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Disability Conference

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Marsha Scott, Charlie Cole to Bob Nash; RE: Weekly Report - Non-selection (3 pages)	03/16/2000	b(6)
002. memo	Bob Nash to the President; RE: Non-selection (2 pages)	03/07/2000	b(6)
003. list	Famnnie Mae; RE: Presidential Appointments Non-selection [partial] (1 page)	00/00/0000	b(6)
004. list	Sallie Mae; RE: Potential Candidates Non-selection (0 page)	10/00/0000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
 Presidential Personnel
 Marsha Scott
 OA/Box Number: 20122

FOLDER TITLE:

Disability Conference

2007-0143-F
 db4534

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]

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

Date: June 7, 2000

___ ACCEPT

___ REGRET

___ PENDING

TO: Stephanie Streett
Assistant to the President
Director of Presidential Scheduling

FROM: Mary Beth Cahill
Assistant to the President
Director of Public Liaison

REQUEST: Deliver remarks for 10th Anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

PURPOSE: Demonstrate Administration's commitment to disability issues by participating in nationwide celebratory events.

BACKGROUND: On July 26, 2000, people throughout the country will celebrate the 10th Anniversary of the ADA, which was signed into law by President Bush on the South Lawn on July 26, 1990. A variety of activities are being planned by public as well as private groups for the weeks leading up to (and following) the July 26 anniversary.

For people with disabilities, the ADA is analogous to the Civil Rights Act of 1964. It provides the basic foundation of nondiscrimination against people with disabilities -- in the areas of employment, state and local governments, public accommodations, and telecommunications. The Supreme Court has issued several rulings on the ADA in recent months -- with mixed results for the rights of people with disabilities. The Court will hear a case this fall that could rule on the constitutionality of the ADA's application to states.

For more than a year, advocates have been organizing a nationwide, coordinated celebration of the ADA 10th Anniversary: The Spirit of ADA Torch Relay. The national host organization is the American Association of People with Disabilities (AAPD). The National Title Sponsor is Volkswagen of America, Inc. The National Sponsors are the Presidential Task Force on Employment of Adults with Disabilities, the President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities, Microsoft, Continental Airlines, the Shepherd Rehabilitation Center (GA), and AccessLife.com.

The Torch Relay includes: 1) a “Spirit of ADA” Pledge renewing commitment to the rights of people with disabilities; and, 2) a nationwide torch relay from June 11 to August 7, with local events held at 24 relay sites (beginning in Houston, then traversing the country from San Francisco to New York). Cabinet Members and other Administration officials are participating in relay sites across the country.

The “Spirit of ADA” Torch will arrive in Washington, D.C. on Tuesday, July 25. Disability advocates hope President Clinton and other Principals can receive the torch on the morning of July 26 to kick-off the day’s scheduled events. There will be a mid-day rally and march to Capitol Hill to meet with elected representatives, and an evening Gala Celebration at Union Station (President Clinton and former President Bush are the Honorary Co-chairs).

The Presidential Task Force on Employment of Adults with Disabilities has developed a series of deliverables that could be announced by Principals at the White House, as well as by Cabinet Secretaries at local relay sites. The deliverables are currently under White House review.

DATE AND TIME:	Wednesday, July 26, 2000 9:30 AM to 10:15 AM
BRIEFING TIME:	15-20 minutes
DURATION:	30-45 minutes
LOCATION:	White House South Lawn
PARTICIPANTS:	2,000 to 3,000 people -- disability community representatives from across the country, as well as other prominent civil rights, business, and community leaders.

A number of national disability organizations are hosting annual conferences and other meetings in Washington, DC, to coincide with the ADA’s anniversary and a variety of high-exposure activities. In 1990, President Bush hosted the largest-ever South Lawn signing ceremony, with an estimated 3,000-plus participants. Advocates seek a large-scale event to reflect the “democratic” nature of the ADA, similar to the original signing.

VICE PRESIDENT:	Participation is confirmed
FIRST LADY:	Will be invited

MRS. GORE: Will be invited

OUTLINE OF EVENTS: (Tentative):

- All four Principals are announced on stage;
- Spirit of ADA Torch is brought to stage (by disability community and other civil rights leaders);
- MEG receives torch, delivers remarks (possibly focusing on mental health) and introduces FLOTUS
- FLOTUS delivers remarks (possibly focusing on families and health) and introduces VPOTUS;
- VPOTUS delivers remarks (possibly focusing on Administration accomplishments and information technology) and introduces POTUS;
- POTUS delivers remarks (possibly a general message about the importance of the ADA as part of broader civil rights struggle; perhaps announce Digital Divide trip);
- POTUS concludes ceremony, hands off torch for exit (likely to children as the “next generation”);
- Principals depart.

REMARKS REQUIRED: Provided by speechwriting

PRESS/ MEDIA: Open Press

RECOMMENDED BY: Mary Beth Cahill
Jonathan Young, Associate Director for Disability Outreach

CONTACT: Jonathan Young, 6-7032

ORIGIN OF PROPOSAL: White House Office of Public Liaison, and disability community leaders throughout the country

“The ADA: Ten Years Later”

Remarks by Jonathan M. Young
Associate Director for Disability Outreach,
White House Office of Public Liaison

At the Pacific Rim Conference

Tuesday, March 7, 2000

Introduction

Let me tell you a story, a true story. A Vietnam veteran returned to the United States and called his mother. “Mom,” he said, “I’m state-side. I’d like to come home.” His mother was elated. “Come on home!” she exclaimed. “We’re looking forward to seeing you!” “Well, Mom,” her son added, “there’s something else. I’d like to bring a friend home with me.” “By all means,” his mother quickly replied, “bring him along.” The veteran hesitated, and then proceeded reluctantly, “But mom, there’s something else. My friend stepped on a landmine, and he lost one of his arms and one of his legs.” There was a long pause. Then a sigh. “Well, son,” his mother said, “maybe you should bring your friend home... some other time.” The next day the boy’s mother received another call. This time, however, it was the police. “We’re sorry, mam, but you’re son committed suicide last night.” An officer explained that her son had just returned from Vietnam. He had been badly injured in battle. In fact he had stepped on a landmine. And he had only one arm and one leg.

In this homecoming tragedy, an unwitting mother delivered the devastating message that people with disabilities didn’t belong in her home. Alienated, facing the supreme rejection of his own mother, and having lost his sense of belonging, this Vietnam soldier took his own life. I wish I could say that we no longer have to confront negative attitudes and destructive stereotypes. Regrettably, people with disabilities too often struggle to find their place in this

world. Only a small minority are driven to the point killing themselves, sometimes encouraged to do so by proponents of assisted suicide who think that people with disabilities have lives *not* worth living. More often, people embark upon a personal and social journey, punctuated by ups and downs. Our goal needs to be to help increase the ups and minimize the downs, or at least the depth of the downs.

Today I'd like to tell you a little bit about my own experience in becoming a person with a disability, establish a framework for understanding the disability rights movement, evaluate the success of the ADA, and offer some ideas about where we can go from here.

First, however, I'd like to thank Bob Stodden for giving me the opportunity to join all of you today. One of the greatest parts of my job is that I get to meet and work with so many cool people, both inside and outside the White House. It's a pleasure to get to know many of you. Congratulations on helping to make this country a better place.

I.

I broke my neck in a high school wrestling match when I was 17 years old. Once a powerful athlete who fantasized about an Olympic Gold Medal, suddenly I had no movement or feeling below my shoulders. Nevertheless, with boundless optimism, I remained convinced that I would walk again, even if it meant using artificial electrical stimulation. This socially-sanctioned, determined attitude to conquer an allegedly pitiable existence earned me public accolades as a man of great faith, courage, and human spirit. Friends, family, and the media praised me as I embarked on a seemingly miraculous recovery.

My doctor described me as uniquely created for my injury because my spinal column was twice the average size, causing my spinal cord to be compressed and bruised rather than severed, thereby preserving limited neurological function from head to toe. When I left the hospital after three and a half months under television scrutiny, I fulfilled my pledge to walk out of the hospital, albeit with canes and a foot brace, also with a wheelchair (for distances), which I carefully placed out of view. After about two years I left the chair behind for all but rare

occasions. In my competitive-minded wrestling worldview, I had won the most challenging match of my life. I had pinned the wheelchair to the mat and raised my hand victoriously against my defeated opponent: disability.

But I paid a price for this so-called victory. For years I tried to disassociate myself from my disability, and “pass” as a so-called “normal” person. I spent incredible amounts of time, money, and energy trying to improve my gait so I wouldn’t look disabled. It had little to do with function; it was mostly a matter of appearance. This internalization of stigma about disability prevented me from seeking comfort and community with other people with disabilities. I felt that my ability to walk made me somehow not disabled enough to identify as disabled. At the same time, my very real physical impairments and memories of physical prowess made me feel unwelcome or at least not fully a part of “normal” society.

Wandering betwixt and between, neither identifying with disability and people with disabilities, nor viewing myself as a legitimate stakeholder in the able-bodied world, I paid the psychic toll of alienation. I lacked a sense of belonging. In 1995, changes in medication and bowel and bladder management confronted me with the painfully intimate reality of the disability I had tried to expunge. This emerged amidst a growing level of graduate school stress. I soon found myself spiraling toward depression, and then struggled with the feeling that I might become trapped in my own despair.

Ironically, it was disability that saved me from my seeming inability to live with disability. In the summer of 1996 I took leave from the UNC History Department, and moved to Washington, D.C. There I joined the National Rehabilitation Hospital Research Center, under the mentorship of Dr. Gerben DeJong, to write a history of the ADA for the National Council on Disability. That research and writing process began at a time when my confidence desperately waned and I seriously doubted my prospects for future success.

That experience enabled me, finally, to find a sense of belonging. I am profoundly indebted to Gerben for helping to restore my confidence, and providing me with a once-in-a-

lifetime opportunity. By researching the history of the ADA and the disability rights movement, and especially by spending time with other people with disabilities, both in formal oral history interviews and casual encounters, I began to accept my disability as a meaningful and valuable part of who I am. And I began to escape the socially-constructed stigma of disability, which in turn freed me to see the commonality I shared with other people with disabilities. Only by actively identifying myself with a community of people with disabilities, I later realized, could I fully assert my rightful place in society at large. Because accepting disability gave me the confidence and the passion that comes when one works from the heart.

The defining moment in my cultivation of disability identity came a couple of years ago in March of 1998. I had been researching the Texas disability rights movement in Houston, searching through Lex Frieden's personal papers and interviewing Texas disability advocates. Shortly before travelling to Austin to meet with Bob Kafka, Lex told me that Bob was, like me, an "incomplete quad," as we're affectionately called in medical parlance. I had only known of Bob as a wheelchair-user, but Lex told me he walked with crutches. Fascinated by the opportunity to speak to someone "like me," I concluded my interview with Bob by asking him about his personal experience with disability identity. Jonathan, he said, "the objective is to get from point A to point B. If you're exhausting yourself in the process, what's the point in that?"

The night I got home from Texas I pulled my dusty wheelchair out of my parents' attic. I quickly found that, far from representing a sign of defeat, using the wheelchair liberated me. It liberated me to move about, fast and furious, without running out of breath and struggling to keep up, just about anywhere I wanted. And it liberated me from my embarrassment about disability. The wheelchair emboldens me with an in-your-face quality of attitudinal subversion: I've got nothing to be ashamed of and nothing to hide. It's right there in front of you. If you've got a problem, it's your problem. Deal with it.

Why the personal story when I'm here as a representative of the White House? Two main reasons. First, my foray into public office depended upon this journey, and it is this experience that motivates my work. Second, any disability policy issue that we work with is, in

one way or another, molded by attitudinal barriers. Until people individually and collectively dismiss destructive assumptions about disability, no matter the age of people with disabilities, there can be no meaningful and lasting social reform.

II.

I'm actually indebted to all of you in a very personal way for inviting me to speak with you today. You see, almost three years ago, I published a history of the ADA. I quickly made that my dissertation topic. But, being my overly-ambitious self, I figured I had to write another 250 pages. Other more sensible people just told me to turn the damn thing in. Well, I'm beginning to see the wisdom in that. I have a great advisor who has encouraged me to use my comparative framework for disability rights, which I'll describe momentarily, as the first chapter. I volunteered to write a final chapter: a comprehensive history of the 1990s. But then an amazing thing happened. About a month ago, as I was thinking about topics for several conference presentations, one conference coordinator asked me to talk about "The ADA: Ten Years Later." Aha, I thought: that's it, that's the final chapter. A reflective analysis of the ADA's impact and an assessment of the future of disability policy. So if you see my book out on the shelves in a couple of years, flip to the final chapter. It may sound familiar!

Let me return to my personal story for a moment and cast it in a different light. Because I think it illustrates some of the themes that I talk about in my first chapter, "The Genealogy of A Social Movement: Disability Rights in Comparative Perspective." The key point about my experience with disability is that it was a *process*. And that's what I mean by the genealogy of disability rights. I talk about five themes that, I suggest, apply not only to the history of the disability rights movement, but also the African American, Women's, and Gay and Lesbian Rights Movements. The point is not that they're identical, but then they're largely parallel.

The five themes are: stigmatization, self-determination, group identity, a social critique of oppression, and legal and political activism.

Stigmatization: People with disabilities, like African Americans, women, and gays and

lesbians, have endured assumptions that they were intrinsically inferior to other people. This centers largely around notions of biological inferiority. Sociologist Erving Goffman describes how a stigmatizing trait, such as a physical or mental disability, or dark skin, or homosexuality, often “spoils” a person’s “social identity.” “We intend to impute a wide range of imperfections on the basis of the original one,” writes Goffman. Hence an able-bodied person speaking to an individual with cerebral palsy may begin to speak real loud, unconsciously assuming that her difficulty with speech must mean she has difficulty hearing. More significantly, people infer social roles based on biological characteristics. The “anatomy decrees the life of a woman,” wrote one psychiatrist, who said that women would only find fulfillment in life if they recognized the determinism of their bodies and lived within its parameters. People with disabilities have faced similar assumptions that the inability to walk or see translates into an subordinate roles in society -- or worse yet, *no* social role. Like African Americans, women, gays, and lesbians, however, people with disabilities have assaulted stigmatization and repudiated assumptions of biological inferiority, contending that disability is a “normal” part of humanity, and that people with disabilities should have equal participation in society. There is, as I described in my own story, nothing to be ashamed of.

Self-determination: The rejection of stigmatization points a more general theme crucial to the development of social movements: assertiveness in controlling one’s own life. In 1969, for example, gay activist Franklin Kameny wrote that “homosexuals are [increasingly] insisting upon a role in which they are not seen as mere specimens to be examined and discussed, but as active, informed participants in the consideration of their condition and in the disposition of their fate.” People with disabilities have shared these sentiments and tried to throw off the burden of, as one woman described it, “a typical minority group stereotype of inferiority: if they know their place . . . they are really quite lovable, happy, childlike, loving creatures.” Disability have argued that they, like blacks, women, gays, and lesbians, should run their own organizations and determine their own fate. This is seen most clearly in the independent living movement, through which people with various types of disabilities sought to develop consumer-run organizations that facilitated living independently in community settings instead of residing in institutions or with one’s family.

Group Identity: For each of the movements I'm talking about here, a crucial step was developing a group identity. This identification derives in large part from the need to gain protection under the Constitution as a "suspect class." For movement participants, however, it primarily reflected a radical and powerful change in consciousness. It was not enough, for example, for women to be aware that they faced social stigma. As one historian has noted: "The question was when someone would declare that the obstacles faced by individual women added up to injustice done to womankind." Women did just that in the 1960s. "There is no personal escape, no personal salvation, no personal solution," argued one woman. "The first step, then, is to accept our plight as a common plight." For African Americans and women, this process was naturally facilitated by bonds formed in social contexts: whether in residential communities, churches, or domestic activities. For people with disabilities, however, this was much more difficult. A person who is blind and a person with mental retardation, for example, don't automatically share social circles. Rosemarie Garland Thompson has described disability as "a fiction both oppressive and useful." The interesting thing is that the experience of stigmatization and oppression has itself been the foundation for group identity. For people with disabilities, recognizing a common plight has had more to do with what they were denied than what they positively shared.

Social Critique of Oppression: The first three points I have discussed -- stigmatization, self-determination, and collective consciousness -- point to a transformation in thinking about disability that parallels the development of other civil rights movements. This concerns where people identify the "problem" to reside. Blacks, women, and gay persons have all faced assumptions that there was the "Negro problem," the "woman question," and the "homosexual disease." In each case, the individual was presumably at fault. And the responsibility for reform and life improvement depended upon an individual's ability to accommodate mainstream society. Activists of the sixties, however, undertook a major paradigm shift. The problem, they argued, was not the individual, but society. "There are only majority problems," wrote the author of *The Homosexual in America*. "There is no Negro problem except that created by whites . . . and no homosexual problem except that created by the heterosexual society." Many

women made the transition to feminism when they recognized that, in the words of one activist, “what was thought to be a personal problem has a social cause and a political solution.”

Disability activists underwent a similar transition. By rejecting biological determinism, people with disabilities began to look to the discriminatory structures and attitudes of society: the world had apparently been created for the mythical ideal of an average, able-bodied, white male. But this was not the only possible world. There could be ramps, lifts, and better signing, for instance. Rehabilitation, in other words, was not a burden that disabled persons should share alone: society needed to be “rehabilitated.”

Legal and Political Activism: The final theme of my genealogy is a tradition of legal and political activism, which I will mention only briefly. Disability advocates have asserted their right to access to jobs, education, places of public accommodation, transportation, and communications, in a manner very similar to blacks, women, and gay persons. They also pursued these goals through similar political strategies, including demonstrations, sit-ins, and litigation. Ultimately, disability activists pursued an overarching tactic: comprehensive federal civil rights legislation modeled substantially after the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Now, let me emphasize again: I use this genealogy as an analytical tool, not as a linear, chronological narrative. The most important point, as I argue in my dissertation, is that these themes are what the ADA is all about. The ADA recognizes a history of stigmatization and subordination of people with disabilities as the justification for its creation. It reflects the repudiation of bogus assumptions about people with disabilities’ appropriate social role in arguing for full participation in society and economic self-sufficiency. It defines people with disabilities as a class of people, based upon a history of oppression, that deserve protection under the law. It identifies the locus of the problem not simply as intrinsic to the individual, but as endemic to society, requiring social solutions. And the ADA is both the product of -- and ultimate symbol -- of the disability rights movement’s legal and political activism.

“Same Struggle, Different Difference”

The question now is: Has the ADA made any difference in the lives of people?

III.

I'd like to suggest that there are three main types of response to the ADA's passage: that the ADA has had **no impact**, a **positive impact**, or a **negative impact**. I, as you might suspect, strongly believe that the ADA has had and will continue to have a positive impact, but I'd like to give voice to the other sentiments as well... if only to refute them.

No Impact

The claim that the ADA has had no impact comes from at least two sources: the business sector and people with disabilities. It may sound surprising to ascribe an assessment of "no impact" to businesses, since they are the ones who largely focus on a negative impact. But consider this. A recent *Wall Street Journal* article coined a term "Handicapitalism." The point of the article was to identify a variety of ways in which businesses are being recognized as "the next consumer niche." "People with disabilities shouldn't be viewed as charity or regulatory burdens, but rather as profitable market targets," the author argues. He cites examples such as Norwest Mortgages, which has developed products targeted toward people with disabilities for home or automobile alterations, or Nokia, which is providing peripherals to plug a mobile phone into a hearing aid.

The amazing thing about the article, to me, is not these examples of positive investment, which is accurate, but rather this claim: "Indeed," the author contends, "handicapitalism... has **nothing** to do with regulatory change or the landmark Americans with Disabilities Act." That strikes me as simply preposterous, and reflects a narrow, self-fulfilling interpretation of the ADA. The extent to which businesses are fulfilling the ADA's objectives of promoting equality of opportunity, full participation, independent living, and economic self-sufficiency, that is a sign of the ADA's success rather than its irrelevance. To presume that the ADA's impact relates only to what it specifically mandates misses the broader function of legislation and regulations to change social and cultural practices. To view it another way: Consider that a number of

historians -- more lay than professional -- have argued that the Civil War was really quite unnecessary, a useless waste of human life and property, because slavery would have died out of its own accord. For reasons I don't have time to review here, that argument really doesn't hold up. To claim that the ADA is somehow similarly unnecessary because the White Knight of American business would have eventually sought to foster the full participation of people with disabilities of its own accord, is equally misguided.

Some disability advocates argue that the ADA has had no impact from a much different perspective: that there lives have not changed, through the efforts of business or anything else, in the last decade. Some will say they still encounter too many physical barriers, or destructive attitudes, which I'll comment on momentarily. Others use polling data to argue that the unemployment of people with disabilities has either stayed the same or actually worsened since 1990. Let me say a word about numbers. As an intellectual and cultural historian by training, I'm inherently suspicious of some of the unreflective commitment to numbers. Humanity, I submit, is more complicated. Particularly when it comes to disability.

The difficulty is that we can't easily assess the numbers...

Positive Impact

Well, then, to what extent has the ADA made a positive impact? Read my dissertation for the full story. Let me mention three ways.

Attitudes. At the outset I mentioned the crucial role of attitudinal change in my own life. I think there are powerful signs that our society is making great strides in this area.

McDonald's commercial

Charles Schwab commercial.

Banking ad.

These examples are, of course, anecdotal. But they point to broader change in society. It's important to remember that this change does not take place: it hasn't for any other social movement either. One of the most encouraging long-range signs to me is our children. One of

the greatest impacts of IDEA concerns its effect on people with disabilities. School kids who get to know kids with disabilities get it: they understand the contributions people with disabilities make and how they enrich their own lives. This has huge implications, because so often it's the direct experience with people with disabilities that leads to progressive policies. Marriott corporation, for example, has been a leading proponent of employing people with disabilities. That probably has a lot to do with Marriott's Chairman, son is hearing and visually impaired. "We have found that people with disabilities are highly motivated and dedicated, with a strong element of job retention and less employee turnover." In 15 years, one project manager, who lost an arm in a motorcycle accident, has received nine promotions and increased his salary six-fold. Integrating people with disabilities into society will have a cyclical effect: increased integration will lead to further participation.

Structural Accessibility. Of course, many things are still inaccessible. To me, the biggest indication of improvement in structural accessibility has less to do with the percentage of accessible public accommodations than the assumptions about it. Decades ago, people with disabilities generally assumed society was inaccessible to them, and worked to make exceptions. Now the assumption has shifted. People generally assume public accommodations are *supposed* to be accessible, and work to make that assumption a reality. That change in attitude, one shared by many in the general public as well as among people with disabilities, is an amazing achievement of the ADA.

Employment. Despite my earlier comment on numbers, we can see positive impact in employment. We are employing greater numbers of people with "severe" disabilities, even if the percentages remain dismal. There are also anecdotal examples. Kodak, for example, achieved some of its reputation for high-quality and rapid film development through the contributions of blind employees who were superior at navigating the darkness of the dark room.

Example of NIB customer service.

In the Clinton-Gore administration, an unprecedented number of appointees with

disabilities.

Negative Impact

Despite these elements, some still claim negative impact.

Expense.

They also talk about abuse. Unfortunately, this is true to a degree. One recent article described a woman who failed the bar exam and repeatedly argued for court-enforced accommodations. Whatever the merits of her supporters or detractors, this gives us something worthy to think about. The author of *The Excuse Factory* says the “ADA has the potential to force the rethinking -- and watering down -- of every imaginable standard of competence, whether of mind, body, or character.” Another writer claims: “the broader problem is that nobody is quite sure how to distinguish between people with genuine learning disabilities and those who are underachievers, lazy, not too bright, or just faking it to take advantage of the ADA.”

The ADA is about getting people into the mainstream. Unfortunately, some people use the ADA as a ticket to get out, or as something to exploit. This is not excusable, but in the context of rules and policies, it's more the rule than the exception. Companies that protest about such phenomenon, for example, are perhaps the best at it, albeit in different, and more socially-accepted, contexts. So let's not throw the proverbial baby out with the bath-water. Whether accurate or not, these are perceptions, and something we should all be mindful of.

IV

Under the leadership of President Clinton and Vice President Gore, we are now enjoying the longest Economic Expansion in American History. We've probably all heard this so much now that it loses its effect. But think about that, the longest economic expansion in more than 200 years.

- 20.8 million jobs created under the Clinton-Gore administration
- The lowest unemployment rate, 4%, in three decades
- The lowest inflation since the 1960s
- The fastest and longest real wage growth in over three decades

But there's a problem, a big problem. Not everyone is participating equally in this economic growth. Last summer, rather than merely revel in such economic prosperity, President Clinton decided to visit some of the most economically depressed areas across America: the Mississippi delta, Appalachia, Pine Ridge reservation, central L.A. to promote public-private partnerships to invest in these and similar areas.

President Clinton recognizes that to continue our current economic growth, we need to find new markets -- not just overseas, but here at home. This benefits both the individuals who become empowered and all Americans.

We face a similar situation in the context of disability. Despite everything I said earlier about progress, we face a glaring dilemma: some three-quarters of people identified as "severely" disabled are unemployed.

The current economy makes this all the more troubling, and also poses opportunities. Newsweek article about fast-food service. Companies are desperate for people; they're paying good wages and even benefits for part-time work.

Add this to the picture. A special report on Work in We Magazine last year, noted 30-year study conducted by DuPont. Finds that employees with disabilities are:

- 97% above average safety record
- 86% above average attendance
- 90% above-average job performance
- 76% harder workers

- 78% more dependable.

Now, I'm not arguing for a major campaign to employ people with disabilities in food service. But this does highlight some major dissonance. What's wrong? *Barriers*.

Let me illustrate. Some of you are probably familiar with the story of Andrew Goldstein, who pushed a woman to her death in a New York subway. Last summer there was an excellent write-up in the New York Times Magazine, titled: "Bedlam on the Streets." "Increasingly," the article began in large, bold type, "the mentally ill have nowhere to go. That's their problem -- and ours." I like that last part: it's a social problem, per my genealogy.

In recent decades there have been drastic cut-backs in services for people who have mental illnesses. This article notes that there are now more people with MI in jails -- 200,000 -- than there are in state hospitals -- 61,700. Across the 50 states, spending, adjusted for inflation and population, is one-third less than in the 1950s. Closing of institutions is not a bad idea -- conditions there have been horrible. But to put people on the streets with no other options, is hardly better.

A social worker visiting Andrew Goldstein shortly before the tragic subway incident, visited his apartment and described it as follows: "one-room unit, nonfunctioning bathroom, unsafe electrical wires hanging from ceiling, no electricity, foul smell of dead and decaying mice, lock to room broken. In general, conditions unsuitable for living." Let me say that again: conditions *unsuitable for living*. Is it any wonder Andrew lashed out? The social worker had indeed given Andrew an emergency phone number in case he experienced any difficulties. But elsewhere noted: Andrew had no phone.

You may also be familiar with a story of an elderly man who last year killed his son with Down's Syndrome and then took his own life, because he felt nobody could provide his son with what he needed to live. It may be easy to rush to judgment of this man. But as one advocate

noted: "The tragedy is that the system ... somewhere failed them."

Both of these examples point to system problems. So what are we doing about it?

At the Episcopal Church I attend in Washington, a theme for the Confirmation Class is: "Come Have Your Answers Questioned." That, in part, is what we're trying to do.

For decades, our social answer for participation in the American economy has been to give two basic options. And I'll exaggerate for effect:

1) On the one hand, we have fostered a spirit of "rugged individualism." It was up to each individual to pull herself "up by boot straps" and make it on her own.

2) On the other hand, for those who were unsuccessful, we have offered dependency: society would take care of you.

Now, I'm exaggerating: contrary to myth, from its earliest beginnings, America's society and economy have been aided in a multitude of ways by an activist government. But I think this does more or less describe the prevailing attitudes toward social intervention.

In March 1998, President Clinton created the Presidential Task Force on the Employment of Adults with Disabilities. Its purpose was to find ways to increase the employment rate among people with disabilities. It would do so in a coordinated fashion, by promoting collaboration among federal agencies that too often worked in isolation. Through the leadership of the Presidential Task Force, we are questioning the two-answered approach that has prevailed in our social policies.

What we are coming to understand, is that an old-fashioned approach of trying simply to get jobs for people with disabilities, and then urging them to find for themselves, just doesn't work. The coordinated approach of the Task Force is based on the recognition that if you don't have a place to live, or health care, or appropriate education and training, or the necessary assistive technology, or a way to get to work, then the availability of a job, on its own, is an illusory opportunity. We must, instead, work to provide people the tools they need to make

employment a reality.

The best example of this approach is found in the Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act, which President Clinton signed into law on December 17. Among other things, this legislation will enable people with disabilities to retain access to Medicare and Medicaid when they go to work. Previously, our policies determined that an individual on SSDI or SSI who went to work would lose not only their cash benefits, but also their health care. For millions of Americans, this meant choosing between health care and a job: an absurd choice and a counter-productive policy. As the President often points out: we're already paying for the Medicare and Medicaid; why not let an individual go to work, feel better about herself, reach her potential, and contribute to the economy. Our nation, as well as the individual, are better off. A demonstration project in the work incentives law will also enables people with degenerative conditions to buy into Medicaid before they become too disabled to work and in need of cash assistance. Why force people to leave work and spend themselves into poverty to gain access to health care?

What intrigues me most about the Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act is the way it helps to shift our disability policy in dramatic ways. One of the things that most struck me in my research about the ADA was the extent to which its supporters made sure that it was described mainly in terms of "civil rights," and not at all in terms of "entitlements." The reason was that if the ADA was viewed as an "entitlements" bill, it would not have had much chance for success. This strategic move aided the passage of the ADA, but it contributed to a perceived dichotomy between the ADA and a history of disability policy based on public benefits programs.

My concern, from a historical vantage point, has been that the strategy for passing the ADA could enable -- or lead -- people to view the civil rights objectives of the ADA as mutually exclusive of any public benefits programs, such as health care. The Work Incentives Improvement Act, however, helps integrate the aims of policies created at different historical moments. Instead of viewing public health care as serving a different purpose (i.e. living

dependently on government assistance) than the employment nondiscrimination objectives of the ADA (i.e. full participation in society), the Work Incentives Improvement Act points the way to how we can more effectively meet the purpose of the ADA by bridging -- or transcending -- entitlements, on the one hand, and civil rights, on the other.

This point was illustrated most clearly to me at one of the House hearings on WIIA last spring. DC Mayor Anthony Williams was testifying. He said at one point (paraphrase): "I am through-and-through a product of the civil rights movement, but I wouldn't be here today were it not for the various supports I received along the way." I have been comparing the disability rights movement to other rights movements in my dissertation research, trying to identify points of similarity and difference. Here, Mayor Williams underscored how the disability rights movement parallels the African American civil rights movement. In the context of race, our national policy has not simply established civil rights goals without providing any tools to achieve them, as Mayor Williams indicated. Similarly, TWWIIA will help provide tools that can achieve the ADA's goals of access to employment.

Washington Post columnist William Raspberry offered a more recent example. He noted how many conservatives are latching on to Martin Luther King Jr.'s famous statement that he dreamed of a day when individual would be judged not by the color of one's skin but by the content of one's character. They use this claim to justify opposition to public programs or benefits designed to help people of color. It's that same paradigm I described earlier: let people fend for themselves. In his op-ed column, Raspberry goes on to say that such use of MLK Jr's vision inappropriately misses the broader content of his message, where he argued that we must work as a society to help provide people with the tools they need to succeed

The key point about TWWIIA, is that it radically shifts policy by viewing public health care -- Medicare and Medicaid -- as **tools** rather than **barriers** to becoming employed, more self-sufficient, and more integrated into the fabric of our national life. The bill is not a panacea, as no single piece of legislation is. But it lays a foundation for enabling thousands of people with disabilities to reach their potential and pursue their dreams.

Building on that foundation is key to making the ADA succeed in the twenty-first century. The Clinton-Gore administration is already doing it. We're not just doing this in the context of disability. Last week, for example, President announced initiative about transportation and food stamps.

Trying to build in this year's budget:

- Long Term Care Tax Credit
- Work Related Expenses Tax Credit
- Disability Office
- Indefinite extension for premium-free Medicare
- Largest increase in Special Education funding, 127% over six-year period
- Assistive technology investments

V

What can you do?

We need your help to reinforce this idea of public-private partnerships. Can't ask to lobby, but I ask for your support.

Public discourse. Campaign lesson of being defined: don't let people who don't understand or don't want to understand define the nature and future of disability policy.

Education. Fewer than 12 years education, 17.8% employed, tripling to 53.4% with 16 years or more education.

Voting. UsAir magazine, article by chairman, noting in 1998, only 11% of first-time voters aged 18-19 showed up at polls. People with disabilities perceive more barriers than there are, but still need to work to make voting places accessible.

Coalition building.

“Get It” T-Shirt

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Marsha Scott, Charlie Cole to Bob Nash; RE: Weekly Report - Non-selection (3 pages)	03/16/2000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Presidential Personnel
Marsha Scott
OA/Box Number: 20122

FOLDER TITLE:

Disability Conference

2007-0143-F
db4534

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]
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- 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).

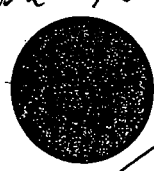
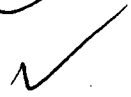
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 7, 2000

Marsh,
Turned it ~~at~~
in Tokyo.

Good


MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BOB J. NASH, Assistant to the President and
Director of Presidential Personnel

**RE: MEMBERS
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FEDERAL HOME LOAN MORTGAGE CORPORATION
(FREDDIE MAC)
(PA)**

I. BACKGROUND

The Federal Home Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) is a stockholder-owned corporation chartered by Congress in 1970 which supports home ownership and rental housing through the creation and development of a secondary market for residential mortgages. This includes activities related to mortgages for low and moderate-income families. Freddie Mac accomplishes its goals by providing a continuous flow of funds to mortgage lenders, in the range of over \$100 billion annually.

II. DISCUSSION

The Board of Directors is comprised of eighteen members. Of these, thirteen are elected annually by the voting common stockholders and five are appointed annually by the President. The terms of the five Presidentially appointed members will expire on May 4, 2000, the date of the annual meeting of the stockholders. Four of these positions are reserved for individuals representing the following: mortgage lending, real estate, homebuilding, and low/moderate income housing industry. The remaining position is held by a public member. Previously, you have agreed to reappoint Neil Hartigan (mortgage lending) and Rahm Emanuel (low/moderate income housing). This memorandum addresses appointments to the real estate, homebuilding and public member slots.

III. RECOMMENDATION

I recommend that you approve the appointment of the following individuals:

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. memo	Bob Nash to the President; RE: Non-selection (2 pages)	03/07/2000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Presidential Personnel
Marsha Scott
OA/Box Number: 20122

FOLDER TITLE:

Disability Conference

2007-0143-F
db4534

RESTRICTION CODES

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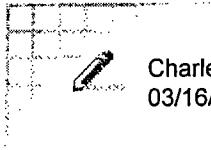
C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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Charles H. Cole
03/16/2000 10:53:24 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Aaron DeCamp/WHO/EOP@EOP
cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
Subject: appointment memo -- Hartigan

Please proceed with the appointment of Neil F. Hartigan, of Illinois, as a member of the Board of Directors of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), vice Neil Hartigan.

Hartigan will continue to fill the mortgage lending slot. Hartigan's current term on the Board expires on the date of the Freddie Mac annual meeting, May 4, 2000. This reappointment is for the one year beginning May 4 and extending until the date of the annual meeting in 2001. Note, this is the same as the recent reappointment which we have undertaken with Rahm Emanuel.

No press for now. We will handle all press when we get appointments of three new members done.

Message Copied To:

Vicki Johnson/WHO/EOP@EOP
Mark L. Bode/WHO/EOP@EOP
Maria L. Haley/WHO/EOP@EOP
Bob J. Nash/WHO/EOP@EOP
Lauren A. Skryzowski/WHO/EOP@EOP
Marsha Scott/WHO/EOP@EOP

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. list	Famnnie Mae; RE: Presidential Appointments Non-selection [partial] (1 page)	00/00/0000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Presidential Personnel
Marsha Scott
OA/Box Number: 20122

FOLDER TITLE:

Disability Conference

2007-0143-F
db4534

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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FANNIE MAE

5 Presidential Appointments

Term of service is one year, **expiring at the May 18, 2000 annual meeting**

Must be a new appointment or reappointment annually (no holdovers)

Required categories of membership are 1) homebuilding industry, 2) low/moderate income housing, 3) mortgage lending, 4) real estate and 5) public member

Total Compensation -- Approximately \$120,000

\$23,000 annual retainer + \$1,000 per meeting (6 + meetings per year)

Restricted Stock -- value varies; +/- \$20,000 (one time grant)

Stock Options -- value varies; +/- \$65,000 (annual grants)

<u>Current Members</u>	<u>Div.</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Date Appointed</u>
Eli Segal	C	Mortgage Lending	7/97
Jack Quinn	C	Public Member	9/98
Gary Mauro	C	Real estate	5/99
Maynard Jackson	AA	Low/Moderate (in vetting)	
Vacant		Homebuilding	

<u>Potential Members</u>	<u>Div.</u>	<u>Qualified Category</u>
---------------------------------	--------------------	----------------------------------

(b)(6)

[003]

(b)(6)

SALLIE MAE

Board of Directors

7 Board Members, PA, POP; No category requirements

Total Compensation – Approximately \$22,500 per year

Base Salary \$15,000 (\$25,000 for Chair)

Meetings -- \$1,500 per Board (4 per yr.); \$1,500 per committee mtg. (1-2 per yr.)

No Stock Options

<u>Name</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Apptd.</u>	<u>Div.</u>	<u>Comments</u>
1. Mitchell Berger	D	FL	3/94	C	Also appt. Chair on 7/98. Attorney
2. Kris Durmer	D	NH	3/94	C	Environmental attorney
3. Regina Montoya	D	TX	3/94	H	Former White House
4. Irene Natividad	D	VA	3/94	AP	DC Public Affairs Co.
5. Ronald Thayer	D	MI	3/94	C	Was Ex. Sec for Blanchard
6. James Moore	D	NJ	3/94	C	Retired as Sr. VP of financial services company
7. Marcelle Leahy	D	VT	5/99	C	Nurse, and on nursing boards

***Recommend Replacement**

salliemae.list1; 2/23

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Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. list	Sallie Mae; RE: Potential Candidates Non-selection (0 page)	10/00/0000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Presidential Personnel
Marsha Scott
OA/Box Number: 20122

FOLDER TITLE:

Disability Conference

2007-0143-F
db4534

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March 16, 2000

Ms. Jewell Jackson McCabe
President, McCabe Associates
211 East 70th Street
New York, NY 10021

Dear Ms. McCabe:

I have been asked by the President to advise you that a new member is being appointed to succeed you on the United States Holocaust Memorial Council.

Please let me also take this opportunity to express to you the President's deepest appreciation for your support of the Council, and to the Holocaust Museum as well. Dedication to public service is a hallmark of our nation's greatness, and you are to be commended for setting a fine example in this regard.

On behalf of President Clinton, thank you for your commitment to this nation and please accept our best wishes for the future.

Sincerely,

Bob J. Nash
Assistant to the President and
Director of Presidential Personnel

BJN:chc

cc: Miles Lerman
Marsha Scott

Kennedy Center Board of Trustees**12 Current Members Whose Terms End 9/1/00**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Apptd.</u>	<u>Comments</u>
1. Marjorie Fisher	R	MI	10/90	Bush appointee
2. Lionel Hampton	R	NY	3/91	Bush appointee
3. Phyllis Jackson	D	GA	6/95	Clinton appointee
4. William McSweeney	D	DC	7/95	Clinton appointee
5. Frank Pearl	U	DC	1/95	Clinton appointee
6. Ronald Perelman	D	NY	1/95	Clinton appointee
7. Jean Kennedy Smith	D	NY	6/95	Clinton appointee; JKF sister
8. Jay Stein	D	FL	1/95	Clinton appointee
9. Jerome Weintraub	D	CA	3/91	Bush appointee
10. Thomas Wheeler	D	DC	1/95	Clinton appointee
11. James Kimsey Silverman's unexpired term	D	VA	2/00	Appointed 2/10 to fill Joy Reappoint
12. Ron Burkle unexpired term.	R	CA	**	In vetting to fill James McClure's Reappoint

Jfktrust00.list 1
2/15

- Arthur Q Davis - LA
- Phil French -
- Dorothy
- Wayne Cranford

To: Lisa Brown, Counsel to the Vice President
From: Rhonda L. Basha
Re: SUMMARY OF CONFERENCE CALL SUGGESTIONS RE: ADA CONFERENCE

The purpose of this memo is to summarize the suggestions and issues raised during the focus group conference calls which took place on March 14, 2000, regarding the ADA conference being planned for July. Consistent with the recommendations made at the meeting held in your office on March 1, 2000, the focus group agreed that there should be a conference, and that the target group should be businesses. It was suggested that the conference highlight best practices of employers, particularly those in the I.T. industry that have utilized innovative strategies for employing persons with disabilities. Employers identified as potential best practice presenters included Marriott, Hilton, and Microsoft, as well as those currently working with the President's Committee on Employment of Persons with Disabilities. The conferees also indicated that entrepreneurs with disabilities should also be featured.

The focus group participants also generally agreed that the conference should last about five hours and that the format should include breakout sessions headed by Task Force members, and a plenary session followed by a reception at the White House. Suggested sites for the conference included Galludet University and the Chamber of Commerce, with the later being contingent on their buying in generally.¹ The conferees further agreed that the conference should include a display of assistive technology.

In addition to targeting employers, it was also felt that the conference should be utilized as an opportunity for a public relations "myth busting" campaign to reach the general public and the media. Ted Koppel, Oprah Winfrey², and Larry King, were suggested as possible venues for obtaining media buy-in.

It was further proposed that consideration be given to focusing on the ADA as a civil rights, versus an entitlement statute, with employment viewed as the means for bridging the gap between the two. Other suggestions along the same lines included repackaging the civil rights message with a more "main stream" diversity spin.

Several of the participants emphasized the need to take a pragmatic approach given the current climate of growing anti-ADA sentiment. To this end, it was suggested that the conference highlight progress/accomplishments in substantive areas covered under the ADA, while at the same time emphasizing that much remains to be done, and that the inclusion of individuals with disabilities as meaningful members of the workforce is not only not difficult; it is good business. One possible product suggested was an "ADA 10th Anniversary-10 Lessons Learned" publication.

The need to have something measurable come out of the conference was a repeated theme. It was suggested that rather than simply preaching to the choir that businesses, including small

¹Tom Donaghue was suggested as a contact at the Chamber.

²Secretary of Labor Alexis M. Herman has an ongoing relationship with Oprah Winfrey.

businesses, currently "sitting on the fence" be asked for a hiring commitment prior to the conference, consistent with the model used in the Welfare to Work initiative. Other recommendations in this vein included outreach to business foundations, to small business lobbyists and association, to the Chamber, and to the Business Roundtable.

While no one clear idea on a banner message was evidenced, integration, inclusion, and independence emerged as recurring themes. I would suggest that we add "innovation" to this list which encompasses not only advancements in technology, but creative employment strategies. Perhaps, the conference could be entitled something along the lines of *The 10th Anniversary of the ADA-A Celebration of Integration, Inclusion, Independence, and Innovation*.

We are looking forward to hearing from you on next steps. I can be reached by phone at 202-693-6112.

ADA Relay Sponsorship Calls
March 15, 2000

KICKOFF

Sunday, June 11--Houston, TX*

Doug Drey--Mayor's Committee on People With Disabilities

Event Information:

Will include a gathering at the Multi Service Center (where the February mini-relay ended)
Wants his events to coordinate with AAASP (American Association of Adaptive Sports Programs), now wants to shift date to June 9 to coincide with the AAASP competition. Wants to announce torch takeoff on Friday 6/9, then have a more intense kickoff on Saturday 6/10. Also wants to incorporate George Strait concert on Sunday.

Aiming for 1pm on Friday.

Saturday--noon or 1 start--then a barbecue. . .

AAASP is getting youth from Atlanta, along with local VIPs (mayor, etc.), together to compete in various sports events (basketball, indoor soccer & track and field) -- trying to get schools to incorporate these programs.

S

Wants to get Commissioner of the EEOC in to town (esp. For the Saturday event--which is to be more disability related--whereas the Friday event is to be more able-body Awareness focused.

Also trying to get Trans. Sec'y Slater there because the bus system will be 100% disability Compliant by December (the rest of the system at 90%).

Wants at least 1000 Know Your Rights packets.

Tuesday, June 13,--Austin, TX*

Ron Lucey

Austin Mayor's Committee

Austin was recognized last year by Rodney Slater for innovative transportation programs.

As for Technology, Austin is "Silicon Hill Country")

Trying to keep things bipartisan (but not so easy)

Partnerships with Vocational Rehabilitation Agencies

Event Information:

State Capitol is booked for the 13th. Speaker's Rally. Object is to connect with the civil rights struggle of the 1960's, so they're including the African-American leaders in the community.

Dolores Gonzales (512-499-3256)--ADA coordinator, is heading up speaker list. She was the rep that came to Washington to receive visionary award last year from the Department of Transportation from Secretary Rodney Slater.

Ed Blazan

Virginia Roberts

Unfortunately, Mayor Kirk Watson will be out at a national conference of mayors . . .
Mayor Pro-Tem [] will read the city's ADA proclamation

Route is 6.2 miles, begins downtown, passes through UT, ends at complex where [] are located.
Wants to start torch moving by lunchtime.

No firm time yet for speakers, but kickoff may be 9:30 or even by 9:00am

Pace expected to avg. 3mph.

Capital Metro will run a shuttle to help folks get to the Capital.

Need @ 1000 "Know Your Rights" flyers for beginning and end of rally

No firm commitments yet--big committee meeting on Monday.

Speaking Opportunities for Task Force Members:

June 17--San Francisco, CA*

Torch Relay and Associated Events **Theme:** Birth of Independent Living Movement (HHS Sec'y Shalala?; HUD Sec'y Cuomo?)

Event Information: Day begins with ceremony with Mayor Brown of S.F. and a media tour of new baseball stadium (with disability advisory committee that helped in design) showing they exceed ADA compliance; torch appears at pregame; Mayor hands off torch and is boated across the bay by disabled sailors; Mayor Brown of Oakland receives torch and conveys to Jack London Square, where 100 organizations are coordinating a family festival lasting into the afternoon.

Minimum 5,000 "Know Your Rights" Brochures

Speaking Opportunities for Task Force Members:

June 19--Los Angeles, CA*

Theme: Disability in the Media/Historical Portrayal

Event Information:

L.A. planning fund-raising concert at House of Blues in advance of torch visit;
requesting celebrity involvement in Relay (possibly Relay through Hollywood's Walk of Fame)

Speaking Opportunities for Task Force Members:

Task Force Representative: FCC Chairman Kennard

Wednesday, June 21--Phoenix, AZ

Donna Redford

Denise Thompson

Event Information: Plans:

Speaking Opportunities for Secretary:

1. Breakfast Meeting

(NB: Phoenix in June is HOT)

2. Evening*: *Pregame Ceremony at BankOne Ballpark--AZ Diamondbacks Baseball Game*

(no more than 15 minutes) (40,000 to 50,000 Attendance + TV Coverage?)

"Community Corner" at the game where a non-profit can come in and do their thing

FOCUS/THEME: Governor's Committee on Developmental Disabilities has been working on

Entrepreneurship Opportunities–Possible Tie-In w/ SBA Administrator Alvarez; EEOC; HUD (re. pushing for acceptance of Architectural Compliance on Local Levels); Transportation Tax initiative just passed 3/14 via grassroots effort(defeated 3 times prior)

Know Your Rights Brochures–maybe 40,000?

Speaking Opportunities for Task Force Members:

Saturday, June 24–Salt Lake City, UT

Event Information:

Speaking Opportunities for Task Force Members:

Tuesday, June 27–Denver, CO*

Torch Relay and Associated Events **Theme:** Transportation

(Task Force Representative: Transportation Sec'y Rodney Slater)

Event Information:

Speaking Opportunities for Task Force Members:

Relay Caravan plans off-day visit to Pike's Peak for crew sightseeing and photo opportunity with torch at the summit

Friday, June 30–Topeka, KS

Vicki Nelson

Susan Briggs

Speaking Opportunities for Task Force Members

Torch Relay and Associated Events **Theme:** Agriculture?

Also Home of Brown v. Board of Education Decision

Transportation

(Bob Dole & Accessible Bussing in Topeka)

Becka Vaughn, local DRACH (Disability Rights Action Coalition for Housing) coordinator has already made a request to HUD offices (Sec'y Cuomo)

Accessibility in Housing

(Task Force Representative: Ag. Sec'y;?)

Event Information:

Working on the Local Hockey Team–Scarecrows.

Setting up a Dinner after the torch run

Speakers in the morning at the Statehouse

10 am - ish. . .

Governors Office and Mayors Office already involved

Know Your Rights packets: maybe 10,000

Tuesday, July 4–St. Louis, MO

Event Information:

St. Louis Fair (4th of July – huge event)

Possible Cardinals Baseball Game

Speaking Opportunities for Task Force Members:

Friday, July 7—Madison, WI

Theme: Recreation (potentially) both participation and spectatorship—

Event Information:

Disabled Sports USA & Kawasaki, Inc. work together of a school administrated program—their Accessible Waterskiing Workshop runs June 6-8, the torch route will pass by.

Madison has the World's Most Accessible Sports Facility (toured by advisors for the Sydney Olympic Games).

The U of W has the World's Largest Outing Program (HOOFERS) (self-funded within the student union) with a significant accessibility component.(eg. :free-ski day for pwd's, etc.) And they will participate.

ArtFair on the Square (Capital Square) is that weekend (possible connection with Renovation of the civic center; fully accessible children's museum, other projects recently funded by a local philanthropist).

The Torch Route (proposed) begins at the Capital, moves to new Frank Lloyd Wright Civic Center and then through town using Bike Paths (Madison has an extremely comprehensive Bike Path system, best in US along with Davis, CA)

Speaking Opportunities for Task Force Members:

Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt

(A US Geological Survey Office is in Madison. There is also a Bald Eagle Sanctuary USGS and Interior, have always been very strong and leading edge on hiring pwd's)

Probably NOT Donna Shallala [even though she used to be chancellor of UW] because of the recent politicization of the Organ Donation Program—she's currently pretty unpopular there.

ALSO-potentially Dept. of Agriculture (Wisconsin is highly Agricultural, but timing might not be great)

Their Torch Relay Committee will meet on the 27th and have more info after that.

Know Your Rights Brochures?—10,000 easily—up to 100,000 possible . . .

Sunday, July 9—Chicago, IL

per Karen Tamley 312/226-5900

Theme: ADA and the Everyday

Wanting to bring to attention diversity of the city and its many different communities.

Event Information:

(2 committees in play

Steering Committee-next. Mtg. Is Monday—if we can call Karen on Tues. or Wed. to find out more.

Celebration Committee)

Opening Ceremony—maybe in Londale (African American Neighborhood in the “near west side” with an accessible playground)

Ballgame—Cubs vs. White Sox: In discussion with Wrigley field for Cubs/Sox game (12:30 starting time)

May use wheelchair accessible taxis to shuttle torch.

Closing Event in Lincoln Park

Taste of Chicago is that weekend in Grant Park (they plan to steer well clear. . .)

Speaking Opportunities for Task Force Members:

HUD Secretary Cuomo (Karen is a housing person who has been to DC & met the Sec’y)
Transportation? -- (N.B. Recently filed suit against Transit Authority for lax accessibility compliance. . .)

Tuesday, July 11—Memphis, TN

“Not a very positive civil rights area.”

Gary Vanasek—local DOJ contact

Speaking Opportunities for Task Force Members: They would like to have Janet Reno come out to emphasize that Disability Rights are of significant importance.

No events yet scheduled—not getting a receptive response from anyone in State or Local Govt.

Thursday, July 13—Jackson, MS

Event Information:

Speaking Opportunities for Task Force Members:

Saturday, July 15—Montgomery, AL

Event Information:

Two blocks of Dexter Avenue will be shut down for a street celebration featuring food, music and crafts

Speaking Opportunities for Task Force Members:

Civil Rights, natch.

Monday, July 17—Tallahassee, FL

Event Information:

Civic Center gathering with Bands including Van Gogh (musical duo) at close of Relay

Speaking Opportunities for Task Force Members:

Wednesday, July 19—Warm Springs, GA

Event Information:

Speaking Opportunities for Task Force Members:

Thursday & Friday, July 20 & 21—Atlanta, GA*

Event Information:

Midday Celebration in Centennial Olympic Park with speakers and performances

Speaking Opportunities for Task Force Members:

Saturday, July 22—Columbia, SC

Event Information:

Picnic/rally in public park as part of the relay day.

Speaking Opportunities for Task Force Members:

Sunday and Monday, July 25 & 26—Arlington, VA & Washington, DC*

Theme: Political Empowerment/Civic Involvement

Event Information:

Relay from Arlington, VA local resource center going past the National Cemetery and ending at FDR Memorial

DC hoping to set up White House reception

March and rally at the steps of the U.S. Capitol; NCIL national conference

Night of 26th: AAPD/DREDF/NCIL Black-Tie Gala—Union Station

Speaking Opportunities for Task Force Members:

Labor Secretary Herman and Director Becky Ogle in the Rose Garden with the President and VP

Thursday, July 28—Philadelphia, PE*

Event Information:

Torch Relay will be joined by, and leads, “Rolling Justice” marchers coming to the Republican Convention from across PA;

Relay to Liberty Bell;

picnic/rally in public park (Possible)

Speaking Opportunities for Task Force Members:

Sunday, July 31—Auburn Hills/Detroit, MI*

Theme: Highlight Advances made in Private Transportation?/Strength of Disability Marketplace to Affect Change

Event Information:

Speaking Opportunities for Task Force Members:

Commerce Secretary William F. Daley

Wednesday, August 3—Boston, MA*

Event Information:

Speaking Opportunities for Task Force Members:

Sunday, August 7—NYC, NY*

Event Information:

Ceremony at the UN for policy makers; rally/concert at nearby public park for local residents
Speaking Opportunities for Task Force Members:

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Del Moon

adarelay@atl.mediaone.net

Relay Operations--also marketing

Coordinating the 24 cities

Each city to have a local Scene

(Montgomery, obviously

Denver has various transportation issues

Bay Area is the birthplace of the independent living movement)

Deeply involved with providing technical asst., making sure that each city's events are truly being developed as a community event--making sure that logistics are being handled

12K born of the idea that there should be serious activity re: 10th Anniversary of the ADA
(est, over 500 events nationwide)

Torch Relay was one idea to integrate all these celebrations with a major awareness-building project.

AAPD designated as best agent for putting together/coordinating the Torch Relay

Still in Development in Salt Lake (June 24)[almost in stand-by] and in Boston (Aug. 3)

[Paul Timmons, Jr.]

404-248-9857

email: presslord@aol.com

Lead Contact to finding out what each city is doing (esp. W/ regard to website. . .)

SPEAKER's BUREAU--to raise awareness of the torch coming into town

6 wks. Prior to torch arrival (in 11 cities [decided by VW--VW sponsors and funds the whole event]), get speakers to come in and speak to civic organizations (eg. Chambers of Commerce, Atlanta's 100 Black Men, etc.)

1. Identify who is available to speak.
2. Identify what groups want speakers.
3. Bring them together.

Object: to Identify a theme or tie-in, for example:

Houston/

Austin/

LA--Disability in the Media/Historical Portrayal (FCC Chairman Kennard)

San Francisco--Birth of the Independent Living Movement (HHS Sec'y Shalala?; HUD Sec'y Cuomo?)

Denver--Public Transportation (Transpo. Sec'y Slater)

Atlanta--Civil Rights

DC–Political Empowerment/Civic Involvement]

Philly–Rural Transportation?;

Detroit–Highlight Advances made in Private Transportation?/Strength of Disability Marketplace to Affect Change (Commerce?

Boston–undecided;

NYC–International flavor (UN?, State);