



KATHYKEMP@aol.com
03/16/97 08:26:00 PM

3-25-97
TO DORSKIND FOR
REPLY?

yes

no

Record Type: Record

To: Andrew Friendly

cc:

Subject: injury and photos

JIM DORSKIND:

Please coordinate
the reply.

dear andrew,

have you had a chance to look for a photo of the president and me or just me
at the ball? my friend's camera wasn't working.

also, i've tracked the photo of the president with my friends and me, taken
at tri-c in october. they are either at the dnc in columbus, ohio or with a
campaign photographer in new jersey. i have been told that the photographer
may send one photo but wants \$20 each for copies--that's ridiculous! my 3
friends and i want at least one copy each--we can't afford the price. is
there anything that you can do?

please give this letter to the president.

thanx!

kathy

3/16/97

TO: PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON

FROM: KATHY KEMP, PRES., ASSIMILATE, INC. CLEVELAND, OHIO
216-961-3060; SAME--CALL FIRST; E-MAIL--KATHYKEMP@AOL.COM

RE:

Dear Bill,

Hi! I guess my quotation, "It only takes 30 seconds to become
disabled!" has a whole new meaning for you! (I'm probably the
only person in the United States who is "gutsy" enough to say
that to the President!)

When I suggested the you and other officials try being "disabled"
for a day or a week, I didn't want you to take me LITERALLY!
However, you're knee injury will be a learning experience--it's
hard to be disabled!!! The White House is only partially
accessible; when I took the tour, I had to use the elevator near
the kitchen (it was interesting, however).

Fortunately, you'll be disabled for only a short time and you'll

Handwritten: 3-25-97
8000

Handwritten on yellow sticky note:
Canon
✓

be surrounded by your staff when you need assistance. I do NOT have that option. Since the State only gives me \$7.00 per hour to pay people, it's almost impossible to find reliable personal assistants.

Perhaps you will put a greater emphasis on personal assistance services, now. If the members of Congress were in a similar situation, these services may be easier to pass into law.

I hope you'll feel better ASAP!

With Friendship,

Kathy Kemp, Presidential Delegate
to the White House Conference
on Small Business
Assimilate, Incorporated
3665 W. 48
Cleveland, Ohio 44102
(216)961-3060; FAX--Same--call first
E-Mail--KATHYKEMP@AOL.COM

3-25-97

TO DORSKIND FOR
REPLY?

YES

NO

Georgetown University
Jesuit Community
Washington, D.C.
3/13/97

JIM DORSKIND:

Please coordinate
the reply.

President William J. Clinton
The White House

Dear Bill:

The enclosed statement of partial-birth abortion by a group of medical doctors is the most accurate I have found. They say it is never medically indicated. They say that children with the same conditions as those of the five women you showcased when you vetoed the partial-birth abortion act, are regularly treated by physicians across the country. Even when their children suffer these and other serious conditions, never is the partial-birth abortion medically indicated. Moreover they say that partial-birth abortion can be dangerous and potentially life-threatening to women.

I send you this statement hoping you will reconsider your veto and reverse is when the opportunity offers itself.

With renewed thanks for your world wide peacemaking, I
am,

Your old friend,
Richard T. McSorley
Richard T. McSorley, S.J.

Physicians Ad Hoc Coalition For Truth Speak of Partial Birth Abortion

The Physicians Ad Hoc Coalition for Truth (PHACT) was formed because we, as physicians, can no longer stand by while abortion advocates, the President of the United States, and newspapers and television shows continue to repeat false medical claims to members of Congress and to the public about partial-birth abortion.

A partial-birth abortion is the killing of an infant who has already been almost completely delivered vaginally outside of his or her mother's body.

Congress, the public—but most importantly women—need to know that partial-birth abortion is never medically indicated to protect a mother's health or her future fertility. On the contrary, this procedure—which has never been evaluated in mainstream, peer reviewed literature—can pose a significant threat to both her immediate health and future fertility.

MEDICALLY INDICATED?

When he vetoed the Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act, President Clinton showcased the stories of five women who made the decision to have partial-birth abortions because, he said,



"their own lives, their health, and in some cases, their capacity to have children in the future were in danger" due to the conditions their unborn children suffered. The conditions cited included excessive cerebrospinal fluid in the head (hydrocephalus), inability to swallow leading to an excess of amniotic fluid collecting in the mother's womb (polyhydramnios), and genetic abnormalities characterized by an extra chromosome (trisomy).

We, and many other doctors across the United States, regularly treat women whose unborn children suffer these and other serious conditions. Never is the partial-birth procedure medically indicated. Rather, such infants are regularly and safely delivered live, vaginally, with no threat to the mother's health or fertility. Some-

times, as with hydrocephalus, it is first necessary to drain some of the fluid from the baby's head. And in some cases, a cesarean section is indicated. In no case is it medically necessary to partly deliver the child vaginally, and then terminate his or her life before completing the delivery.

MEDICALLY DANGEROUS.

In fact, partial-birth abortions can be dangerous and potentially life threatening to women. Forcibly dilating the cervix over several days risks creating an "incompetent cervix," a leading cause of future premature deliveries. It is also an invitation to infection, a major cause of subsequent infertility. Reaching into the womb to pull a child feet first out of the mother (internal podalic version) could risk tearing the uterus. Forcing scissors through the base of the skull is a partially "blind" procedure, done by feel, risking direct scissor injury to the uterus, and laceration of the cervix or lower uterine segment, resulting in immediate and massive bleeding, threatening shock or even death of the mother.

Now you know the facts.

We urge Congress to overturn President Clinton's veto of H.R. 1833.

PHACT

Physicians' Ad Hoc Coalition for Truth

1150 South Washington Street, Suite 230, Alexandria, VA 22314, (703) 683-9004

Founding Members, PHACT:

Marcy Romer, M.D.
Fellow, American College of
Obstetrics & Gynecologists
Clinical Professor, Ob/Gyn
Wright State University
Chairman, Dept. of Ob/Gyn
Miami Valley Hospital, OH

Pamela Smith, M.D.
Director of Medical Education
Dept. of Obstetrics &
Gynecology, Mt. Sinai Medical
Center, Chicago, IL
Member, Association of
Professors of Ob/Gyn

James Jones, M.D.
Professor/Chair, Ob/Gyn
New York Medical College
Chair, Ob/Gyn
St. Vincent's Hospital &
Medical Center, NYC

Curtis R. Cook, M.D.
Maternal Fetal Medicine
Butterworth Hospital
Michigan State College of
Human Medicine

Joseph L. DeCook, M.D.
Fellow, American College of
Obstetrics & Gynecologists
William Stiller, M.D.
Clinical Associate Professor,
Obstetrics & Gynecology
Wright State University, OH

Denis Cavanagh, M.D.
Professor, Obstetrics &
Gynecology, University of
South Florida, Tampa

CHRISTOPHER REEVE

JIM DORSKIND:

Please coordinate
the reply.

March 20, 1997

President Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20502

3-25 97
TO DORSKIND FOR
REPLY?

YES

NO

Dear Mr. Clinton,

I was sorry to hear about your unfortunate accident but glad to know you will make a full recovery and that your activities won't be limited in the future. The sight of you in a wheelchair was very moving but also a helpful image for all Americans particularly the disabled.

At the risk of becoming a pest, I'm taking this opportunity to ask your support for legislation introduced last week by Senators Specter and Harkin which would require insurance companies to donate 1 penny out of every dollar they receive in premiums to the NIH. It is estimated that this would provide an additional \$6 billion dollars annually for research.

I feel it is an excellent proposal because it does not raise taxes, the insurance companies can afford it and they ultimately receive the additional benefit of having to pay for fewer claims. And as I am sure you're aware, recent studies have shown the cost effectiveness of research, is of course a crucial factor in the balanced budget debate. As America ages, the attendant health problems will not go away unless we give our best researchers the funds they need to stay ahead of a developing crisis.

Thank you again for all the helpful comments you have made so far about research since the convention last year. Now is the time for all of us to push into high gear.

With best wishes for a speedy recovery,

Sincerely,

Christopher Reeve

Christopher Reeve
signed by Michael Manganiello
Special Assistant to Christopher Reeve

CR/sh

BEDFORD, NEW YORK 10506

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3/20/97

1111-9163-8

Wendy M. Gaviello

914-764-0074

CAMPRIA PRODUCTIONS INC

14 GREAT HILL FARMS RD

REDFORD

NY 10506

Pres. M. Tinter
c/o (2) in duber
The White House
2nd Floor East Wing
E

Washington

DC

20502



2318834501



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Rev. Date 3/96
PART #147956

CBFE 8/96

gibby

SRI CHINMOY: THE PEACE MEDITATION AT THE UNITED NATIONS
85-45 149-Sri Chinmoy Street • Jamaica, New York 11435



March 18, 1997

The Honourable William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

UNITED NATIONS:



the Heart-Home
of the World-Body

We believe and we hold that each man has the potentiality of reaching the Ultimate Truth. We also believe that man cannot and will not remain imperfect forever. Each man is an instrument of God. When the hour strikes, each individual soul listens to the inner dictates of God. When man listens to God, his imperfections are turned into perfections, his ignorance into knowledge, his searching mind into revealing light and his uncertain reality into all-fulfilling Divinity.

Dear Mr. President,

On my return from Germany, I was shocked to learn that you have undergone knee surgery. I am praying to God for your quickest recovery. I heard that the doctors want you to take rest for six months, but I pray to God that very soon you will be able to run again.

Prayerfully yours
in the Supreme,

CHANDINI MARGARET BACHMAN
2869 28th Street, N. W. #32
Washington, DC 20008-4123

3-18
97

Sri Chinmoy

Sri Chinmoy

Nancy -

Sri Chinmoy asked me to hand deliver this on his behalf. He faxed it to me. Will you please give it to The President? Thanks CB

3-25-97
TO DORSKIND FOR
REPLY?

YES

NO

JIM DORSKIND:

Please coordinate
the reply.

Sri Chinmoy: The Peace Meditation at the United Nations is an association of United Nations delegates, staff, NGO representatives and accredited press correspondents holding twice-weekly peace meditations and other programmes at United Nations Headquarters.

ID# 210359

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: MARCH 19, 1997

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE GEORGE BUSH

SUBJECT: URGES THE PRESIDENT TO ENSURE THAT THE FDR
MEMORIAL INCLUDE A STATUE OF PRESIDENT
ROOSEVELT IN A WHEELCHAIR

197 MAR 20 PM 5:01

3-25-97

To Dorskind for
Reply?

yes

NO

ACTION

I

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C D	COMPLETED YY/MM/DD
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NANCY HERNREICH

ORG 97/03/19

REFERRAL NOTE:

JIM DORSKIND:

REFERRAL NOTE:

please coordinate
the reply.

REFERRAL NOTE:

REFERRAL NOTE:

REFERRAL NOTE:

COMMENTS: ATTACHED CARD FROM THE HON. GEORGE BUSH
DATED MAR 6 97 RE SAME

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES:

MI MAIL USER CODES: (A) (B) (C)

*ACTION CODES:	*DISPOSITION	*OUTGOING	*
*	*	*CORRESPONDENCE:	*
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION	*A-ANSWERED	*TYPE RESP=INITIALS	*
*C-COMMENT/RECOM	*B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL	*OF SIGNER	*
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE	*C-COMPLETED	*CODE = A	*
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET	*S-SUSPENDED	*COMPLETED = DATE OF	*
I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC		OUTGOING	*
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *			*
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE *			*
*X-INTERIM REPLY *			*

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

GEORGE BUSH

March 6, 1997

Dear Mr. President,

As you may know, the National Organization on Disability has been leading the national effort to ensure that the FDR Memorial include a statue of President Roosevelt in a wheelchair.

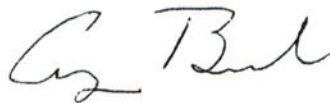
As Honorary Chairman of N.O.D., I write you to ask that you give thoughtful consideration to joining this effort.

Entreaties to the FDR Commission have thus far been unsuccessful. This is unacceptable. The passion of the disability community is aroused and they held their first demonstration at the Memorial site last month.

The time has come to listen to the entreaties of America's 49 million disabled citizens who form a nucleus of the 73 percent of the American public, as polled by Lou Harris, who feel FDR should be depicted in his wheelchair. Franklin Roosevelt should be portrayed as he was – a man coping with an enormous physical disability and doing it with admirable fortitude. He was an inspiration, not a disgrace, to the American people.

I urge you, as I do the Commission members via copies of this letter, to announce that the FDR Memorial will include a statue of FDR in his wheelchair.

Sincerely,



The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

GEORGE BUSH

210357
March 6, 97

Bill -

I do feel strongly
about this one. One of
the 3 figures at the Memorial
should depict FDR as he
was. Sincerely, 

MAR 17 1997



Office of the Ambassador
United States Embassy to Austria
Boltzmanngasse 16, A-1091 Vienna, Austria
Tel: (43-1) 31339 2414 Fax: (43-1) 3177826

TELEFAX

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

3-24-97

3-25-97

To Dorskind for
Reply?

yes

NO

DATE: March 12, 1997

TO: The President

FROM: Ambassador Swanee Hunt

JIM DORSKIND:

please coordinate
the reply.

Dear Mr. President —
Your press conference this
past week was brilliant.
Keep the faith.
Swanee



NEVER, NEVER, NEVER, NEVER GIVE UP.

WINSTON CHURCHILL

TEL:

12 MR2'97 19:24 NR.013 P.01

3-25-97

TO DORSKIND FOR

REPLY?

yes

NO

MARCIA R. NIRENSTEIN
1440 NEW YORK AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

(202) 371-7150

March 17, 1997

Dear Cheryl-

I really appreciate your taking care of this. I know the kids are very excited especially since Lindsey announced to the whole class that Mommy's friend Beth was going to hand these to the President. Now Beth is really famous.

Thanks-

Marcia

JIM DORSKIND:

Please coordinate
the reply.

Children's
Correspondence!



The Langley School

March 14, 1997

Dear President Clinton,

When we heard about your fall, the boys and girls in our kindergarten class wanted to send their wishes for a speedy recovery. We happen to have a girl named Hillary and a girl named Chelsea in the class. (The spelling is their own!) Once one of the children at one table wrote her phone number, a lot of the others followed suit.

We all hope you feel better soon.

Yours Truly,

Claire Grossi

Frances Lyabla

and the boys and
girls in the kindergarten
"K-A" Class at
Langley School

O Pres.

Clinton I hope

ov FAEI BIR

500N FROM

Ylie GEMMELL

5 E-H-5 705



Love
Chelsea

DEK PRESENTATION
LAMP RETREAT

LOVE'S JULIANNA
GAT BATJUN



The Cathedral School

1616 Spring Street

501-375-7997

Little Rock, Arkansas 72206



JIM DORSKIND:

Please coordinate
the reply.

3-25-97
TO DORSKIND
FOR REPLY ✓
YES _____
NO _____

March 14, 1997

Dear President Clinton,

My first graders spent the month of February learning about "Special Americans". We read about former presidents and what the job of being the president might be like. We also learned about the White House. We are proud that a former governor of our state is such a Special American. We think you are doing a great job.

The grandmother of one of my students is Margaret Whillock and she has kindly offered to deliver our messages to you. I hope you enjoy reading them.

Sincerely,

Teresa Maxwell

Teresa Maxwell

March 10, 1997

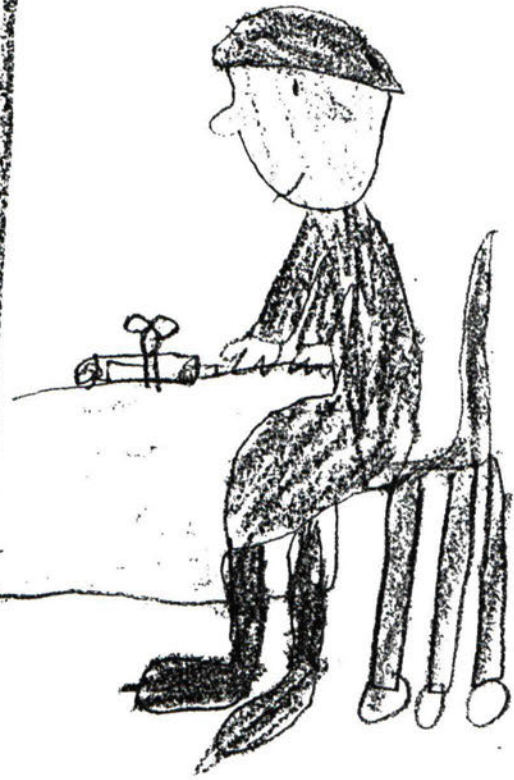
Dear Mr. President,

Do you like your job?

Do you like the White House?

Your friend,

Caroline Carter



March 5, 1947.

Dear Mr President Clinton,

What did you think
about The Tornadoe?

I think your cat is
cute. and I think
you are too, Leslie

March 5, 1997

Dear Mr President,

What is it like living in the White House?

Do you like it are do you not?

I love dogs.

I have two dogs.

I like them.

one is one the other dog is
four

your friend -
William

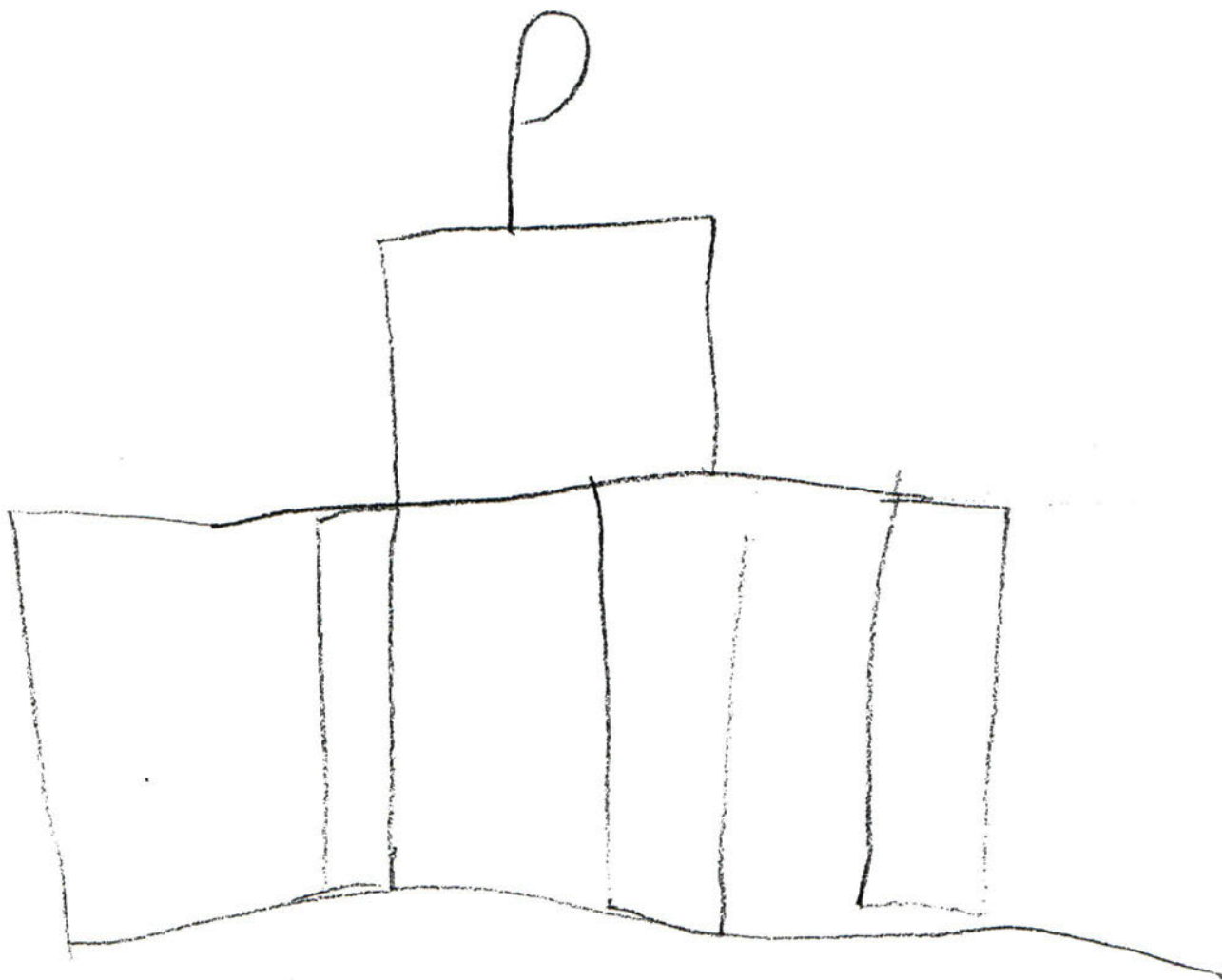
March 6, 1997

Dear Mr. President,

Do you like your job? I wish I was President. You are a good man! I like cats. How many rooms are there in the White House?

Your friend,

Allyse



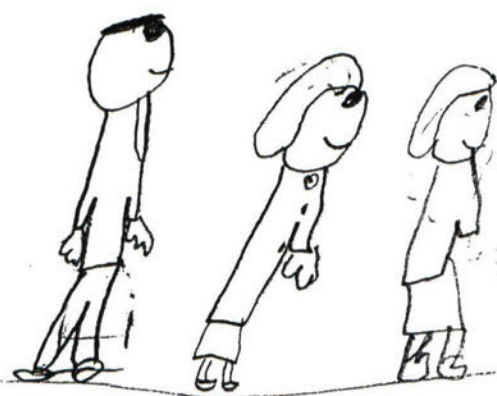
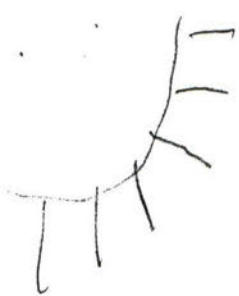
March 6/99

Dear Mr President

How big is your backyard

Your friend

Zachary



Dear Mr President,
Miss Susie lives across the
street from me.

Your friend,
Victoria Garrett



Dear President Clinton,
How did the twister go?
And how is Chelsea doing?
I think Socks is cool!

Your friend,

James

March 5, 1997

Dear President Clinton,

I live in Little Rock,
Arkansas. Do you miss your friends
here? What is the hardest part
of being President? Do you have
time for fun?

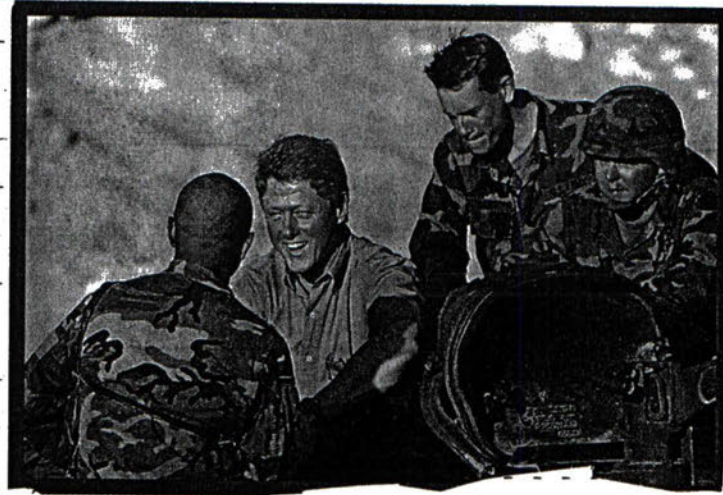
Your friend,
Michael

March 5, 1997

Dear Mister President,

I came to your radio address.
I loved it. Was Hilary there
When you did it? How is Chelsea
And Socks.

Your friend, Abigail



Over =

Dear Mr. President,

How do you like the White
House? The White House is a
muse.

your friend
Catherine.

March 5, 1997

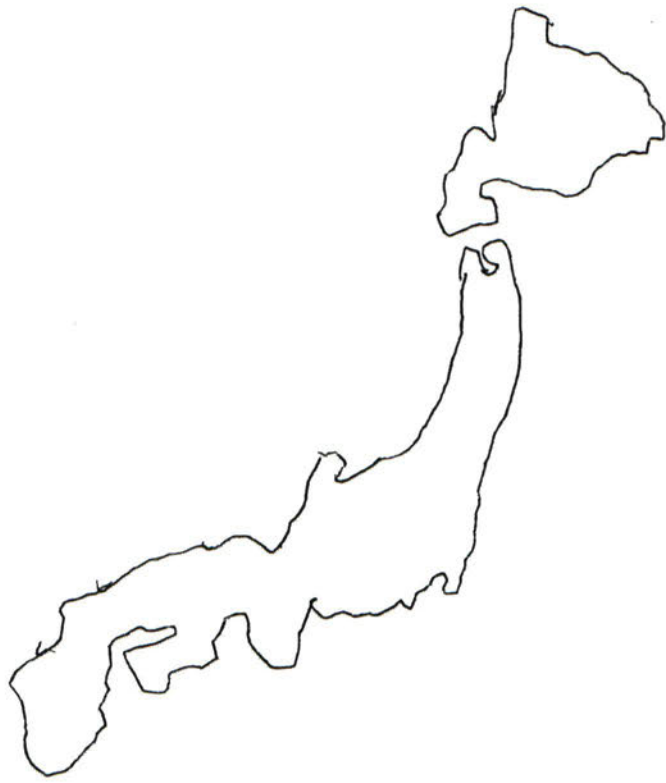
Dear President Clinton,

How did you know that house
Mrs. Clinton liked?

How many rooms are there in the
White House?

What do people do when they
see you?

your friend,
John Delouch.



Dear Mr President,

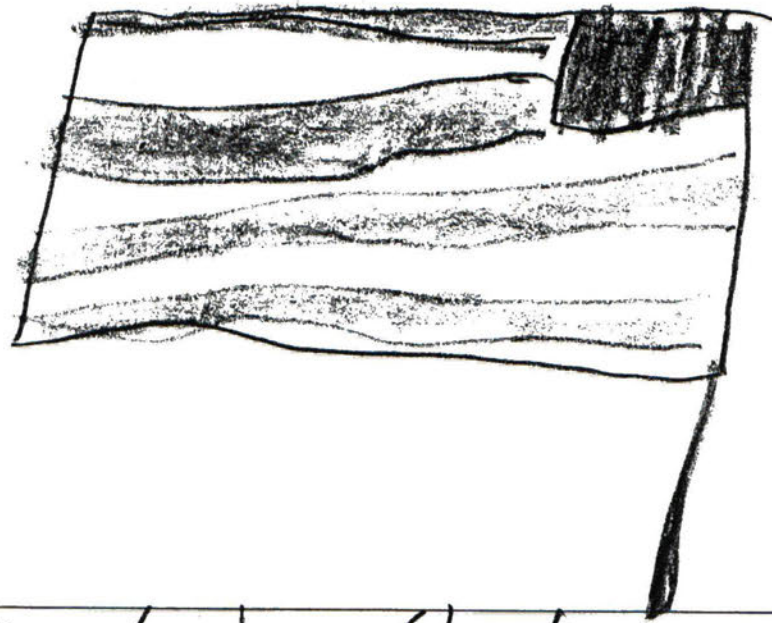
Have you ever been to Japan? sign here.

by the way what do
you do in your spare time?

your Friend

Clayton

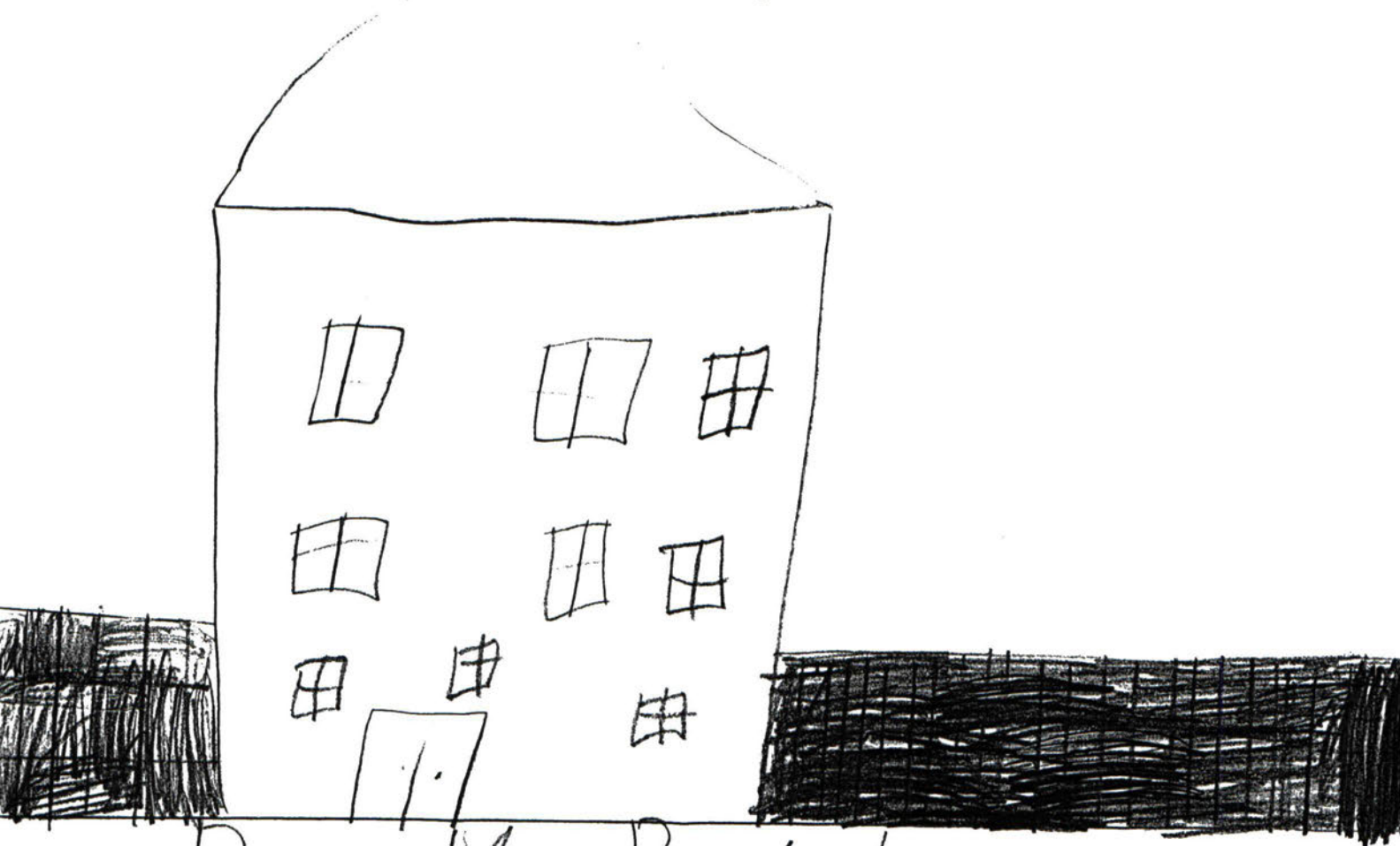
We Love the USA!



Dear President Clinton,
You are lucky. I wish I
was the president. I like you.
Come see us in Arkansas.

Your friendly
Robert Kelly

March 5, 1997.

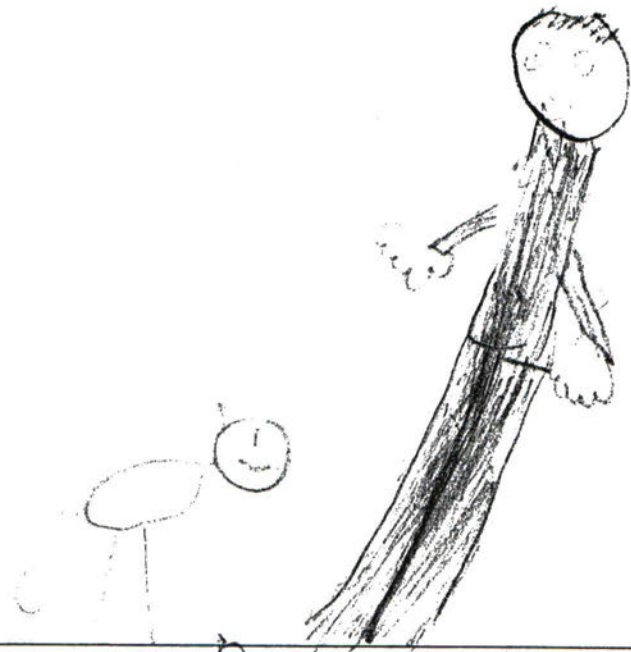


Dear Mr. President,

How do you like living in
the White House? Do you like
your job? Do you like the
White House?

Your friend,

Jane - Thompson.



Mar 6, 1990

Dear President Lincoln,

I wish I were President! You

Are a very good President! Does Soc.

have any problems? Do you

eat supper with your family?

Your friend Maylin!

Mar. 5, 1997.

Dear Mr President

Who is your wife?

What is her name?

What schools do you go to?

Who is your helper?

Are you in charge of the
army?

Your friend
Alexander.

✓
De
de: Rahm
Hoburn
Dachle

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3-24-97

Brian Greenspun sends copy of his column contending that the Lincoln Bedroom uproar is "much ado about nothing." The White House is the President's home for four years at a time, and it is his right to choose who can visit and who can sleep there. There is real work to be done in Washington, and this is an expensive waste of time.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3-24-97

need to circulate

very good —



de curry / Drake /
Ann Lewis (Sonich)

TBC

3125197
Phil to handle
Dachle copy

a Sunday, March 2, 1997 LAS VEGAS SUN 1

LAS VEGAS SUN

Las Vegas' Afternoon Newspaper • Combined Editions on Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3-24-97

WHERE I STAND

Lincoln Bedroom uproar much ado about nothing

HONEST ABE would have done more.

In the latest "much ado about nothing controversy" that the American people have allowed to consume the time and energy of official Washington, the focus is on the Lincoln Bedroom in the White House and who stayed there and for how much.

As if we haven't had enough of the Democrats and Republicans trying to out-investigate each other, this latest flap about the potential abuse of



BRIAN GREENSPUN

the White House bedrooms in search of campaign cash may take the cake.

First, a caveat. If the Chinese government had some grand or not-so-grand scheme to subvert our government through certain operatives who got close to the Clinton White House, then we need to find out what, if anything, happened.

But if the issue revolves around what friend of the president stayed at the White House and how much he or she may have contributed to the re-election effort, then I submit the hounds are barking up the wrong tree. If, indeed, the politicians are intent on wasting more of our money — remember, they have spent more than \$50 million

on Whitewater already and, much to the chagrin of Rush Limbaugh and the conspiracy buffs, Vince Foster really committed suicide — then trying to find harm done by inviting friends, relatives and supporters to sleep in the Lincoln Bedroom will be a giant disappointment.

Before I go too far, let me admit that I was one of the very fortunate few Americans who have been able to spend a night or two at the White House. When my wife and I were invited by the president early in his first term to stay at his house, we were thrilled beyond description. The

SEE WHERE, 4D

■ Where

CONTINUED FROM 1D

opportunity to visit, let alone sleep over at the White House, was an honor and privilege few could ever hope to achieve. So, there you have it. I am biased.

I said that we were invited to stay at the president's house because that is exactly what the White House is for four years at a time. The people elect a president and give to him that beautiful home for him and his family for the length of his term. It is his right to choose who can visit and who can sleep there. No one else's.

I've tried to figure out what the big deal is that the president chose to invite those people who were his friends and supporters but, alas, I am at a loss. I suppose those who want us to believe President Clinton did something wrong would have us believe that he would have been better off to invite his enemies or those who supported his opponent's election to stay at his house. Like many other things that happen inside the Beltway, that would make no sense at all.

With so much talk about the Lincoln Bedroom, I started thinking about how other presidents might have acted. I must admit that the thought wasn't original. I have received more than a few calls from friends, Republicans and Democrats, expressing surprise and a healthy amount of cynicism at those who'd like us to believe that this stuff never happened before. "Who are they kidding?" was the most common reaction.

Since his name has been bandied about so much, I concentrated on

President Abraham Lincoln and questioned whether he would have approved of future presidents using the room bearing his name to thank or reward their friends and benefactors. I came to the immediate and inescapable conclusion that Honest Abe not only would have approved of what Bill Clinton did but he would have encouraged it.

There was perhaps no darker time in our nation's history than the Civil War and no more lonely a period for an incumbent president than those fateful years when the president's decision to turn North against South and brother against brother cast a giant cloud over the states in our Union. If ever a president needed friends he could lean on and supporters he could count upon, it was Abraham Lincoln.

To deny the fellowship and good counsel of friends is to further remove the president from the people he has been elected to serve. To deny him the opportunity to be surrounded by people who might tell him a different kind of truth than that which would be conveyed by those who work for him is to further isolate the man we expect to stay in touch. President Lincoln would have been the first to understand the need for social contact with friends, especially those who were financial and moral supporters.

What those who want to make a big deal about the White House guest list hope to achieve is not yet clear other than to further cloud the political skies inside the Beltway. I believe, though, that the mere fact that friends and supporters were invited to sleep beneath the \$10,000 headboard that Mary Lincoln

purchased — much to the outrage of those who paid attention in those days — will amount to little more than another expensive waste of time.

There is real work to be done in Washington. Balancing the budget is one piece of business that has to be accomplished. Saving Medicare is another worthy goal, as is making sure that Social Security is solvent when those of us in the baby boom generation come a calling. There is not that much time left to continue the constant distractions that politically motivated hearings and calls for special counsel tend to promote.

It is enough to admit that the money needed to fuel national political campaigns is obscene and that the people charged with the responsibility to fix those things should spend the time needed to do just that rather than the political games-playing that gets back-slaps in the cloakroom but achieves little else.

President Lincoln never slept in the bedroom that carries his name. But a lot of good and patriotic Americans have. And they have done so at the invitation of every president who called the White House home. President Clinton's friends have been equally honored over the past four years.

If Honest Abe were around today, he would tell his fellow Republicans to pay attention to the business at hand and mind that they stay out of the president's affairs. He would tell them even more than that, but a family newspaper is not the place in which to print such advice.

BRIAN GREENSPUN is editor of the Las Vegas SUN.

3/24/97

will send to Doriskind
for reply after you
have seen.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3/24/97

Admin
nyg
RE

You
"Kneed"
To Get
Well Soon

★ A Get-Well Book
For President Bill Clinton
★ From Mrs. Shaw's 2nd Grade
Gifted Class...

Sent to you with
★ Our get well wishes...

Jupiter, Florida



Handwritten note:
to Mrs. [unclear]
[unclear]

LIGHTHOUSE ELEMENTARY

Jupiter, Fl.



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MARCH 199

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

COS Date 3/25/97

To: MARIA ECHAVESTE
KITTY HIGGINS
STEPHANIE STREETT

From: The Staff Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 22, 1997

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

3124197

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TODD STERN *Todd Stern*
HELEN HOWELL

SUBJECT: FDR Memorial

The attached Echaveste/Higgins memo recommends that you (a) accept the FDR Memorial Commission's invitation to speak at the dedication ceremony on May 2, but (b) first speak out on the controversy over whether FDR's disability should be depicted in the Memorial.

Background. As presently planned, the Memorial depicts FDR in two sculptures, which have already been designed and constructed -- one showing him in the rear seat of an open car waving, and the other, a 10-foot bronze statue of him seated with a cape concealing his wheelchair.

The Roosevelt grandchildren are split on whether FDR should be portrayed in his wheelchair. Senator Inouye, who co-chairs the Commission and is a disabled WWII veteran, strongly opposes depicting FDR in a wheelchair. So does Charles Krauthammer, who suggests, instead, that FDR's wheelchair be displayed. The Commission, incidentally, is arranging for a replica of FDR's wheelchair to be displayed, along with two photographs of him in his wheelchair and handout literature that discusses FDR's disability. On the other side, the disability community strongly believes FDR's disability should be depicted and is planning a protest at the ceremony. Many opinion leaders, including Presidents Bush and Ford, Doris Kearns Goodwin, Hugh Sidey, George Will and Maureen Dowd support depicting FDR's disability.

Last May you stated in a speech your hope that "[T]hey'll find a way to make sure that the American people know that this great, great President was great with his disability."

Option 1: Call for a delay in opening the FDR Memorial until an additional sculpture of FDR in his wheelchair is included. This option would delay the opening of the Memorial by at least a year. Supported by disability community; opposed by Inouye and by FDR's grandchildren.

✓ Option 2: Proceed with May 2 ceremony but call on Commission to design and incorporate an additional wall mounted sculpture of FDR in his wheelchair by a specific date. All the Roosevelt grandchildren except one would support this option as do Maria, Kitty, Erskine, Sylvia, John Hilley and Carol Rasco.

Option 3: Let Commission proceed without further intervention.

It would be helpful if you could make a decision on this by Monday. The FDR Memorial Commission has been quite persistent about your attendance of the May 2 event, and Stephanie would like to give them an answer as soon as possible.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 12, 1997

DECISION MEMORANDUM

TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MARIA ECHAVESTE
KATHRYN HIGGINS 

SUBJECT: THE FDR MEMORIAL CONTROVERSY

ISSUE FOR DECISION

Whether you should speak out on the FDR Memorial controversy and recommend to the FDR Commission that another sculpture be commissioned depicting FDR in his wheelchair.

BACKGROUND

The FDR Memorial Commission, on which you serve as Honorary Chair, is responsible for overseeing the design of the FDR Memorial. The Memorial was first authorized by Congress in 1955, and has been subject to numerous delays. For the past two years, the Commission has been criticized because the FDR Memorial does not depict him as a man with a disability.

The seven acre Memorial site on the Tidal Basin includes four sections portraying each of FDR's terms. The President is depicted in two sculptures at the Memorial, both which have been already designed and constructed. The first is a wall mounted sculpture that shows FDR in the rear seat of an open car waving with his top hat to the crowd. The second is a ten foot high bronze statue of FDR seated with a cape concealing his wheelchair (Tab B).

The Commission, chaired by Senator Daniel Inouye (D-HI) and former Senator Mark Hatfield (R-OR), has invited you to speak at the FDR Memorial dedication ceremony on May 2, 1997. The disability community, which is dismayed that the sculptures at the Memorial fail to depict FDR in his wheelchair, is planning a protest at the ceremony.

The Roosevelt grandchildren are split on whether FDR should be openly portrayed in his wheelchair. Curtis Roosevelt, in a letter to the Commission said, "Let me say quite emphatically that FDR would have been very disturbed. He was a very private person and went to great lengths to avoid any discussion or comment on any illness that might be plaguing him." But Anne Roosevelt, on behalf of herself and seven other grandchildren wrote, "Were he alive today,

we are convinced that he would wish to have the people of this country and the world understand his disability. He would be comfortable, possibly eager, in light of current increased understanding of disability issues, to share awareness of his and others types of disabilities with others...While we wish no delay in the construction of the proposed Memorial, we urge adequate inclusion of all facets of the man as he was, not as some think he ought to have been."

Senator Inouye, a disabled veteran from WWII, member of the Commission for the past 25 years, and current Chair of the Commission, has strongly opposed including a statue of FDR in a wheelchair. He stated, "I for one would not want to redo history. FDR was Commander-in-Chief of the greatest fighting force in the world and he wanted to be viewed as a strong leader. I would hate to see the man exploited after he was dead." But national opinion leaders, including President Bush, President Ford, Doris Kearns Goodwin, Hugh Sidey, George Will, and Maureen Dowd have voiced strong support for including FDR's disability in the Memorial. A Harris poll indicates that 73% of Americans said the Memorial should include "visible recognition of FDR's disability."

Last spring, you wrote a note to Carol Rasco on the subject that stated, "I agree...FDR was for continuous forward movement. In today's world, I think he would insist on being shown in his wheelchair." In May 1996, you spoke out publicly on this issue in a speech to the President's Committee on Employment For People With Disabilities by stating, "I hope with Christopher Reeve that as the Roosevelt Memorial becomes a reality, with your efforts to remove the stigma of disability, they'll find a way to make sure that the American people know that this great, great President was great with his disability."

The Commission, which designed the Memorial to be accessible, has taken several actions to address the controversy including:

- o Arranged for a replica of FDR's wheelchair to be displayed at the Memorial. (Some in the disability community believe an empty wheelchair is even more offensive because it separates FDR from his disability.)
- o Arranged for two photographs of FDR in his wheelchair to be displayed at the Memorial.
- o Included discussion of FDR's disability in the National Park Service handout literature.

If you choose to make a public statement on this subject, we would first need to consult with the Roosevelt Family and Senator Inouye. At this time, there appears to be three available options:

Option #1: Call for a delay in the opening of the FDR Memorial until an additional sculpture of FDR in his wheelchair is included.

Pros: Strong support from the disability community.

Cons: Again delay the opening of the Memorial by at least a year.

Strongly opposed by Senator Inouye.

The resulting delay would be opposed by FDR's grandchildren.

Option #2: Proceed with the Memorial Dedication Ceremony on May 2, but call upon the FDR Commission to design and incorporate into the Memorial an additional wall mounted sculpture of FDR in his wheelchair by a specific date.

Pros: Support from the disability community.
Support from all Roosevelt grandchildren except Curtis.
Support from most syndicated columnists.
Cons: Opposed by Senator Inouye.
Criticism by some of adhering to political correctness too rigidly.

Option #3: Let the Commission proceed without further intervention.

Pros: Support by Senator Inouye.
Cons: Disability protest at the Dedication Ceremony.
History.

RECOMMENDATION

Option #2: Participate in the FDR Memorial Dedication Ceremony on May 2, but call upon the FDR Commission to design and incorporate into the Memorial an additional wall mounted sculpture of FDR in his wheelchair by a specific date.

APPROVE: _____ DISAPPROVE: _____

If approved, we would recommend the following action:

Legislative Affairs:	Consult with Senator Inouye's staff and organize a meeting with the President and key Congressional leaders.
Cabinet Affairs:	Consult with Interior and National Park Service to determine time required to commission an additional sculpture.
Public Liaison:	Consult with Roosevelt family and determine venue and timing for Presidential statement prior to May 2 Dedication Ceremony.

Attachments:

Tab A:	Members of the FDR Memorial Commission
Tab B:	Picture of the main FDR statue at the Memorial
Tab C:	"FDR as He Was," Sen. Inouye Op Ed, Washington Posts 7/2/96
Tab D:	"Truth in Memory," Hugh Sidey, Time Magazine 5/23/96
Tab E:	"Don't Hide His Source of Strength," George Will, Washington Post 5/96

Charles Krauthammer

FDR in a Wheelchair? No.

Should the Franklin Roosevelt memorial now going up near the Mall in Washington show Roosevelt in a wheelchair? The memorial designers think not. There will be three representations of FDR in stone, none acknowledging his disability.

This has aroused the protest of many, from disability activists to Roosevelt grandchildren to ordinary pundits. To airbrush out this central reality in FDR's life, they charge, is a historical travesty.

The weakness of the critics' case lies in its central premise: that FDR would have wanted himself portrayed in a wheelchair. Yes, they admit, he did not permit himself to be photographed in a wheelchair. Yes, he relentlessly, obsessively hid his condition from the American people (and in the age of radio could get away with it). Yes, on occasion he even lied about it, as when he told an interviewer: "As a matter of fact, I don't use a wheelchair at all except a little kitchen chair on wheels to get about my room while dressing."

But, claim the critics, FDR did all this for political reasons. Given the prejudices of the age, he needed to conceal his paralysis. The American people would never have chosen a disabled man to lead them. Now, however, in this more enlightened age, he would have been pleased, even proud, to be portrayed with his disability.

It is a nice argument. It is also nonsense. It posits that if FDR had not run for the presidency but had remained a lawyer or taken some nonelective political position requiring no pandering to voters, he would have had no qualms about cruising through society in a wheelchair.

This is just plain wrong. FDR's extraordinary, artful contrivances were designed to hide his disability not just from voters but from everyone. He concealed his paralysis not just for reasons of politics but for reasons of pride. He lived a life of fierce denial. "FDR refused to acknowledge unpleasant facts," writes Hugh Gallagher in his superb book "FDR's Splendid

Deception." "They were simply avoided, dismissed, or denied. They were certainly not discussed either in public or private."

Or private. Not once, for example, did he ever even discuss his paralysis with the person closest to him in his life, his mother. In fact, upon her first visit to him after he was stricken with polio, FDR conspired to put on what biographer Bernard Asbell called "a major act of cheer, nonchalance," greeting her with: "Well, I'm glad you are back, Mummy, and I got up this party for you."

When a man has more than 35,000 pictures taken of him, of which exactly two—two!—show him in a wheelchair, you don't need to be

"He lived a life of fierce denial."

a psychiatrist to figure that something more than political calculation is at work here. And it was not just the White House photographers who, in league with him, would police their own by "accidentally" knocking to the ground a camera that had captured FDR wheelchair-bound. Gallagher notes that whenever FDR himself would spot someone taking such a picture, he would direct the Secret Service to the offender, and they would expose the film.

It is absurd to claim that FDR would have wanted to be memorialized in stone in a manner that in real life he would not even allow to be depicted in a photograph. That is why at the unveiling in London of a statue showing FDR standing, Eleanor Roosevelt noted how pleased she thought her husband would be to see himself so portrayed.

Nonetheless, monuments are not built just to make a person look the way he would have liked. They have other purposes. Such as, for example, raising consciousness about disability by showing that the greatest president of this century was in

fact seriously disabled. This is a worthy purpose, not easily dismissed. Does it justify violating the self-image, the pride, the intentions of the man whom we are ostensibly honoring?

How to weigh the wishes against the facts? First, acknowledge the facts. In some part of this multi-chambered memorial, FDR's wheelchair and braces ought to be displayed. The exhibit should say: Here is what he had to contend with, here is what he overcame, here is what he tried to make sure the world would never see. (Explain that the black paint at the bottom of the braces was to make them disappear against his black socks and pants.)

Second, scrap the bas-relief depicting him standing alone. He could not stand unaided. The bas-relief is based upon one of the many pictures of FDR holding the arm of his son with one hand and a cane with the other, except that son and cane have been brushed out of existence, like Trotsky out of Stalin's portraits of the Russian revolutionaries. FDR should be shown as in the photos, standing in his wonderfully deceptive, subtly ambiguous way: You don't know that he is clutching his son's arm as fiercely as he really is, and you don't know whether the cane is anything more than just another of his trademark props, like the cape and the cigarette holder.

Finally, no statue of him sitting in a wheelchair. The fact is (Gallagher again) that FDR spent very little time in his wheelchair. He used it mostly to get from one place to another, then would transfer—into the back seat of his touring car or the front seat of the Ford he loved to drive or the regular chairs he used in the Oval Office or at the dinner table. Show him sitting in one of those chairs. That is where he spent most of his life.

FDR defined himself in many ways—leader, father, warrior, reformer, scourge of the powerful, friend of the afflicted. Friend of the afflicted, not one of the afflicted. You do not memorialize a man by imposing on him an identity that he himself rejected. Better no memorial at all.

A RENDEZVOUS
WITH DESTINY



FRANKLIN DELANO
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Franklin Delano Roosevelt
Memorial Commission
612 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

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Senator Mark O. Hatfield, Oregon

Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Hawaii



FDR Memorial Commission Members

Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, New York

Senator Carl Levin, Michigan

Representative Phil English, Pennsylvania

Representative Maurice D. Hinchey, New York

Representative Jerry Lewis, California

Barbara Handman, New York, New York

Lester S. Hyman, Washington, D.C.

David B. Roosevelt, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Jack W. Theimer, San Francisco, California



The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

Daniel K. Inouye

FDR as He Was

It is time to identify, then set aside the misinformation swirling about the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial, so the truth of the matter can be told. The FDR Memorial Commission has never sought to hide, ignore, bury or conceal the facts of President Roosevelt's disability.

The FDR Memorial forthrightly recognizes FDR's triumph over polio in many ways. Following a directive from the commission's cochairmen, an active investigation is under way to find means by which one of FDR's wheelchairs could be obtained for display in the memorial's entry building. Also in the entry building will be photographs of FDR, including one of the two known photographs of him in a wheelchair. These photographs will be available on postcards at the memorial shop along with a variety of historical materials about the life and times of FDR.

In the memorial a time line of the major events of FDR's life, carved in granite, will state, "1921 stricken with poliomyelitis—he never again walked unaided." In addition, free National Park Service handout literature for visitors will include a discussion of the president's disability.

In compliance with the spirit and the letter of the Americans with Disabilities Act, the FDR Memorial was designed, from the beginning, with the disabled in mind. This is the first memorial in Washington purposely designed to be totally wheelchair accessible, with many areas for rest and contemplation. Also, a major bas-relief sculpture titled "Social Programs" includes 54 detailed images, each with braille for the sight-impaired.

The commission was established by Congress in 1955 to plan, design and construct a national memorial to President Roosevelt. After much deliberation, the commission chose a theme that would celebrate the man and embody his times. The memorial will be a historical narrative of President Roosevelt's service to the people of the United States by depicting the issues and events during the stark days of the Great Depression and the powerful drama of World War II.

There is no sculpture of FDR standing unaided, as proposed in Charles Keelerham-

Taking Exception

mer's piece ("FDR in a Wheelchair? No," op-ed, June 14). Any such presentation would be historically inaccurate, therefore, unacceptable.

Of the 10 sculptures in the memorial, three depict the public persons of FDR as president, commander in chief and world leader. These FDR sculptures were inspired by real-life situations, and they show the president as he actually appeared at the time, seated, without a wheelchair or crutches present. This is, of course, the way FDR deliberately and painstakingly presented himself to the public.

We know from FDR's two eldest grandchildren, Eleanor Roosevelt Seagraves and Curtis Roosevelt, both of whom lived for several years in the Roosevelt White House, that FDR was an intensely private person who considered his disability a very private matter. They both confirm the historical accuracy of the memorial's portrayal of their grandfather. Another grandson of Franklin and Eleanor, David B. Roosevelt, has been an active member of the commission since 1992.

In regard to the idea of including a sculpture of President Roosevelt in a wheelchair in the memorial, Curtis Roosevelt wrote to the commission: "Let me say quite emphatically that FDR would have been very disturbed. He was a very private person and went to great lengths to avoid any discussion or comment on any illness that might be plaguing him."

I have served on the FDR Memorial Commission for 25 years. I now have the distinct privilege of co-chairing the commission with my friend and colleague, Mark Hatfield. This memorial to one of America's greatest presidents should have been built long ago. The delay is truly an embarrassment to those of us who continue to build upon President Roosevelt's policies for a more abundant life for all Americans.

At a press conference on Nov. 18, 1936, President Roosevelt was asked about a controversy concerning the construction of the Jefferson Memorial. He said there was a lot of "flim-flamming that this dear old capital of ours has been subjected to," but "the facts are very simple." He went on to say that after years of discussion about all aspects of the Jefferson Memorial, "the constituted legal authorities decided on a design and that design is being built." So it is with the FDR Memorial.

Construction of the FDR Memorial is on schedule, and completion is expected in the spring of 1997.

TIME MAGAZINE - MAY 23rd

NATION

its news programs. CNN anted up with five minutes a week for four weeks on *Inside Politics*. And Fox's Rupert Murdoch last year opened the bidding with an hour of prime time on election eve.

Oddly enough, the proposals all come just as events overtake the imperative. Thanks to the Internet, talk radio, C-SPAN and cable talk shows, voters this year have more direct access to candidates than ever before. The very day that ABC announced its offer of an hour in prime time, Bill Clinton was live on CNBC discussing Senate gridlock over the minimum wage. Then, minutes later, C-SPAN—the All Dole All the Time network when the Senate is in session—showed the majority leader rebutting the President. Internet Websites like TIME-CNN's *AllPolitics* (<http://www.allpolitics.com/>) routinely include the full text of campaign speeches. But advocates are quick to retort that a third of U.S. households don't have cable and many that have it don't tune in to public-affairs shows. The point is to reach the audience that has dropped out, which is why Taylor was hoping for a five-minute lead-in to *Friends* instead of a chunk out of Tom Brokaw.

The pristine new forums certainly won't replace the dastardly 30-sec. spots. The candidates will still spend whatever they can afford, running whatever ads are most effective. In fact, some commentators argue that getting rid of negative ads should never have been a goal in the first place. "Attack is an indispensable part of politics. If the attack is fair, accurate, in context and relevant to governance, we ought to encourage it," says Kathleen Hall Jamieson, dean of the Annenberg School for Communication at the University of Pennsylvania. "I prefer asking, 'Is free TV time going to reduce the amount of illegitimate attacks?' The answer is yes."

Which raises the question of whether the candidates would be keen on this reform. In 1992 the candidates were careful to limit their appearances to events they thought they could control. All three were invited to appear for an hour on *Meet the Press*, for instance; not one of them accepted. So while both parties' candidates endorsed the scheme, it remains to be seen whether Dole and Clinton will relish the idea of being locked in a room together during prime time with no way out except through the tube.

Yet in a TIME/CNN poll last week, 63% of voters surveyed said they believe free TV time would make for a better race. That by itself may make it worth a try. For if it reduces even slightly the cynicism about politics, it could help voters feel more engaged in the process and perhaps restore their faith in it.

—Reported by Tom Curry/

New York and Mark Thompson/Washington

THE PRESIDENCY

Hugh Sidey

Truth in Memory

Omission of F.D.R.'s handicap is a crime against his spirit

THERE WAS A FUND RAISER FOR THE CONTROVERSIAL F.D.R. MEMORIAL T other day that traveled all over Washington and included real Roosevelt martinis (3 to 1) at the Tidal Basin construction site. It ended with a private White House dinner of lamb and artichokes at \$10,000 a plate and gross about half a million. Bill and Hillary Clinton were eloquent in praise of their heroes Eleanor and Franklin Roosevelt to their black-tie audience of 200. Actors James Alexander and Edward Herrmann, who had played the Roosevelts on television, gave readings, and there was a scratchy old recording of the real Eleanor singing (sort of) *High Hopes*, which brought both gales of laughter and misty eyes.

The problem was that the crucial and defining fact that Roosevelt conducted his presidency from a wheelchair became a forgotten footnote to the White House proceedings and, indeed, to the whole memorial idea. In the warm glow of the White House it was easy to ignore the growing clamor at the gates about a memorial that is taking \$42 million in tax money and has no depiction of Franklin Roosevelt in a wheelchair. (Or, for that matter, of Eleanor's fur stole, now considered too controversial.)

In a Harris poll a while back, 73% of those asked said the memorial should include "visible recognition of F.D.R.'s disabilities." The National Organization on Disability, which claims to represent the interests of 50 million disabled Americans, thinks that to ignore F.D.R.'s disability in the monument is a major cultural blunder. "It would be unconscionable to have schoolchildren visit the memorial five years from now, or 500 years from now, and have no sense of the challenge F.D.R. faced," says Mike Deland, the organization's chairman.

Historian Doris Kearns Goodwin has become the spokeswoman for a loose confederation of scholars who likewise are appalled at the idea of going ahead with the memorial as designed. "Roosevelt's polio made his special relationship with the American people possible," she said last week. "Not to allow that to be shown would be a fundamental distortion of history, a real loss." The Roosevelt heirs, who at first seemed supportive of a historically cleansed memorial, seem to have tipped the other way, with many favoring a change. The National Organization on Disability has agreed to pick up any extra cost if a new sculpture is needed, since the three F.D.R. pieces are already at the foundry.

Oddly, the C.O.P.'s soon-to-be presidential nominee, Bob Dole, himself partly disabled, while privately supporting a change in the F.D.R. Memorial, is so far not gone public. Nor has his rival of next fall, Bill Clinton. There is a singular silence about the issue at the White House, even though Clinton is honorary chairman of the memorial.

One guy spoke up. Former President George Bush took two seconds to think about the issue and whipped off a letter declaring, "I think it would be a shame if at least one of the figures in the memorial did not show him as a man who is a disability... a courageous man who had infantile paralysis and still led our nation." Last week, on one of his furtive visits to Washington, Bush summoned Deland and Alan Reich, president of the disability organization, to his guest quarters on Jackson Place, across the street from the White House. In those shadowed old chambers where so much of our early history played out, Bush sat down with his two friends in wheelchairs and said, "We've got to keep this one going."



Neil Estern with scale models of his statues for the F.D.R. Memorial

George F. Will

Don't Hide His Source Of Strength

Controversies concerning the memorial to Franklin Roosevelt are today's evidence that this is an age in which one cannot find common sense without a search warrant.

Because of trepidation about possible protests by the animal rights lobby, the statue of Eleanor Roosevelt will not depict her wearing her familiar fur wrap. And FDR's cigarette holder, seen in so many photographs, will not be in evidence. That holder, often clenched in a toothy smile illuminating FDR's large upturned head, was emblematic of the infectious jauntiness that was his greatest gift to a shaken country and a precursor of his political philosophy. But the cigarette holder must be banished, lest sin flourish.

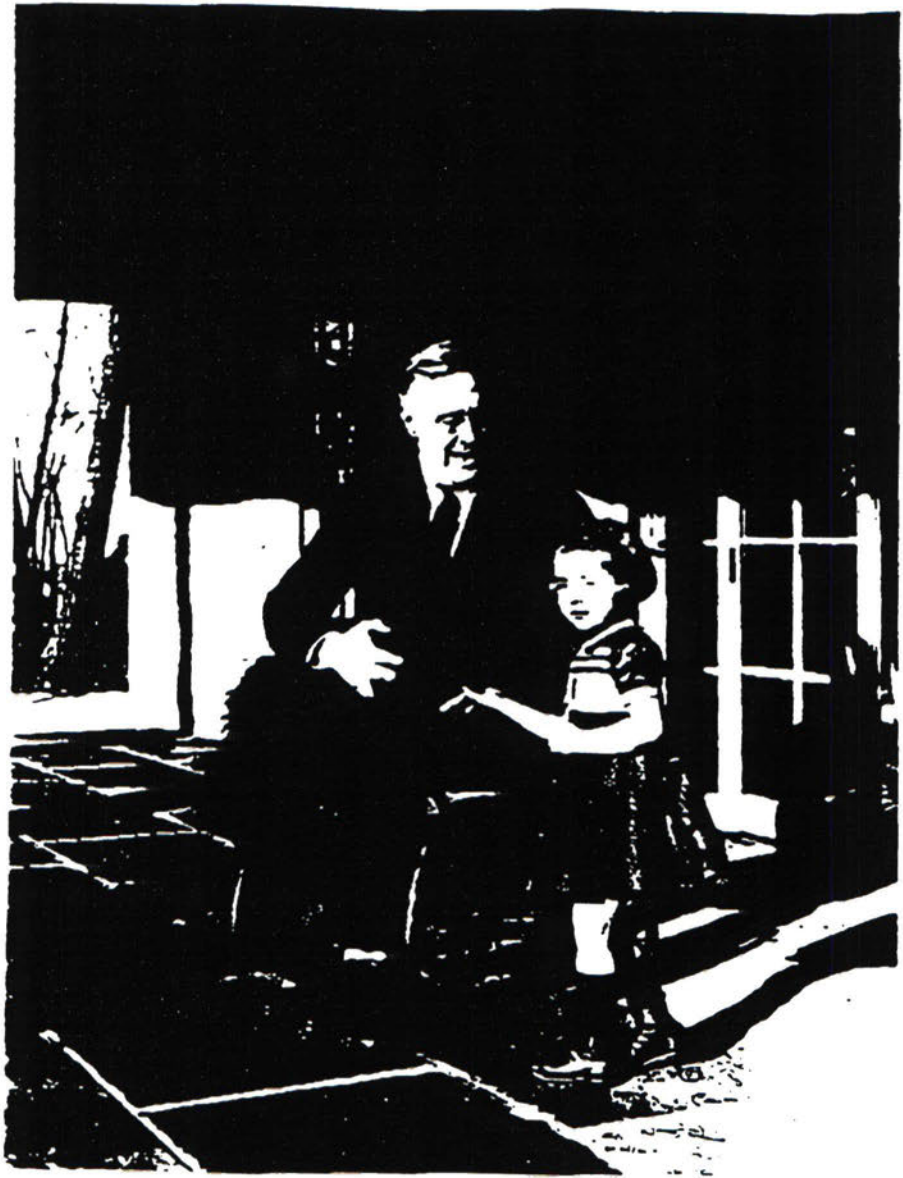
More seriously wrong is the decision that none of the three statues of FDR in the 7.5-acre memorial will depict him in a wheelchair. We wallow waist deep in a confessional culture, in which any lunatic can get on television to confess unnatural acts with llamas, yet we will not truthfully depict this century's most important president in a way that is, to say no more, pertinent to understanding him.

The decision has been made to continue in stone a reticence about FDR's disability, a reticence that in his lifetime was required by public sensibilities that now have been happily surmounted. The decision reveals confusion about the proper point of the memorial.

Defenders of that decision say it would be wrong to "revise the record"—that it would be unhistorical to display what FDR successfully concealed from the American people, most of whom did not understand the reality of his affliction. (Thanks to a cooperative press corps, only one of the more than 125,000 photographs in the FDR library at Hyde Park shows him in a wheelchair.) But fidelity to FDR's wishes is not guaging the design of the memorial: FDR told Felix Frankfurter he wanted only a starkly simple memorial no larger than his desk, the sort of memorial to him that already exists at the National Archives.

A statement by the FDR Memorial Commission almost implies that the project is a celebration of the New Deal. If that is so, the heck with it. The statement says the memorial is designed to serve not as a monument to the man, but as a place of remembrance, contemplation and tribute to his work.

But that is a distinction without a difference.



The work of the last 13 years of FDR's life cannot properly be contemplated without reference to the affliction that left him a paraplegic for the last 24 years of his life. He probably would not have become president, and certainly would not have become the long-headed and tough president he was, without passing through the furnace of polio.

One can believe that many of his works were mistakes and still believe he should be celebrated for the gallantry that the disease demanded from him but need not have elicited. No serious person doubts that FDR played a large role in the making of modern America, and it is passing strange to suppose that the disease did not catalyze the transformation of the nonnarr young swell, skating along on charm and connections, into the brilliant and broadly empathetic politician.

"Too often," FDR once said, "is the biographer tempted to confine himself to that comparatively brief period after the impact of fame has directed the eyes of the world upon him whose life story he writes." From that statement Geoffrey Ward derived the title of

the first volume of his unsurpassed biography of FDR, "Before the Trumpet."

Ward's second volume, which recounts FDR's rise from a bed of pain to the seat of power, is titled "A First-Class Temperament." That comes from Oliver Wendell Holmes's famous assessment of FDR: "A second-class intellect. But a first-class temperament!" No reader of Ward can doubt that the temperament FDR exhibited in the 1930s and 1940s was forged in the 1920s. The iron entered into his soul when he performed, with heroic ebullience, the excruciating exercises necessary to make his legs ready for steel braces.

So, let's see FDR portrayed at the memorial in a wheelchair. Perhaps we should resist the temptation to have him holding something that would accurately depict one of his most noble talents and his unquenchable capacity for pleasure—a martini shaker. But let's see that cigarette holder—which, he once breezily explained to an inquiring boy, he used "because my doctor told me to stay as far away from cigarettes as possible."

PRESIDENT'S
COMMITTEE
ON EMPLOYMENT
OF PEOPLE
WITH DISABILITIES



FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

☐ NORMAL DELIVERY☐ URGENT

3-25-97
TO DORSKIND FOR
REPLY? ☒
yes _____
no _____

DATE: March 20, 1997TO: President Bill Clinton Through: Nancy HENREICHFAX NO. 456-⁶⁷⁰³6610 TELEPHONE NO. 456-6610FROM: Wilson H. Hulley, Executive Staff
(202) 376-6200 - Voice Mail Ext 40

JIM DORSKIND:
Please coordinate
the reply.

Total number of pages including this page: 2
Please call 202-376-6200 if all pages in this transaction are not received.

Additional comments or messages:

Original copy is the mail
Thanks very much,
Wilson

Wilson H. Hulley

March 20, 1997

Dear Mark:

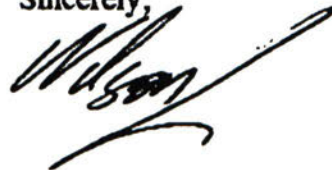
We have discussed the FDR Memorial in the past. Today, the controversy surrounding the presentation of President Roosevelt in a wheelchair as part of the Memorial must be resolved. I understand that Anne Roosevelt, representing the family, favors an artistic depiction of FDR's disability within the memorial.

I presume the Memorial Commission continues this pivotal discussion. Given the diversity of thinking, I would like to propose a compromise for your consideration. Develop a statue with FDR in a wheelchair shaking hands with a small group of disabled war veterans. When FDR visited veteran's hospitals, he would use his wheelchair to move among patients.

Also, when FDR spoke to a Joint Session following his return from Yalta, he was wheeled in and out of our nation's Capitol. Mark, I believe strongly that one of the statues at the Memorial must show President Roosevelt in a wheelchair. Just as it would look very strange for a photograph of me without Star, my assistant dog. Mark, you never saw Harlen Watzek, your dear compatriot and my stepfather, at any public activity without his two steel "Canadian style" crutches. His crutches were part of his whole personage.

I agree with the National Organization on Disability, President George Bush, and 49 million Americans with disabilities on this critical national issue. And, I will do all that I can to ensure that the FDR Memorial is wholly realistic to the physical life of a dedicated American, a President who overcame a tremendous physical impairment and who lived each day with inspiring courage and distinction.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Mark Hatfield
P.O. Box 8639
Portland, Oregon 97209
Through: Jackie

cc: The Honorable George Bush
President Bill Clinton
Justin Dart

3704 Woodbine Street - Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815
Voice (301) 951-3562 - Fax (301) 718-0491

Welcome Home, Mr. President. ... P.T. Physical Therapist