

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	Schedule for Hillary Rodham Clinton [partial] (2 pages)	09/14/1996	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 20032

FOLDER TITLE:

Arthur Fleming

2013-0534-S

rc1524

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]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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**SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1996
FINAL***

~~SECRET~~
~~SECRET~~

Scheduler: Ron Books
202-456-5315 phone
202-456-5340 fax
703-525-5457 home
WHCA pager #4818

PREV RON White House

12:45 pm

(b)(6)

[001]

1:35 pm

DEPART South Portico
EN ROUTE Foundry United Methodist Church
[drive time: 5 minutes]

MOTORCADE MANIFEST

LIMO: HRC, JORDAN

STAFF VAN: VERVEER, JENNINGS, FARMER

1:40 pm

ARRIVE Foundry United Methodist Church
16th and P Streets (P Street Entrance)

NOTE: Katy Button will meet HRC curbside.

Greeter:

- Betty Dunlop, Minister of Christian Education

1:45 pm

2:00 pm

MEET AND GREET W/ FLEMMING FAMILY
Helen Harris Parlor
WH PHOTO ONLY

FORMAT: HRC to greet the Flemming family.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1996
PAGE 2

2:00 pm-
3:00 pm

DR. ARTHUR FLEMMING'S MEMORIAL SERVICE
Foundry United Methodist Church
Phone: 202-332-4010
Fax: 202-332-4035
CLOSED PRESS

NOTE: HRC will be seated in the front row next to Mrs. Bernice Flemming.

FORMAT:

- "A Song of Farewell: Rest in Peace"
- "The Lone Wild Bird"
- "How Lovely is Thy Dwelling Place"
- Words of Grace and Greeting
- "O God, Our Help in Ages Past"
- Prayer
- Psalm 23
- Scripture Readings
- Tributes To A Life Of Faithful Service
"In the Church" -- Dr. Wogaman
"In Education" -- Robert Butler
- Hymn 557
"Blest Be the Tie That Binds"
- Tributes To A Life of Faithful Service
"In Public Service" -- Hillary Rodham Clinton
"In the Family" -- Bernice Flemming
- Prayers of Commendation
- Solo "Pie Jesu"
- Prayer for Thanksgiving
- The Lord's Prayer
- Hymn 77 "How Great Thou Art"

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1996
PAGE 3

- Benediction and Ringing of the Bells
- Voluntary
- HRC departs

3:05 pm **DEPART** Foundry United Methodist Church
 EN ROUTE White House
 [drive time: 5 minutes]

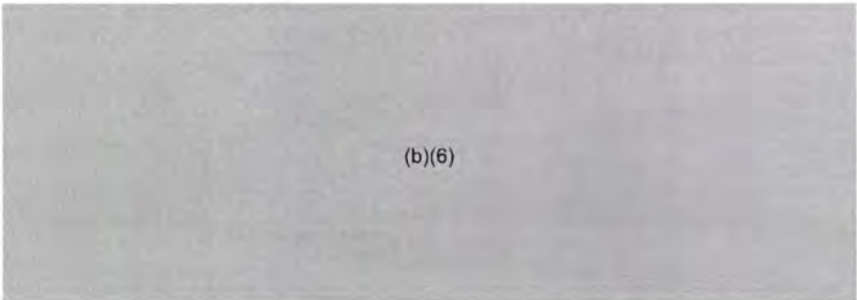
MOTORCADE MANIFEST

LIMO: HRC, JORDAN

STAFF VAN: VERVEER, JENNINGS, FARMER

3:10 pm **ARRIVE** South Portico

3:30 pm



(b)(6)

RON White House

WEATHER FORECAST FOR WASHINGTON, DC:

- Partly cloudy with afternoon rain showers and thunderstorms.
Wind northwest at 12 to 22 knots. Low 63. High 77.

WASHINGTON, DC EVENTS:

KENNEDY CENTER:

- NSO
- The Broadway Songbooks--20th Century Pops
- Shear Madness
- Disney's Beauty and the Beast
- Asian American Music Society

ARENA:

- Blues for an Alabama Sky

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1996
FINAL*

Scheduler:	Ron Books	
	202-456-5315	phone
	202-456-5340	fax
	703-525-5457	home
	WHCA pager	#4818

PREV RON	White House
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NO PUBLIC SCHEDULE.

RON	White House
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WEATHER FORECAST FOR WASHINGTON, DC:

- Partly cloudy. Wind west at 8 to 12 knots. Low 57. High 75.

WASHINGTON, DC EVENTS:

KENNEDY CENTER:

- The Broadway Songbooks--20th Century Pops
- Shear Madness
- Disney's Beauty and the Beast

ARENA:

- Blues for an Alabama Sky

MEMORANDUM

TO: Hillary Rodham Clinton

September 13, 1996

FR: Chris J.

RE: Possible Talking Points for Arthur Flemming's Memorial Service

cc: Melanne

- Acknowledgements: Mrs. Bernice Flemming (wife)
Tom, Harry, Arthur (sons); Elizabeth (daughter)
(Another daughter, Susan Parker, died in 1993)
12 grandchildren and 12 great-grandchildren
- Arthur Flemming was a dear friend who touched generations of Americans. His boundless energy, optimism and spirit inspired, and will continue to inspire all of us.
- As the President said upon learning of Arthur's death, "He was a wonderful human being and great public servant who thought of nothing more than the health and well being of his fellow Americans. He transcended party, generation, and race in search of consensus on some of the great issues of our day."
- I think the President's first few words captured who Arthur truly was. He was, first and foremost, an incredibly "wonderful human being." More than anything, he simply aspired to be a good and fair person who cared about his fellow man and fellow woman. He of course far surpassed this aspiration. But more importantly, in so doing, he set a standard for us all to attempt to achieve.
- And second, as my husband so accurately stated, Arthur was one of this nation's greatest public servants. He well understood that public service entailed sacrifice, excellence, honesty, commitment, and hard work. He knew more than anyone that the absence of these qualities not only undermined the work of the government, but the trust in the government.
- The public's and the government's trust in Arthur is obviously best exemplified by the countless times our nation's leaders called on him to serve. Each time, Arthur

answered the call. But he not only responded by serving, he made contributions that substantively improved this nation. In so doing, he well illustrated why we all had such confidence in his abilities and his commitment to the country.

- By his example, Arthur instilled a high standard of excellence in our nation's public servants and government workers. He firmly believed -- even when it was more popular to criticize government bureaucrats -- that public service is an honorable calling, that we must respect the men and women who chose it as their career, and most importantly, that we must encourage young people to serve. He well understood that support for any government program rested on the confidence the public had for the program and its administrators. He felt civil servants should be held to the highest standards, but be treated as the professionals they are.
- When Arthur was 45 years old, in 1948, an award in his name was created to honor outstanding young men and women in the Federal Government. The Arthur S. Flemming Awards became an institution before I even made it to Kindergarten.
- But Arthur did not just enhance the careers and lives of the Arthur S. Flemming Award winners. He touched countless generations of civil servants. He instilled pride in their work. And he did this all the while challenging them to be the best servants and keepers of the public trust.
- I was privileged to work closely with Arthur on health care reform over the past 4 years and personally witness the influence his commitment to helping others had on all those he touched. I will always cherish his optimism and his uncompromising faith in the basic goodness of people.
- But I think I will most remember his ability to inspire all of us working at the White House -- no matter who we were. Arthur was a familiar presence and touched everyone -- from the most Senior Advisors to the President to the interns who hung on his every word.
- Two years ago last month, I had the pleasure of joining the President when he presented Arthur the Presidential Medal of Freedom -- the highest civilian honor this nation can bestow.
- The medal honors the breathtaking expanse of Arthur's distinguished career -- from Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to his Chairmanship of the Civil Rights Commission, from his tireless advocacy for health reform to his deep commitment to making a difference for our nation's children living in poverty. But in the end, what made Arthur so remarkable and so deserving of this honor was Arthur himself.

- He was a man who in his 70's and 80's was more active than most people dream about being in their 30's and 40's.
- He was a man who gave a speech at the White House Conference on Aging last year that overshadowed every other. (Unfortunately for us, that included mine, the Vice President's and even the President's. In that jammed hall, it was like he was a rock star).
- And he was a man -- a life-long Republican -- who became as influential and loved in the aging community as Claude Pepper had been.
- It got to the point last year at the White House Conference on Aging that we learned that the best way to have the delegates pass a resolution was to simply say, "Arthur is for it."
- During his speech at the Conference, Arthur quoted a beautiful passage given by Rabbi Heschel from the first White House Conference on Aging in 1961. He said: "Older persons need a dream as well as a memory."
- Clearly, Arthur kept dreaming and striving into his 9th decade of life. Arthur shared his own dream that day with the Conference delegates. He said, "I have a dream -- a dream that this national community will not only live up to the obligations that it has at the present time but is a national community that will look forward, not backward, as far as helping our people deal with the hazards and vicissitudes of life."
- The "hazards and vicissitudes of life" is a phrase that we have all heard Arthur use for decades. No press critique can charge that he did not stay "on message." He was as consistent as he was passionate for trying to help his "national community" respond to those less fortunate than him, and that included a deep commitment to making a difference for our nation's children living in poverty.
- Arthur's life taught us that good things are worth fighting for and worth waiting for. He taught us that age may sometimes be an inconvenience, but never a deterrent to doing what is right and what needs to be done.
- But, as we all know, what was even more impressive than his consistent commitment to improving his nation was how he integrated his values and his faith into his every day life.
- A little over two months ago, Arthur wrote me one of the most beautiful letters I have ever received. He sent it in response to a speech I gave to the General Conference of the Methodist Church -- a faith tradition we shared.

- Of his long and distinguished career, Arthur wrote, "I have tried, with Mrs. Flemming as my partner, to be a public servant." He concluded his letter with a verse from Corinthians that meant a great deal to him: "Love never gives up: its faith, hope and patience never fail."
- Well, Arthur never gave up. His faith, hope and patience never failed him or the nation. He was a public servant in the best and truest sense of the word. We loved him. We will miss him. And we will forever cherish his memory and the wonderful legacy he left us.

*"...what does the Lord require of you but to do justice,
and to love kindness, and to walk humbly with your God?"
Micah 6:8*

In Celebration of the Life of
ARTHUR SHERWOOD FLEMMING
Foundry United Methodist Church
September 14, 1996

VOLUNTARY

"A Song of Farewell: Rest in Peace" Schultz-Widmor
"The Lone Wild Bird" arr. Johnson
"How Lovely is Thy Dwelling Place" Johannes Brahms

WORDS OF GRACE AND GREETING

+HYMN 117 ST. ANNE
"O God, Our Help in Ages Past"

PRAYER Hymnal, page 871

PSALM 23 In unison Hymnal, page 873

SCRIPTURE READINGS Micah 6:6-8
Mark 12:28-34

TRIBUTES TO A LIFE OF FAITHFUL SERVICE

"In the Church" - - J. Philip Wogaman
"In Education" - - Robert Butler

+HYMN 557 DENNIS
"Blest Be the Tie That Binds"

TRIBUTES TO A LIFE OF FAITHFUL SERVICE

"In Public Service" - - Hillary Rodham Clinton
"In the Family" - - Bernice Flemming

PRAYERS OF COMMENDATION

SOLO "Pie Jesu" Fauré

PRAYER OF THANKSGIVING

THE LORD'S PRAYER

+HYMN 77 HOW GREAT THOU ART
"How Great Thou Art"

+BENEDICTION AND RINGING OF THE BELLS

VOLUNTARY

Liturgists: J. Philip Wogaman, Walter Shropshire, Jr.
Scripture Reader: Charles Parker
Musicians: Eileen Guenther, organist
Susan Bender, soloist
The Foundry Choir

*"...you shall love the Lord your God with all your heart,
and with all your soul, and with all your mind,
and with all your strength...
...You shall love your neighbor as yourself.
There is no other commandment greater than these."
Mark 12:30-31*



The President of the United States of America

Awards this

Presidential Medal of Freedom

to

ARTHUR FLEMMING

The highest attributes of Government service are clearly evident in the brilliant career of Arthur Flemming. Serving every President from Franklin Roosevelt to Ronald Reagan, he is a proven resource of astute intelligence and steadfast loyalty. On the first two Hoover Commissions, he strove to renew and reinvigorate established principles of governmental power and responsibility. From his role as Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, to his landmark efforts as Chairman of the Commission on Civil Rights, he consistently challenged the status quo. He not only sought health care reform, but he also summoned our Nation to uphold its promise of equality. Arthur Flemming has selflessly labored for decades to make American Government more effective and efficient. A grateful Nation thanks him.

*The White House
Washington, D. C., August 8, 1994*

Remarks on Presenting the Presidential Medals of Freedom August 8, 1994

The President. Thank you very much. Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to the White House. As you might imagine, one of the great pleasures of the Presidency is selecting recipients of the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest honor given to civilians by the United States of America.

If I might begin on a very personal and immediate note, last fall this annual ceremony was held on a very happy day for me and for those of us who want a safer and more humane United States. It was the day we made the Brady bill the law of the land. Today as we gather here, Congress is on the verge of voting on the most comprehensive anticrime bill in history. But that bill has been held hostage for 11 days by certain special interest groups. So as we recognize the contributions of civilians to our country's way of life, I'd like to take this opportunity to call on those groups who are blocking the crime bill to let it come to a vote and ask the other citizens of the United States to ask the Congress for the same thing. Many people we honor here today have given their whole lives to enriching the fabric of the future, and we can do no less.

This afternoon we will present the Presidential Medal of Freedom to nine remarkable individuals whose service to our democracy and to humanity has advanced the common interest of freedom-loving people, not only here at home but throughout the world: Herbert Block, the late Cesar Chavez, Arthur Flemming, Dorothy Height, Barbara Jordan, Lane Kirkland, Robert Michel, and Sargent Shriver.

The medals these Americans receive today has a special history. It was established by President Truman in 1945 at first to reward notable service in the war. In 1963 President Kennedy amended the award for distinguished civilian service in peacetime. The honorees that year included the singer Marian Anderson, Justice Felix Frankfurter, diplomat John McCloy, labor leader George Meany, the writer E.B. White, playwright Thornton Wilder, and the artist Andrew Wyeth. By the time that first ceremony was held here in the White House in December of 1963, President Johnson had added to the

roll of names President Kennedy and His Holiness Pope John XXIII.

Listen to this: At that time, Under Secretary of State George Ball said that the President is establishing what we can proudly call an American civil honors list. How many of our greatest citizens, who went on to achieve other things, said that the greatest thing that could ever be said about them was that they were good citizens. That is true in every way of those we honor today.

Herbert Block, or "Herblock" as we know him, became an editorial cartoonist with the Chicago Daily News in 1929, not a very good year to begin writing funny cartoons. [Laughter] His long and prolific career has spanned the Presidencies of 11 different Presidents. The fact that he gets to choose the targets in cartoons may have something to do with the longevity of his career. His cartoons have appeared in the Washington Post since 1946, the year I was born. [Laughter] He educates and persuades public opinion with effectiveness, artistry, warmth, and great good humor. He has a big heart. He sides with the little guy, people of common sense, and all who hold healthy irreverence for any sort of pretensions.

Cesar Chavez, before his death in April of last year, had become a champion of working people everywhere. Born into Depression-era poverty in Arizona in 1927, he served in the United States Navy in the Second World War and rose to become one of our greatest advocates of nonviolent change. He was, for his own people, a Moses figure. The farm workers who labored in the fields and yearned for respect and self-sufficiency pinned their hopes on this remarkable man, who with faith and discipline, with soft-spoken humility and amazing inner strength led a very courageous life and in so doing brought dignity to the lives of so many others and provided for us inspiration for the rest of our Nation's history. We are honored to have his wife, friend, and longtime working partner, Helen Chavez, to be with us today to receive the award.

Arthur Flemming served every President from Franklin Roosevelt to Ronald Reagan as the Republican member of the Civil Service Commis-

sion, as a member of the Hoover commission on the executive branch established by President Truman, as Director of Defense Mobilization and a member of President Eisenhower's National Security Council, and as Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. In addition to being an able administrator, Dr. Flemming is also a respected educator and former journalist. Over the course of his long and eminent career in public service, he contributed to the struggles for Social Security, civil rights, and most recently health care reform, something for which the First Lady and I are particularly in his debt. These three struggles he calls the greatest domestic crusades of his lifetime.

James Grant is the remarkable executive director of the United Nations Children's Fund, UNICEF, where he has tirelessly waged a global crusade on behalf of the world's children. Like his father before him, he was born and raised in China, where he took up his family's tradition of offering assistance abroad and first went to work for the United Nations at the end of World War II. In the fall of 1992 he helped to broker a brief cease-fire during the siege of Sarajevo and personally directed the safe passage of a convoy carrying winter supplies of clothing, blankets, and food. As the international community's guardian of innocent children in troubled regions, he oversees the delivery of humanitarian assistance that without him might otherwise never reach those in need.

Dorothy Height is one of the world's most tireless and accomplished advocates of civil rights, the rights of women, and the health and stability of family and community life. From the days when she helped Eleanor Roosevelt to organize the World Youth Conference in 1938, she has remained engaged in the public arena for 60 years and more. As a leader of the National Council of Negro Women and the Young Women's Christian Association, she's been a powerful voice for equal opportunity here and in developing nations around the world. In recent years, her Black Family Reunion celebrations have reminded our society that self-help and self-reliance within loving extended families are the dominant cultural traditions of the African-American community.

For 20 years Barbara Jordan has been the most outspoken moral voice of the American political system, a position she reached soon after becoming the first black Congresswoman elected from the deep South from her native

Texas in 1972. From national platforms she has captured the Nation's attention and awakened its conscience in defense of our Constitution, the American dream, and the commonality we share as American citizens. As professor of ethics and public policy at the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs, she ensures that the next generation of our public servants will be worthy of the legacy she has done so much to build.

Lane Kirkland has been at the center of the American labor movement for almost 50 years. After serving in the merchant marine during the Second World War and his subsequent graduation from the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University, he became a researcher for organized labor in the same year that he worked as a 26-year-old speechwriter in the 1948 campaign of Harry Truman and his running mate, Alben Barkley. Throughout the cold war, when some leaders saw only the threats to our freedom overseas and neglected the barriers to freedom and inequality within our own land, Kirkland showed America that you can stand up to communism abroad just as forcefully as you can stand up for working men and women here at home. As president of the AFL-CIO for the last 15 years, he has helped to teach us that solidarity is a powerful word in any language and that a vibrant labor movement is essential to every free society.

Robert Michel has served in the United States House of Representatives since 1957. That is the second longest tenure of any Republican in American history. As minority leader in the House for the last 13 years, he has served his party well, but he has also served our Nation well, choosing the pragmatic but harder course of conciliation more often than the divisive but easier course of confrontation. In the best sense he is a gentleman legislator who, in spite of the great swings in public opinion from year to year, has remained always true to the midwestern values he represents so faithfully in the House. He retires at the end of this year, generally regarded by Democrats and Republicans alike as one of the most decent and respected leaders with which any President has had the privilege to work.

Sargent Shriver is the man who launched the Peace Corps 33 years ago. Because of his creativity, his idealism, his brilliance, the Peace Corps remains one of the most popular Government initiatives ever undertaken. From the time

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he and his wife, Eunice, helped to organize a conference on juvenile delinquency for the Attorney General in 1947 to his efforts for public education in Chicago in the 1950's, to his leadership of Head Start and legal services and now the Special Olympics, Sargent Shriver has awakened millions of Americans, including many in this administration, to the responsibilities of service, the possibilities of change, and the sheer joy of making the effort.

These recipients of the Presidential Medal of Freedom represent different political parties, different ideologies, different professions, indeed, even different ages. Their different eras, different races, different generations in American history cannot be permitted to obscure the fact of what they share in common: an unusually profound sense of responsibility to improve the lives of their fellow men and women, to improve the future for our children, to embody the best of what we mean by the term "American citizen." By their remarkable records of service and by their incredible spirit, we have all been enriched.

And now I would ask the military aide to read the citations as I present the Medal of Freedom.

[At this point, Major Leo Mercado, Jr., USMC, Marine Corps aide to the President, read the citations, and the President presented the medals.]

The President. Ladies and gentlemen, in closing let me say that I couldn't help thinking, as the citations were read and I looked into the faces of our honorees and their families, friends, and admirers here, that we too often reserve our greatest accolades for our citizens when they are gone. I wish that Cesar Chavez could be here today. I am grateful that his wife is here, and I am so grateful that all these others are here.

Let us remember today that the greatest gift any of us can give the Founders of this Constitution and this Republic is to emulate the work of these citizens whom we honor today, every day, each in our own way.

Thank you for being here. God bless you all.

NOTE: The President spoke at 4:40 p.m. in the East Room at the White House.

Remarks at a Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee Fundraiser August 8, 1994

Thank you. Thank you very much, Senator Graham. Ladies and gentlemen, I hope you'll forgive me. I have my annual August ragweed voice. If you don't have allergies and you can't tell whether ragweed has come out in Washington, DC, you just wait for me to get my sort of, you know, raspy—surely there's a role for me in the movies when I talk like this. I could be the guy that delivers the bad news, and that wouldn't be any role change I would have to take. [Laughter]

I want to thank many people. I thank the incumbent Senators who are here, Senator Graham and the others who have worked so hard. I also want to congratulate the nominees who are here. We have an exceptionally outstanding group of people: Bob Carr, Alan Wheat, Tom Andrews, Sam Coppersmith, Jim Cooper, all from the House of Representatives, and former

Congressman Jim Jontz, all of whom have real records of fighting for the interests of ordinary Americans in trying to build this country and all of whom have a real chance to be elected to the United States Senate if we work hard for them.

Joel Hyatt from Ohio is not here tonight, but he and I were in law school together. He's younger than I am. Most people are these days. [Laughter] And those who aren't look younger now. Joel Hyatt began a program when we were in law school for undergraduates to tutor inner-city kids and then went on to become famous by making legal representation available to ordinary middle class folks. The program he started when we were in law school is still operating there, a real tribute to his capacity to innovate.

Richard Fisher from Texas is also not here tonight, but he is another longtime friend of

ARTHUR S. FLEMMING

1331 F Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20004

July 1, 1996

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mrs. Clinton:

Your leadership as our nation faces many opportunities to help one another face the hazards and vicissitudes of life is deeply appreciated.

The depth of this leadership is very apparent in your outstanding address at the General Conference. I have read the full text. It is a truly great testimonial to the impact of Christ and His church on your entire life. It is also a fine summary of the convictions you expressed in the chapter "Children Are Born Believers" in "It Takes A Village." I share with you a deep indebtedness to the Methodist Church. Like you, it has been a part of my life from birth.

As one who joined Foundry in 1927, I am grateful for your positive comments about our ministry, especially those that referred to Chelsea's experiences with our Church school. Mrs. Flemming and I were moved by your references because John Parker, one of the teachers, is our son-in-law for whom we have a very high regard. His late wife, our daughter was closely associated with Foundry, and was one of the co-teachers of MYF. Sue had been head nurse in oncology at George Washington and then founder of Home Oncology Therapy, serving metropolitan Washington, until she died as a result of cancer.

Your and the President's crusade for universal coverage for health care show that your spiritual roots run deep. The year 1994 was outstanding. It provided us with a national dialogue on health care. A general consensus was reached to the effect that the health delivery system must be changed. Every poll taken showed that 75-80% of our people want universal coverage. In hearings throughout the country I have learned that real people with real problems continue to have this conviction. I appreciated the President's comment in The Washington Post that he is thinking about universal coverage for children. Your book underlines the need. I think that this is a great next step. We will ultimately achieve universal coverage for all. I thank God that, although I may not be here to witness it, the Lord, working through you and your husband, has given me a glimpse of the Promised Land.

< I have tried, with Mrs. Flemming as my partner, to be a public servant. > We deeply appreciate the very gracious comments that both you and the President have made. We thank you both.

You are having experiences that are difficult and in direct conflict with our nation's concept of justice. You give voice to the feelings of many when you say: "I wrestle every day with the biblical admonition to forgive and love our enemies." I am thankful, however, that you shared with your readers your conviction that all of us are born with the capacity for "faith, hope and love."

A verse from The Good News Bible, issued by the American Bible Society in 1966 has always meant a great deal to me: "Love never gives up: its faith, hope and patience never fail." (I Cor. 13.7).

May "God be with you."

Respectfully,



Arthur S. Flemming

P.S. Chelsea gave the Foundry congregation an excellent account of MYF's experience in Appalachia.

CS

ARTHUR S. FLEMMING
1331 F Street, N. W.
Washington, DC 20004
August 8, 1995

12/25858

SP400

95 AUG 13 P5: 86

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

Dear Mr. President:

I deeply appreciate your inviting Mrs. Flemming and myself to be with you and the First Lady in the Oval Office.

I was in the Oval Office thirty-one years ago. Then, as now, the subject was "Medicare". President Kennedy had advocated it vigorously in the campaign of 1960. The Senate had turned him down twice. A commission of which I was chairman was established to take a fresh look. We reported to the President. He liked the report.

As we were leaving he shared with me his deep feeling that older persons and their children confronted a genuine need which could be met only if the national community responded. As I left I did so, convinced that we had a President who from the depth of his being believed in a government for the people.

You and your associates have made it possible for me to listen in recent weeks to your addresses at Georgetown, the Archives, at the Cannon Office Building, and at the Oval Office.

They have made a deep impression on me. I admire and respect your commitment to a government for all of our people. It stands out in sharp contrast to the Republican leadership on Capitol Hill.

Thank you. I will do everything I can to support you.

Respectfully,

Arthur

Arthur S. Flemming

*Letter from
Arthur Flemming
- recent visit
- support for Shirley
Chater / SSA*

C O P Y
from ORM

Arthur S. Flemming

Arthur S. Flemming, who died in Alexandria on Saturday at the age of 91, was dedicated to improving the lives of others. Mr. Flemming, who was awarded the nation's highest civilian honor, the Medal of Freedom, two years ago, was a model not only for those in government service but for everyone who continues to make a contribution long after retirement from paid employment.

He was best known nationally as President Eisenhower's secretary of health, education and welfare. But he also was appointed by President Roosevelt to head the Civil Service Commission, and by President Nixon to be chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission and commissioner on aging. He served presidents Kennedy and Johnson on the Peace Corps National Advisory Commission and frequently was named to major government reorganization panels, the leadership of White House conferences and the like. A

lawyer by training and a journalist early in life, Mr. Flemming was also president of three colleges: Ohio Wesleyan, the University of Oregon and Macalaster. For more than 60 years, he devoted himself to an array of causes. Civil rights, the needs of the aging, health, education and the preservation of Social Security were his passionate concerns.

Perhaps Mr. Flemming was a notable advocate. He did not rail against those he was trying to persuade, but impressed even those with whom he disagreed by his modesty and gracious demeanor. Until shortly before his death, he went to his downtown office every day. He was a familiar lunchtime patron of a local restaurant where a continuing stream of friends, former colleagues and even old adversaries came to his table for advice, for help on a project or simply to pay respects. He will be missed by the country he served so well for so long.

THE WASHINGTON POST

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1996

Date: 09/09/96 Time: 08:34

OArthur Flemming, Aide to Presidents, Social Causes Advocate, Dies

WASHINGTON (AP) Arthur Flemming, a Republican who worked for presidents of both parties and was committed to making the American dream come alive for ordinary citizens, has died of congestive heart failure. He was 91.

Flemming was known for his thoughtful approaches to welfare, Medicare, integration and other key social issues of his time. He was deeply committed to the causes he believed in.

As an aide to every president from Franklin Roosevelt to Ronald Reagan, he also was noted for his calm but outspoken manner and for the unflinching way in which he examined America's social ills and proposed ways to fix them.

"Arthur Flemming was a close friend to me and the first lady," President Clinton said in a statement Sunday. "He transcended party, generation and race in search of consensus on some of the great issues of our day."

In 1994, Clinton awarded Flemming the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian honor.

Dr. Philip Wogaman, Flemming's pastor at Foundry United Methodist Church, said Flemming had suffered in recent weeks from heart and kidney problems. He died Saturday.

Funeral services were private, but a public memorial service was planned Sept. 14 at Foundry United.

After serving as secretary of Health, Education and Welfare from 1958 until 1961, Flemming headed the U.S. Commission on Aging in 1973-78. He also chaired the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights from 1974 until 1982, when President Reagan fired him after Flemming's six-member panel issued a report harshly critical of the administration's record on desegregation.

Despite his ouster, Flemming found it impossible to remain silent on what he feared was an attempt by the Reagan administration to roll back on America's civil rights record.

"All of us, including minorities and women, have something to fear if people succeed in either eliminating or weakening methods we need to use in order to take the Constitution of the United States and make it a living document," Flemming said after Reagan dismissed him. "We believe the Reagan administration actions are in conflict with the Constitution."

Following his final government stint, Flemming lent his name and considerable prestige to the Save Our Security Coalition, a group of more than 100 organizations that sought to protect Social Security.

At the same time, he also chaired the National Health Care Campaign, a group that advocated comprehensive health-care and long-term medical care for all Americans long before it became a hot political topic.

He also served on the Citizen's Commission on Civil Rights, a private, bipartisan panel of former civil rights officials.

Perhaps fittingly, Arthur Sherwood Flemming began his career in Washington, working as a political science instructor at American University and as a political reporter for David Lawrence's U.S. Daily, now known as U.S. News and World Report. He also found time to earn a law degree from George Washington University in 1933.

In 1939, when he was 34, Roosevelt appointed him as a Republican member on the old Civil Service Commission. He returned to academics in 1948 as president of Ohio Wesleyan University, his alma mater, but continued to serve on the Hoover Commission on

By 1953, Flemming was back in Washington, this time as director of the Office of Defense Mobilization in the waning days of the Korean War.

After his HEW stint ended in 1961, he served as president of the University of Oregon, then held the same post at Macalester College in Minnesota, all the while maintaining a home and a presence in Washington.

In between and sometimes coinciding with his main government jobs, Flemming served posts in the Labor Department, Atomic Energy Commission, the Peace Corps and other panels.

Throughout his career, he was known as a man who viewed government service with a sense of fierce commitment.

"Mr. Flemming is an evangelist in the cause of good government and regards the development of qualified people to administer burgeoning public programs as a critical national problem," The New York Times wrote in a Dec. 7, 1966, profile.

Flemming was born June 12, 1905, in Kingston, N.Y., the son of a prosperous lawyer and judge.

A lifelong Methodist, Flemming also held numerous leadership roles in his church and served a three-year term as president of the United Council of Churches.

He is survived by his wife of 61 years, Bernice, and four children: Thomas, Arthur, Harry and Elizabeth.

APNP-09-09-96 0843EDT

New York Times, Monday September 9, 1996

Arthur S. Flemming, 91, Dies; Served in Eisenhower Cabinet

By ERIC PACE

Arthur S. Flemming, who was Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare from 1958 to 1961 under President Dwight D. Eisenhower and held other high posts in government and education, died on Saturday in the Washington House, a retirement home in Alexandria, Va., where he spent his last few years. He was 91 and had been a longtime resident of Alexandria.

The cause was acute renal failure, his son Thomas said.

Mr. Flemming, a Republican, devoted his career largely to the theory and practice of government service and to the Methodist Church and to education. He was the United States Commissioner on Aging from 1973 to 1978 and chairman of the bipartisan, six-member United States Commission on Civil Rights from 1974 to 1981.

Over the years, he worked for Democrats as well as Republicans. President Clinton, who awarded him the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1994, said yesterday: "Arthur Flemming was a close friend to me and the First Lady. He transcended party, generation and race in search of consensus on some of the great issues of our day."

Mr. Flemming was not always so warmly viewed from the White House. In 1981, he was dismissed from the civil rights post by President Ronald Reagan and replaced with a conservative Republican, Clarence M. Pendleton Jr. On the day he was dismissed, Mr. Flemming warned publicly that the Reagan Administration was drifting back to a philosophy of "separate but equal"

An official with a passion for civil rights who reached across party lines.

in school desegregation cases. A spokesman for the commission, Charles Rivera, linked Mr. Flemming's dismissal to his strong advocacy of civil rights.

A stooped man whose voice sometimes trembled with emotion when he spoke of civil rights issues in those days, Mr. Flemming was a familiar figure on the Washington scene even before President Eisenhower appointed him to his Cabinet.

When he joined the Cabinet, he was an educator — having just stepped down as president of Ohio Wesleyan University — with much interest and experience in manpower and labor-management problems. When he resigned from the Cabinet at the end of the Eisenhower Administration, Mr. Eisenhower said that "dramatic progress" had been made while Mr. Flemming was Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare in improving the health, education level and economic security of the country.

In leaving office, Mr. Flemming warned that the United States would have to make "a far greater investment in the field of education than the nation has been willing to recognize" to meet its basic educational needs in coming years. He left behind a detailed accounting of those requirements in the form of three studies, prepared by the Office of Education, that had been undertaken at his direction more than a year earlier.

Mr. Flemming was president of Ohio Wesleyan University from 1948 to 1953 and again in 1957 and 1958, president of the University of Oregon from 1961 to 1968 and president of Macalester College in St. Paul, Minn., from 1968 to 1971. His church work led him to become president of the National Council of Churches from 1966 to 1969.

Mr. Flemming started out in Washington as an instructor in government and a debating coach at American University from 1927 to 1930, and he was on the editorial staff of what is now the U.S. News



Associated Press, 1981

Arthur S. Flemming

and World Report magazine for some years in the 1930's. In 1939, a Democratic President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, appointed him as a Republican member on the Civil Service Commission, where he remained until 1948. In the mid-1950's, before joining the Cabinet, he was director of the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Arthur Sherwood Flemming was born and reared in Kingston, N.Y., and went on to receive a bachelor's degree in 1927 from Ohio Wesleyan University, a master's degree in 1928 from American University and a law degree in 1933 from George Washington University.

In addition to his son Thomas, of Alexandria, he is survived by his wife of 61 years, the former Bernice Moler; two other sons, Harry, of Alexandria, and Arthur H., of South Pasadena, Calif.; a daughter, Elizabeth Speece of Delaware, Ohio; a sister, Elizabeth Sherbondy of Pittsburgh; 12 grandchildren, and 12 great-grandchildren. Another daughter, Susan Parker, died in 1993.

OBITUARIES

Arthur Flemming Dies; Key Adviser To Presidents From FDR to Reagan

By Martin Weil

Washington Post Staff Writer

Arthur S. Flemming, 91, a former Health, Education and Welfare secretary who championed the aged and ill during a decades-long and much-admired public service career under presidents from Roosevelt to Reagan, died Sept. 7 in Alexandria.

Described as a role model to generations of government officials and social activists, Mr. Flemming also was known for his commitment to education and to civil rights. He was president of three colleges and was chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission from 1972 to 1981.

In government, he was a chairman of the old Civil Service Commission and one of the major figures in the mobilization of the government civilian work force during World War II. A man to whom religion was important, he was an active Methodist layman and had headed the National Council of Churches of Christ in America.

As depicted by those who knew and worked with him both in public life and in his many private roles, Mr. Flemming possessed a rare and perhaps unequalled combination of bureaucratic competence, compassion for the needy and ability to inspire that endured from the New Deal into the '90s.

He "was one of the great intellects of social policy, combining extraordinary knowledge with a rare gift for policy-making," said Donna E. Shalala, secretary of Health and Human Services, a successor department of HEW. "He never stopped fighting for the elderly and the poor."

Mr. Flemming's tenure as HEW secretary ran from 1958 to 1961. He served under President Dwight D. Eisenhower, a Republican, and was himself a Republican. But Mr. Flemming "transcended party, generation and race in search of consensus on some of the great issues of our day," President Clinton said in a statement.



ARTHUR S. FLEMMING

Mr. Flemming had lived for the last four years at Washington House, a retirement home in Alexandria, but his son Thomas said he traveled each day to work in the District, where he was active in such groups as Save Our Security, a Social Security advocacy group.

According to John Rother, legislative director of the American Association of Retired Persons, the speech Mr. Flemming gave just last year to the White House Conference on Aging was considered the "highlight of the conference."

Thomas Flemming said his father's health had deteriorated since a fall in his downtown office building about a month ago. Mr. Flemming's death in the clinic of Washington House was attributed to acute renal failure, his son said.

Mr. Flemming was born June 12, 1905, in Kingston, N.Y., the son of Harry Hardwicke Flemming, a lawyer who was an active Methodist layman. Mr. Flemming worked for a year after high school graduation as a newspaper reporter and then entered Ohio Wesleyan University, where he was a member of the Republican Club.

After graduation, he came to Washington. He received a master's degree in political science from American University, where he also taught government and served as debate coach. In the early 1930s, Mr. Flemming, known for his ability to juggle a vast array of activities, received a law degree from George Washington University; covered the Supreme Court as a reporter for the old United States Daily, which later became U.S. News & World Report; and directed American University's School of Public Affairs. He also edited a current affairs newspaper for high school students.

In 1939, President Franklin D. Roosevelt tapped him for what became a nine-year stint as a member of the Civil Service Commission. He held key government personnel posts during World War II and was a member of the Hoover commissions, which studied the organization of the federal executive branch, from 1947 to 1949 and again from 1953 to 1955.

From 1948 to 1953 and 1957 to 1958, he served as president of Ohio Wesleyan. For part of his tenure, he worked in Washington at federal posts during the week, returning to Ohio and his collegiate duties on weekends.

Throughout the Eisenhower administration, he was a member of the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, serving as its chairman from 1958 to 1961. During the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, he was a member of the Peace Corps National Advisory Commission.

He also was president of the University of Oregon from 1961 to 1968 and president of Macalester College in St. Paul, Minn., from 1968 to 1971. He was chairman of the White House Conference on Aging in 1971 and was appointed U.S. commissioner on aging during the Nixon administration.

In trying to characterize his ca-

reer, Mr. Flemming, according to his son, often adopted words first used by Roosevelt. Mr. Flemming would frequently say that he was trying "to help people deal with the hazards and vicissitudes of life."

One of the ways in which he tried to do that, according to Robert J. Myers, former chief actuary of the Social Security system, was in trying to preserve and strengthen Social Security.

"He was always very much interested in doing this and doing it soundly," Myers said.

Mr. Flemming received the Presidential Medal of Freedom two years ago from President Clinton.

In addition to his son Thomas, of Alexandria, survivors include his wife, Bernice, of Washington; two other sons, Arthur H., of South Pasadena, Calif., and Harry, of Alexandria; a daughter, Elizabeth Speece of Delaware, Ohio; a sister, Elizabeth Sherbondy of Pittsburgh; 12 grandchildren; and 12 great-grandchildren. A daughter, Susan Parker, died in 1993.

Submission of Nominations

Nominations must be submitted by and have the approval of the agency head or acting head of the agency. Nominations will not be considered without this approval. Each agency or department may submit no more than two nominations per category.

Nominations must be received by the Downtown Jaycees NOT LATER THAN 5:00 P.M., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1995. They should be submitted to:

Arthur S. Flemming Awards Program

Downtown Jaycees

1612 K Street, N.W., Suite 202

Washington, D.C. 20006

(202) 728-1135

Preparation of Nominations

The nomination must include the following information in addition to that requested on the form. All nominations must be submitted with 20 copies on 8 1/2" x 11" paper. Two professional, portrait-style (head and shoulders only) 8 x 10 black and white photos should be included with each nominee's package.

All information submitted in this nomination should be typewritten single-spaced with double spacing between paragraphs. The descriptions requested below should each be completed on separate sheets of paper on one side only and should carry as a heading the abbreviated titles appearing at the beginning of each category. The Downtown Jaycees must be specifically notified of any facts which may not be released to the public news media. Special emphasis will be given by the Judges to the PROFESSIONAL ACHIEVEMENT of the Nominee. Each nomination should include the following:

- (1) **Federal Employment History:** A brief chronological review of the nominee's Federal employment indicating the number of years within each position and a brief description of the nominee's present duties and responsibilities, including the scope of his or her work.
 - (2) **Professional Achievement:** A description of the nominee's specific accomplishment(s). This description should make clear the nature and significance of the achievement and the nominee's specific role. Include a statement of the extent of application of the nominee's achievement (e.g. affecting the function or mission of one facility or installation, several installations, a regional area, an entire agency or Government wide). Examples for both Administrative and Scientific categories might include:
 - outstanding program or project management
 - significant cost savings
 - substantial improvements in the quality of service or project
- Additional examples for Administrative nominees:
- outstanding contribution to international diplomatic objectives
 - development of important legislative or regulatory material

Additional examples for Scientific nominees:

- outstanding contributions to the advancement of science or medicine
 - significant technological achievements
- (3) **Awards and Publications:** A list of any government or professional awards received and a list of any professional publications germane to the nominee's career objectives.
 - (4) **Community Involvement:** The nominee's significant community service (whether within or outside of their professional field) activities which have had an important impact on the community will be considered in the judging process.

Arthur Sherwood Flemming

Dr. Arthur Flemming's career in and out of the Federal Government is truly exemplary of the purposes set forth for granting these awards named in his honor. He served as a member of: the first and second Hoover Commissions on Organization of the Executive Branch of Government, 1947-49 and 1953-55; President Eisenhower's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, 1953-61; International Civil Service Advisory Board, 1950-64; National Advisory Committee of the Peace Corps, 1961-68; and President's Committee on Labor-Management Policy, 1965-68. While performing these services, Dr. Flemming also served as the President for: Ohio Wesleyan University, 1948-53 and 1957-58; University of Oregon, 1961-68; and Macalester College, 1968-71. From 1958-61 he served as Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. He also rendered service as a member of the U.S. Civil Service Commission, 1939-48, and the War Manpower Commission where he was chairman of the Labor-Management Manpower Policy Committee, 1942-45. As Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, 1953-57, Dr. Flemming served as a member of the National Security Council and, by invitation of the President, participated in meetings of the Cabinet. He was president of a variety of organizations including the: Oregon Council of Churches, 1964-69; National Council of Social Welfare, 1968-69; and American Council of Education, 1969-70. In addition, Dr. Flemming served as the U.S. Commissioner on Aging, 1973-78, and as the Chairman, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, from 1974-82. He is currently chairperson for the Citizens Commission on Civil Rights and co-chairperson of the S.O.S. (Save our Security) Coalition. Dr. Flemming received the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian honor, in 1994.

Checklist

- ☐ Completed Nomination Form
- ☐ Authorized Signature
- ☐ Citation of Accomplishments
- ☐ Attachments
- ☐ Federal Employment History
- ☐ Professional Achievement
- ☐ Awards and Publications
- ☐ Community Involvement
- ☐ Two 8 x 10 Photographs

FORMER ARTHUR S. FLEMMING AWARD WINNERS

1948

Harold Lyons
James R. Turner
Lyle A. Dunstan
John M. Leddy
Roy B. Eastin, Jr.
Delbert M. Steiner

1949

Marx Leva
Carlisle H. Hummelsine
Leroy Alldredge
John L. Kelleher

1950

Dale E. Oyster
Albert F. Siefert
Paul W. McDaniel
Clinton L. Walch

1951

Dana K. Bailey
Ted B. Westfall
John H. Buehler
Kenneth L. Vore

1952

James C. Kelley
Seymour S. Berlin
Frank W. Barton
Hugh J. Miser

1953

Harold L. Goodwin
Richard W. Johnston
John S. Ball
Franklin K. Pittman
John R. Pellam
James M. Gregory
James M. Hundley
Robert L. Henry
Najeeb E. Halaby

1954

Casper J. Aronson
Paul A. Barron
Donald C. Bergus
William R. Brown
Carl W. Clewlow
George E. Cooper
Howard W. Habermeyer
Terrell L. Hill
Leon Jacobs
Daniel Swern

1955

Vernon D. Acree
Burnett F. Anderson
Herbert P. Broida
Millard Cass
Bernard Rosen
David B. Scott
Harold S. Frederickson
John H. Harley
Arthur E. Hess
William F. Kauffmann

1956

Samuel C. Adams, Jr.
Willard J. Davis
J. Arnold Pines
Roger Linton Conkling
Artemus E. Wetherbee
Alfred J. Eggers, Jr.
Maurice R. Hilleman
Manual F. Morales
Herbert Tabor
Leo A. Wall

1957

Robert E. Hollingsworth
Robert L. Sweet
Joseph J. Liebling
Edward R. Saunders, Jr.
Leonard P. Bienvenu
Don H. Baker, Jr.
Sidney Udenfriend
John D. Wallace
Louis H. Roddis, Jr.
Leonard T. Skeggs

1958

Leon Mandelkern
Herman Frederick Eilts
Joseph E. Rall
Thomas G. Mecker
Eugene S. Staples
Wilson A. Maxim
Douglas John Wilcox
Robert A. Beall
Welcome W. Wilson
Alan M. Lovelace

1959

John Peter Abbadessa
John Norman Cole
Paul Windels, Jr.
Frederick C. Alpers
William D. Brewer
Frank E. Block
Arthur W. Hummell, Jr.
Joseph Sternberg
John J. Grady
Maxime A. Faget

1960

Bert I. Bernhard
Robert D. Gidel
George Cabot Lodge
Bradley H. Patterson, Jr.
Kenneth L. Rabidoux
Ernest Ambler
Harry D. Holmgren
Joseph W. Siny
Knox T. Millsaps
Wolfgang E. Mockel

1961

Theodore H. Reed
Thomas G. Sorensen
Dwight A. Ink
Jack P. Ruina
Warren W. Wiggins
Andrew G. Morrow
Jack W. Smith
Lewis M. Branscomb
John P. Craven, Chief
Bernard Lubarsky

1962

Lawrence Lewis Kavanau
Kevin Maroney
John R. Wilkins
Charles M. Herzfeld
George Stevens, Jr.
Norman J. Doctor
N. Thompson Powers
Edgar M. Cortwright, Jr.
Joseph F. Saunders
George M. Low

1963

Donald R. Chadwick
Richard N. Gardner
A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr.
Jerome Herbert Perlmutter
George Leon Rogossa
Sjoerd Lieuwe Bonting
Christopher C. Craft, Jr.
Serge N. Timasheff
John W. Townsend, Jr.
James R. Wait

1964

Eugene P. Foley
Thomas L. Hughes
Wesley L. Hjornevik
Daniel P. Moynihan
Paul A. Volcker, Jr.
Eugene Braunwald
Leonard Jaffe
Robert Jastrow
Joseph F. Shea
George W. Sutton

1965

Richard R. Bonner
Andrew F. Brimmer
Raymond L. Garthoff
Robert Lundegard
Timothy J. May
Bruce N. Ames
Lester R. Brown
Robert A. Frosch
Gerald S. Hawkins
Wilmot N. Hess

1966

David Bronheim
John W. Chancellor
Sheldon S. Cohen
Arnold R. Frietsch
Edwin A. Jaenke
Alexander B. Trowbridge
Peter Bender
Lucien B. Guze
James W. Miller
Eugene M. Shoemaker

1967

Joseph T. English
John T. Hughes
Ronald B. Lee
Maurice C. Mackey, Jr.
Harry C. McPherson, Jr.
Martin E. Abel
John D. Hodge
George F. Pezdirtz
Thomas P. Quinn
Frank J. Rauscher, Jr.

1968

Bertram S. Brown
Glenn W. Ferguson
Barry R. Flamm
John R. Petty
Edward F. Rose
Martin E. Glicksman
Richard E. Hallgren
James J. Kramer
Norman F. Ness
Edward H. Stone II

1969

Gregory John Ahart
Thomas Ostrom Enders
Stanley Bruce Herschensohn
Larry Craig Johnstone
Robert E. Jordan III
Neil Alden Armstrong
Jay Norman Cohn
Richard Day Deslattes, Jr.
Steve A. Eberhart
Eugene Francis Kranz

1970

Page Ed Ronde Cranford
Benjamin F.L. Darden
Louis Patrick Neeb
Phillip Andrew Odeen
William J. Whalen
George Robert Carruthers
Linwood Cortle Dunseith
James D. Finkelstein
Allan D. Simon
Marvin Paul Thompson

1971

Richard M. Arofsky
Petrus V. Avizonis
Robert Jay Hermann
Harvey Graham Purchase
Jacqueline Jai-Kang Whang-Peng
Seth M. Bodner
Norman Albert Carlson
Jonathan L. Goldstein
Mary Elizabeth Hanford
Lane E. Holdercroft

1972

B. Jean Apgar
Floyd E. Bloom
Jerry F. Franklin
Harrison H. Schmitt
John Speidel
Gary Baise
George R. Brosan
James C. Curvey
Peter G. Nash
Anthony Schwarzschilder

1973

Robert Arthur Cornell
Delio E. Gianturco
Peter Barton Hutt
L. Manning Muntzing
Joel Alan Snow
Edward Carlyle Franklin
George Harry Heilmeier
David Greybill Hummer
Glynn Stephen Lunney
Cyril Marvin Pierce

1974

Angelina Garcia
Carolyn (Leach) Huntoon
William J. Killberg
Ivan Wayne Kirk
Kent Kresa
Robert I. Levy
Donald Henry Marx
Richard W. Roberts
Douglas H. Sargeant
Gregory R. Woods

1975

Arnold D. Aldrich
Alvin Leroy Alm
John Hill Barcroft
Paul Harold Boeker
Julia Vadala Taft
J. Paul Boris
Joseph Ray Chambers
Robert James Cook
Robert Joseph Learson
Edward M. Scolnick

1976

Stephen W. Bosworth
C.T. Fredrickson
James David Isbister
Ronald C. Rasmus
Victor Manuel Rivera
Bradford E. Brown
William George DeMott Frederick
Donald Rex Johnson
Richard Allen Skop
Charles Conrad Thiel, Jr.

1977

William D. Burch
Patricia Murphy Gormley
James K. Hess
Thomas Peter Ruane
James Harlan Taylor
Thomas L. Boggs
Duff G. Gillespie
Ivy F. Hooks
Sherwood B. Idso
James B. Pollack

1978

Robert Michael Gates
Christian R. Holmes, IV
Robert D. Hormats
Gerald Patrick Norton
Pierce A. Quinlan
Fred E. Arnold
Gary Edward Daterman
J. William Gadzuk
Wayne A. Hendrickson
Candace B. Pert

1979

Wallace E. Day
William J. Flanagan, Jr.
Dr. J. Michael McGinnis
Mr. Christian S. White
Mr. John E. Wilson
Dr. Anthony Fauci
Dr. Elaine S. Oran
Mr. Anthony J. Broderick, Jr.
Mr. John E. Eckland
Dr. Michael P. McCormick

1980

Judith Kammins Albietz
Kenneth P. Boehne
Ronnie Davis
Colonel Leslie G. Denend
Commander Alan M. Steinman
Bruce A. Banks
Dr. George Khoury
Michael Jay Brownstein
Thomas Mark Buchanan
Dr. William F. Ballhaus, Jr.

1981

David W. Fraser, M.D.
Sharon R. Galluzzo
John Geist
Donald L. Graham
Dr. Joseph S. Heyman
Darwin G. Johnson
Dr. Martin Rosenberg
Dr. Robert J. Shallenberger
Joyce L. Shields, Ph.D.
Roger E. Wyse

1982

Nathaniel Douglas
Margaret A. Freeston
Anthony B. Kane, D.B.A.
Sandra A. Kruzman
Leonard J. Lane
Lance A. Liotta, M.D., Ph.D.
Michael Merson, M.D.
Steven M. Paul, M.D.
Guadalupe Salinas
Robert E. Vestal, M.D.

1983

Johnny J. Butler
Aura P. Feraud, Ch. Phd.
Richard Louis Fogel
Candice A. Stevens
Dwight J. Wilson
Samuel Broder, M.D.
Andrew G. Hashimoto, Ph.D.
Marguerite M.B. Kay, M.D.
Howard William Ory, M.D.
Cecil C. Rose, III

1984

John A. Barranger
Ann M. Brassier
Jonathan P. Deason
William J. Freed
Elizabeth D. Jacobson
Dr. Wayne R. Johnson
George Thomas Solomon
Owen B. Toon
Lawrence J. Wodarski
Alberta Marie Zinno

1985

Connie J. Boatright
John R. DeLoach
TSgt Richard Hernandez
Harry S. Hertz
Dr. Kevin B. Hicks
Stephen R. Leone
Ronald F. Lipp
Frances Evelyn Phillips
Daniel R. Weinberger, M.D.
James D. Whitten

1986

Katherine J. Hall
Robert Michael Kimmitt
Capt. Earl Robinson, Jr., U.S.A.F.
Bruce J. Holmes
Jonathan M. Mann
Willie Eugene May
Dale Elwood Newbury
Samuel L. Venneri
Richard Ferrol Wilson

1987

Martin W. Baumgartner
Jose F. Cordero
Dorothy K. Hall
Michael R. Howland
Gilda M. Karu
William Daniel Phillips

1988

Gene L. Dodaro
Frederick J. Fischer
James Lauer Green
Christopher Edgar Goldthwait
Peter Lloyd Irwin
Dr. Phyllis E. Johnson
Janice L. Mitchell
Thomas Hugh Pulliam
William D. Travers
Richard B. Welsh, Jr.

1989

Susan L. Cloud
Frank V. Hall
Alan E. Lew
Marva J. Nesbit
Thomas H. Walker
Harold E. Bullock
James L. Gooding
Geoffrey B. McFadden
Ralph Scorza
Thomas M. Shinnick

1990

Jaryl Atkinson
Dr. Antonio J. Busalacchi, Jr.
David Lafferty Clark
Robert Desimone, Ph.D.
Robert Lloyd Gangwere
June V. Huber
Dr. Susan F. Leitman
Dr. Christopher P. McKay
Dr. David John Nesbitt