mid-June and receive a Presidential Scholar medallion, the federal Education Department said Friday.

The pair are among 141 high school seniors nationwide recognized for achievements in academics or the arts. The scholars are selected by a 32-member commission appointed by the president.

Publication#W\ PP# 41. Associated Press"Publication" #:\ PP#04-24 2:03p

Headline#\ PP# Three Oklahoma students named presidential scholarsHeadline #:\ PP#

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP) - Three Oklahoma high school students were among the 141
tee
n-agers named by President Clinton and Education Secretary Richard Riley Friday as
1998 Presidential Scholars.

Norman High School senior Emily K. Drennan; Karen E. Robinson, a Shawnee senior
attending the Oklahoma School of Science and Mathematics in Oklahoma City, and
Ponca
City High School senior Matthew J. Szabo will get to visit Washington in
June.

The trio will be honored at a White House-sponsored ceremony and each will receive a
medallion.

A 32-member commission on Presidential Scholars selects the scholars from among
2.5
million graduating high school seniors. The commission is appointed by the
president and
is comprised of eminent private citizens.

The 1998 scholars were selected on the basis of broad academic achievement, including
SAT or ACT scores, essays, transcripts, leadership, character and commitment to high
ideals.

Publication#W\ PP# 42. U.S. News & World Report"Publication" #:\ PP# 04/27/98
Section: Culture & Ideas; Page 40-41

Headline#\ PP# Sugar daddies for charters Headline #:\ PP#Subhead#[\ PP# Buying a revolution
Subhead#:\ PP# By Thomas Toch
Foundations created by wealthy, industrial-era families like the Fords and the Carnegies
have been the traditional benefactors of public school reform. But
today's market-driven
experiments are drawing a new generation of underwriters.
They include:

Donald and Doris Fisher. The billionaire founders of the Gap Inc. have pledged
\$25
million through a new foundation to help the San Francisco area public schools hire the
Edison Project, a for-profit operator of both traditional and charter

ter public schools, and one of nearly two dozen new companies drawn to the business of public education by the chance to compete for students. "Edison has a good {education} model and we want to give Bay-area schools a chance to use it," says Donald Fisher, 69, himself a product of San Francisco's public schools. Bringing in an outside firm like Edison, Fisher says, gives public school systems a catalyst for reform "without getting caught up in the voucher debate." (The Fishers' son John independently owns about 4 percent of the Edison Project.)

A. Alfred Taubman. A shopping-mall developer and chairman of Sotheby's, the New York auction house, Taubman, 73, is using his vast wealth "pegged at \$680 million" to launch the Leona Group, a Michigan-based, for-profit operator of charter schools. Leona already has won contracts to run 16 charters in Michigan and Arizona by helping charter-school founders secure start-up loans backed by Taubman's millions. The company expects to have three dozen charter schools open by September and hopes to expand nationally.

J. C. Huizenga. This wealthy manufacturer and evangelical Christian founded his own for-profit charter school company "National Heritage Academies" which runs eight charter schools in the Grand Rapids, Mich., area stressing traditional values (each school has a "moral focus" committee). Huizenga, cousin of entrepreneur Wayne Huizenga, also plans to expand.

The Walton family. The heirs of Wal-Mart founder Sam Walton are using part of their \$28 billion fortune to encourage the shift of students from traditional public schools to both charters and private schools. The family foundation has donated \$350,000 over the past two years to a national group that helps launch charter schools, for example, and John Walton, 51, has contributed \$3 million to help District of Columbia students attend private schools, one of three dozen such efforts begun nationally in the 1990s.

Headline#\ PP# Senate Passes Coverdell Education
Savings Account Bill Headline
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Sen. Paul Coverdell, R-Ga., last night won Senate approval for his bipartisan measure that will allow parents to establish tax-free accounts to pay for K-12 private, parochial or home schooling expenses.

The Parent and Student Savings Account PLUS Act, which was co-sponsored by Sen. Robert Torricelli, D-N.J., and Joseph Lieberman D-Conn., passed the Senate floor by a vote of 56-43.

The education savings accounts will allow parents to place as much as \$2,000 per year, per child, in a designated savings account. These after-tax, private citizen dollars would earn interest at a tax-free rate and be could be used for education expenses associated with any K-12 school such as computers, transportation, tutoring, and tuition.

Other provisions of the bill, including those added by way of amendments, would make \$3 billion available in school construction bonds over 5 years; allow states to choose whether to receive \$10 billion in federal education funds as a block grant at the state level, local level, or to continue receiving funding from Washington; ban national tests in reading and math unless approved by Congress; authorize a literacy program which focuses on training teachers to teach reading in scientifically proven methods, such as phonics; and provide incentives for states to implement teacher testing and merit pay programs.

"Today's vote represents both a great victory for our Nation's schools and a giant step forward in the journey toward genuine education reform," Coverdell remarked immediately following the vote. "We are on the verge of providing desperately needed education assistance to millions of American families."