

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. application	Lenore L. Espinosa application for White House Internship (2 pages)	06/12/99	P6/b(6)
002. resume	Lenore L. Espinosa (partial) (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)
003. report	Re: Internship (partial) (3 pages)	n.d.	P6/b(6)
004. paper	Analysis of Whitner v. State of South Carolina, Petitioner (partial) (3 pages)	n.d.	P6/b(6)
005. transcript	Re: Lenore Espinosa (1 page)	06/10/99	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Ruby Shamir (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 20365

FOLDER TITLE:

Admin/Intern

2012-0565-S

ry1227

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

RUBY SHAMIR
POLICY ADVISOR TO THE FIRST LADY AND
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE FIRST LADY
BOX #2: FILE FOLDERS

WOMEN AND TECHNOLOGY/ CALIFORNIA EVENT 3-29-00

CHILD CARE / GRANDPARENTS

CHILD CARE INITIATIVE

CCDBG FY99

CCDBG FY2000

CCDBG AND TANF

PARENTAL DISCRIMINATION CASES

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT-JOBS/HRC EVENT 6-9-99

CHILD CARE FY 01 – RESEARCH ON INFANT AND TODDLER

CHILD CARE BACKGROUND

EARLY CHILDHOOD/JUDY HOYER LEARNING CENTER EVT 12-20-99

CHILD CARE/ LOW INCOME ACCESS REPORT/ 10-99

CHILD CARE/ CPSC EVENT/ 4-12-99

CHILD CARE/ JEWISH CHILD CARE ASSOCIATION/ 4-19-99

CHILD CARE INITIATIVE/ AFTER SCHOOL

ANN LEWIS RECOMMENDATIONS

ADMIN/ INTERN

AT HOME INFANT CARE, MN/ STAY AT HOME SUBSIDIES

CHILD CARE-WELFARE REFORM YALE-BERKELEY REPORT

CHILD CARE/TAX PROPOSAL – CDCTC, FY01

CHILD CARE/ CCDBG-SUBSIDIES FY01

Enclosures filed in
Oversize Attachments #

20365

UARA # 17598

CHILD CARE/ HEAD START FY01

FY01 BUDGET

CHILD CARE QUALITY/ ELF FY01

ISSUES UPDATES 4-99-

HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN BRIEFING

HEALTH/ BREAST CANCER

CHILDREN'S HEALTH

AUTISM

HEALTH CARE/ HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY/ 4-20-99

HEALTH/ JUV DIABETES 6-99 EVENT

HEALTH/ JUV DIABETES 6-99 EVENT

HEALTH/ AIDS-AFRICA

HEALTH/ASTHMA 4-4-99 EVENT

HEALTH/ASTHMA LEGISLATION

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Lenore L. Espinosa

P6/(b)(6)

[002]

e-mail: lespinos@mail.smu.edu

COLLEGE EDUCATION

Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas - *Expected Graduation Date: May 2001*

Major: *Political Science*. Minor: *Sociology* - Cumulative G.P.A. P6/(b)(6)

WORK EXPERIENCE

SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW, Dallas, Texas

Intern to the Dean -- Under State Senator Royce West Conrad Leadership Program -- May 1999 -- Present

- Duties: Draft and edit correspondence to high ranking officials, research in the areas of law, judiciary, politics, and academics, help with the preparation of speeches, assisted in training two assistants to the Dean, supervise student workers, and help with the planning of Law School conferences.

Student Assistant to the Dean -- August 1997 -- May 1999

- Duties: Coordinated the Dean's calendar, planned and arranged the Dean's travel, drafted correspondence, handled Law School course evaluations, updated database information for Law School, faculty, and staff, ordered office supplies, and assisted visiting professors with their administrative needs.

DAVID A. WITTS, International Attorney, Dallas, Texas

Assistant -- November 1998 -- March 1999

- Researched and edited a book on the history of the 13th Air Force in World War II and prepared correspondence.

SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY HUGHES-TRIGG STUDENT CENTER, Dallas, Texas

Building Manager -- June 1998 -- September 1998

Responsible for opening and closing a three level building with over one hundred rooms.

- Managed major events and activities taking place in the building and supervised all set-ups and crews.

SOUTH TEXAS MEDICAL CLINIC, Weslaco, Texas

Insurance Clerk -- June 1995 -- August 1997 (Part-time 20hrs in 1997 & Summers)

- Hired, trained, and supervised employees on filing insurance and medical documents.
- Processed Medicaid and insurance billing.
- Collected payments on delinquent accounts.
- Organized medical cases for doctor's board certification.

SKILLS

- Proficient in Word, Word Perfect, Excel, Power Point, Lexis-Nexis, Westlaw, and Internet.
- Knowledge of Spanish language.

EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Sigma Lambda Gamma Sorority: Scholarship Chair, August 1998 -- May 1999.

College Hispanic American Students: Treasurer, August 1998 -- May 1999.

Mano Y Mano (Hand in Hand): Mentor Program Chair, August 1998 -- May 1999.

Community Service: Served on a panel to encourage high school students to attend college, volunteered at Dallas nursing home, helped clean-up Dallas community center, participated in Texas highway clean-up.

AWARDS

- University Scholar (1997-2001).
- SMU Memorial Scholarship (1999-2000).

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Why I want to be a White House Intern

My mother has been politically active in South Texas for over twenty years. When she would volunteer for political campaigns, she would frequently take me along. At a very young age I was exposed to the Democratic political party, and I was fortunate enough to be put in situations where I had to communicate with political figures in the community. In 1988, my mother was helping with the local planning for the visit of Democratic Presidential candidate, Michael Dukakis. Although I was only nine, the evening of Governor Michael Dukakis' arrival to my hometown of Edinburg, Texas would stay with me for years to come. Members of the community were all eagerly waiting in our town square. As he walked up to the platform on his way to the microphone, he was shaking spectators' hands. When he came to me, he briefly stopped to say that he was glad to see such a young Democrat. That life experience engaged my interest in the political environment and was the beginning of my dream of visiting and perhaps someday working at the White House.

I pursued my political interest in high school by volunteering for school board elections and the 1996 Victor Morales senatorial campaign. It was at that point that I realized I wanted to have a political career of my own. I began looking into various options that could help further pursue my interest. I understood that the world of politics could be a challenging and fast paced environment that would require an enormous amount of leadership and communication skills. I knew I had the aspiration and desire to pursue a career in politics, but I felt a need to confirm my goals. When I learned of the White House Internship Program, I realized that this hands-on experience would better shape my political skills and interests. My father once told me that a good leader is an experienced leader. By working with staff leaders and other interns, I will be exposed to the genuine world of politics. I believe that if I am selected as a White House Intern, this will be an experience that will stay with me for life, and perhaps be the spring-board for my political career.

Formative Experience in My Life

My interest in the law was sparked by my father when I was very young. It has developed over time. After college I plan to obtain a degree in law. When I came to Southern Methodist University, I looked for a job on campus that would help prepare me for law school. I was able to get a job working in the Dean's office at SMU Law School. I thought that by working in the Dean's office I would acquire a general understanding of the admissions process along with some grasp of a law school's structure. I gained this and much more. I believe that working in the Dean's Office has proven to be a very formative experience in my life.

After a year of working in the Law School, I thought I had accomplished my goals, and was planning to seek employment with a law firm. At that time, SMU Law School was experiencing a change in administration. John Attanasio became the new Dean, and upon his arrival my role in the Dean's office changed dramatically. I was being challenged to keep up with an individual who was extremely demanding. In order to facilitate his needs as Dean, I had to dedicate an unusual amount of time to my job. I was working thirty-five to forty hours a week and was enrolled as a full-time student.

Although the work was quite demanding and time consuming, I gained an understanding of what the academic world of law truly encompasses. I learned how to communicate with my co-workers in order to help keep the Dean organized and prepared, meet unexpected deadlines, deal with sudden changes in events and schedules, respond to the needs of the Dean's colleagues, and utilize more efficient forms of technology.

When I started my job in the Dean's office, I never expected to gain such invaluable experience. I was given the opportunity to make the best out of my job, and I feel that I have. My time in the Dean's office has made me cognitive of my strengths and provided me with more confidence in my ability to succeed.

My Greatest Accomplishment

One of my greatest accomplishments was winning the 1997 Regional Mock Trial Competition. I was lead attorney for both the prosecution and the defense for my high school mock trial team. I was thrilled by the opportunity to take on this leadership role. I anticipated that this position would take an extensive amount of time and dedication. However, I was not prepared for the criticisms from my fellow peers, teachers, and administration. The team was composed of nine females who had never participated in a mock trial competition. Everyone expected us to fail in our endeavors. Given that South Texas is a very traditional part of the country, I was told that nine women could not possibly succeed in the competition. Even the mother of my best-friend joked that the possibility of winning the mock trial was slim. She noted that our most fierce local competitors had taken eighth place in the previous state competition.

I was disappointed and upset by the lack of faith in my team's ability to be successful. Instead of listening to the negative rhetoric, I worked long hours on the development of the defense and prosecution. Every day after school for four months, I worked with the witnesses and we reviewed every possible question and response pertinent to the case. The team's coach and I developed opening and closing remarks which underwent a series of revisions. In the final days before competition I knew we were prepared. We had all worked hard to develop a strong solid case. We made it to the regional competition competing against twenty-five teams. In the final round we faced our greatest competitors, the team my best-friend's mother talked about. We won and it was one of my greatest accomplishments. Even though the odds were stacked against us, I ignored them. I was challenged to prove the naysayers wrong. I have found that having persistence in the midst of doubt has helped me to be successful.

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*Analysis of
Whitner v. State of South Carolina, Petitioner*

In *Whitner vs. State of South Carolina*, a mother pled guilty to criminal child neglect based on her using crack cocaine during the third trimester of her pregnancy. Thereafter, Whitner filed a petition for post conviction Relief. She claimed ineffective assistance of her counsel. She based this on her attorney's failure to inform her about the statute under which she was being prosecuted. This statute may not have applied to prenatal drug use. The petition was granted on both grounds and the state of South Carolina appealed. The state appealed on the grounds that, "the PCR court erred in finding the sentencing circuit court lacked subject matter jurisdiction to accept Whitner's guilty plea" (*Whitner v. State* 779). One of the major issues taken into consideration for this case was a viable fetus. The question raised was whether a viable fetus should be considered a child, thereby, following South Carolina's statute of child neglect. The court held that according to the language in the statute, a viable fetus is not a child; therefore, there was no sign of unlawful neglect. The court granted the post conviction relief to Whitner.

Author Adrian Rich would grant post conviction relief to Whitner, but she would confirm her decision based on other compelling reasons. Rich notes that, "all human life on the planet is born of woman... A woman's status as child bearer has been [made] into a major fact of her life. Terms like 'barren' or 'childless' [have] been used to negate any further identity" (Rich 11). She is suggesting that women are institutionalized by their role of motherhood, yet society denies them the right to hold any other titles. Human nature forces women to handle motherhood.

Society allows the male sex to abandon his role as a father, but a woman must deal with her pregnancy. In some cases, she must deal with it alone. When a woman makes the decision to keep a child, put it up for adoption, or have an abortion, she is put through unexplainable mental and physical anguish. Her life is usually altered, and she is bound to deal with the consequences of aborting or raising a child. Rich argues that, "whatever her choice, her body has undergone irreversible changes, her mind will never be the same, her future as a woman has been shaped by the event" (Rich 12). Women are torn between their own feelings of motherhood and by what society imprints on the role of motherhood. When a woman does not measure up to the role of a mother, she is viewed as an unlawful outcast to society. Rich would reason that Cornelia Whitner was advised by her counsel to plea guilty because they believed she was a bad mother to subject

her child to crack cocaine.

To understand Rich's frame of mind, the legalities involved in the case need to be ignored for a moment. Rich would argue that a woman cannot be responsible for something that human nature has imposed on her. Whitner is placed in an institution, she is locked inside a frame of mental suffering with no way out. "She became a scapegoat, the one around whom the darkness of maternity is allowed to swirl- the invisible violence of the institution of motherhood, the powerless responsibility for human lives, the judgements and condemnations, the fear of her own power, the guilt, the guilt, the guilt" (Rich 277). Whitner fell at the mercy of her addiction, defied her role as a mother and subjected her child to crack cocaine. The courts accept her plea because, as Rich suggests, the law falls short of considering the role of mothers.

From another point of view of the case, Carol Gilligan is an author and feminist who focuses on the development of women's moral and emotional judgment, and how they deal with such choices. Based on the facts asserted in this case, Gilligan would have ruled against the defendant, Cornelia Whitner. According to her theories, "the thinking of women is often classified with that of children... the conflict between self and other thus constitutes the central moral problem... the 'good woman' makes assertion in evasion, denying responsibility by claiming only to meet the needs of others, while the 'bad woman' forgoes or renounces the commitments that bind her in self-deception and betrayal" (Gilligan 317). Most women are concerned with how society will term them if they do not practice their motherhood roles. Gilligan's research indicates that females are more emotionally attached and considerate of their surrounding environment, caring, hold true to their responsibilities, and take into consideration how their actions affect others.

Gilligan would argue that Whitner was, "caught between selfishness and responsibility, unable to find in the circumstances of this choice a way of caring which does not at the same time destroy, she confronts a dilemma which reduces to a conflict between morality and survival" (Gilligan 328). Whitner chose to survive her addiction and go against society's moral ethics. She throws out her sense of morality when she neglects the needs of her unborn child. However, when Whitner pleads guilty to child neglect there seems to be an attempt at salvaging her moral standards. Even though the South Carolina statute does not indicate that a viable fetus is considered to be a child, Whitner's role as a mother is to protect her unborn child from harm. She

neglected the development of a human life, and she should be held responsible for it.

Although, based on the language in the South Carolina statute 20-7-50, the court made an adequate decision to grant post-conviction relief to Whitner. As chief justice Finney notes, "it is apparent from the reading of the entire statute that the word child in 20-7-50 means a child in being not a fetus" (Whitner v. State 787). The state made an attempt to extrapolate from the context of both the South Carolina statute and the Children's Code that the term person or child stood for fetus. However, to interpret this from the words would be too ambiguous. The simple text does not provide any indication that a fetus is to be considered as part of the statute or code. According to the court, a child is a human being and not a fetus.

Justice Moore argued that the legislature is to blame for not passing proposed bills, "addressing the problem of drug use during pregnancy... the court should not invade what is clearly the sole province of the legislative branch" (Whitner vs. State 787). The system of the court is only to interpret the law and not write it. If a mother drinks alcohol before the fetus is termed viable then does that mean that she is not neglecting her unborn child? If the court was to recognize that a child or person is a viable fetus then no, a mother would not be neglecting her unborn child. This is suggesting that a woman can smoke and drink in the early trimesters of her pregnancy, but after she hits the stage of viability then, she is suppose to stop. What does that say about the law and how it is meant to help protect the people?

Adrian Rich provides a sensible resolution for the case when she suggests that women are institutionalized by motherhood. She acknowledges the mental and physical anguish women undergo, and she deems this unfair. For some women, this pressure can be dangerous. Cornelia Whitner is a prime example of a woman who was torn by the difficulty of having to choose between her addiction and the health of the unborn child. Rich suggests that Whitner is not to blame. She may have been wrong to subject her unborn child to crack cocaine, but her action was justified according to the South Carolina statute. In this case, the state is at fault for failing to enforce laws against pregnant women taking drugs. Whitner cannot be charged for something that is not illegal in the state of South Carolina.



S O U T H E R N
M E T H O D I S T
U N I V E R S I T Y

Department of Political Science

10 June 1999

**LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION FOR LENORE L. ESPINOSA
for the White House Intern Program**

I have known Espinosa for one year, primarily as a student in two of my upper division classes, Women and the Law and Judicial Process. Last fall (1998), I began serving as her undergraduate advisor, and have met with her on numerous occasions outside of class to discuss her academic and career goals. Consequently, I feel I know her fairly well. I have taught at SMU for two years, and would place her in the top 10% of students with regards to writing skills, but would place her in the top 3% with regards to leadership and integrity. Espinosa's strengths are her hard work and determination. Put simply, she is a person that you can give a job to and know it will get done.

Espinosa displayed a great deal of leadership potential and extraordinary initiative in the development of her major research paper for my Women and the Law class. This paper required students to conduct independent and original research for a topic of their choice relating to women and the law. In addition to traditional library searches, they had to interview at least one person directly involved with the particular legal policy they were interested in. Working with one other student, Espinosa chose the topic of domestic abuse. At the beginning of the project, I met with her and her research-partner to discuss their ideas, and I must confess, I was a bit worried. They had a long list of questions that they wanted to investigate, ranging from the process of applying for a restraining order in Dallas county, to the relationship between domestic abuse and the increase in gang violence by young women, and wanted to interview people in various agencies in which I had no contacts and would not be able to give them much guidance with. I suggested to them that they would need to limit their efforts on one or two of their questions. Their final paper was an extraordinarily pleasant surprise: a focused and well-developed exploration of the training of local police and the response to domestic abuse calls -- in other words, what happens when a woman calls the police? Furthermore, they came up with the idea of conducting a comparative study between Dallas and Highland Park (one of the wealthiest and racially-homogeneous communities in the area), a research strategy that is quite sophisticated for most undergraduates. They provided a very thought-provoking analysis of the implications of race, class, and gender for domestic abuse and how police react. They interviewed 2 police officers, as well as several people who worked in the court system and at shelters. Although Espinosa and her research-partner would check in with me periodically, they developed their thesis and conducted the research and interviews completely on their own. Their final paper was an impressive piece of independent work. It is my understanding that a local Hispanic women's organization has asked if they could publish parts of it in their journal.

I recommend Espinosa for this internship program without hesitation. She has the ability to work independently, not needing a great deal of supervision. At the same time, however, she has the communications skills that make her a great team worker.

Professor Barbara Palmer

Dedman College

PO Box 750117 Dallas TX 75275-0117

214-768-2524 Fax 214-768-3469



SOUTHERN
METHODIST
UNIVERSITY

Office of the Dean

June 24, 1999

White House Internship Program
Old Executive Office Building
Room 84
Washington, DC 20502

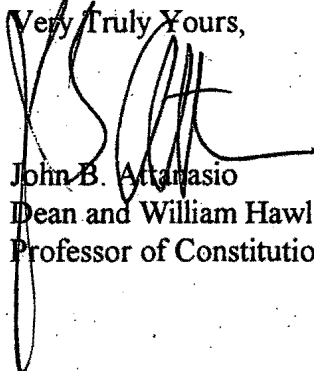
Dear Sir or Madam:

I am writing to recommend strongly Lenore Espinosa for the White House Internship Program. Ms. Espinosa has worked part time in the Dean's office of the Southern Methodist University School of Law for almost two years. She has worked with me for the last year. She has been a valuable asset to a very busy office. She is a very hard worker and is always willing to pitch in wherever she is needed. She has worked many overtime hours to complete projects. She is in charge of making all my travel arrangements, many of which are quite complex. She has kept my calendar and is skilled at rescheduling major events on short notice. She has interacted well with a wide variety of distinguished guests and officials from both inside and outside of the Law School.

Ms. Espinosa is very bright and an excellent student. She is a fast learner and a good communicator. She is very responsible, serious and wise beyond her years. She is flexible and cooperative. She will be an excellent addition to your Internship Program. I give her my highest recommendation.

If I can be of further assistance, please let me know.

Very Truly Yours,


John B. Atanasio
Dean and William Hawley Atwell
Professor of Constitutional Law

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. transcript	Re: Lenore Espinosa (1 page)	06/10/99	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Ruby Shamir (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 20365

FOLDER TITLE:

Admin/Intern

2012-0565-S
ry1227

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]