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Folder Title:
Florida International University Commencement 4/27/92 [OA 7572] [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
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To _____
 Date _____ Time _____

WHILE YOU WERE OUT
 M. HISTORIC REF. RM.
 of 707-5397
 Phone 401 OF CONG-
 Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED	PLEASE CALL	
CALLED TO SEE YOU	WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU	URGENT	

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Operator _____

Message _____

AMPAD EFFICIENCY® 23-021 CARBONLESS

MEMORANDUM OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO: JB

YOU WERE CALLED BY- YOU WERE VISITED BY-
 Martha Villarcho
 OF (Organization)

PLEASE PHONE ▶ FTS AUTOVON
 401-7013

WILL CALL AGAIN IS WAITING TO SEE YOU
 RETURNED YOUR CALL WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE
 re: translation of
 Cuban saying...
 bust or burst
 (instead of explode)

RECEIVED BY CBA DATE 4/24 TIME 10:15

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018 STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81)
 Prescribed by GSA
 FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

* U.S. GPO: 1988 - 201-759

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Miami, Florida)

For Immediate Release April 27, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS TO FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Miami Beach Convention Center
Miami Beach, Florida

2:50 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all very much. Thank you, Dr. Maidique, for that wonderful citation, those very kind words. May I salute Elsie Augenblick for the Alma Mater, Sister Flood for that very moving invocation, Provost Mau for opening the ceremony and presiding over this madhouse. (Applause.) I'm pleased to be here -- (applause) -- with so many members of the state, state legislators, members of the Florida legislature -- so many distinguished leaders in the Miami community. I want to salute Chairman Alvah Chapman who does so much for this community, and the other members of the Board of Trustees, Regent Alec Courtelis, your own Congresswoman, or one of the Congresswomen from this area, Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, who came down with us. (Applause.) Today she's not known as a Congresswoman, she's known as a graduate of FIU. And we're very proud of that. (Applause.)

I told Ileana coming down on the plane that the real reason that I'm here today -- Andy Garcia made me an offer I couldn't refuse. (Laughter.)

May I also salute my fellow honorees: Celia Cruz -- "Queen of the Latin American Music" -- (applause) -- Doctor of Salsa. (Laughter.) She's captured the soul of a culture in her music. She asked me where Barbara was. I said Barbara is up there trying to get an agent for our rich dog. But I know that if she were here -- she's a great Celia admirer -- she would give her a grande abraso like the rest of us do. Celia, congratulations. (Applause.)

And to our other honoree, a longtime friend, respected friend, Abe Foxman. You heard it in the citation, but he is a lifelong fighter for fair play and equity. His voice is strong against racism and against anti-Semitism. And all of us in public life can take an example from the man you honor here today. He's a great fighter for human rights and dignity. Abe, congratulations. (Applause.)

And may I salute honorees Bell and Weiser and Rosenberg, and your teachers Smith and Jones. Very good going for both of them. They disappeared over here somewhere. (Applause.) But I loved those citations because it says so much about the commitment of our teachers to helping kids all across this country. (Applause.)

And may I, too, salute the FIU faculty, the students, the families -- thank you, Panthers, all for this wonderful welcome to this coliseum. (Applause.)

I know today's commencement is one of the hottest tickets in town. President Maidique told me about one graduate, Yanira Bermudez, who needed a dozen tickets for family members who came all the way from Canada. You can't imagine how pleased I am to receive this honorary degree, knowing, therefore, that I'd be

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guaranteed a seat at this tremendous turnout. (Laughter.) It is spectacular.

And I really mean this -- I'm very honored to be a part of this special occasion. Today's ceremony marks more than a graduation. This commencement is a coming of age -- 20 years ago, Miami didn't have a public university. Today, under the leadership of President Maidique, Florida International is not simply a fixture in the intellectual and economic life of this thriving city -- it is one of the 50 largest universities in the United States of America. And a quality one at that. (Applause.) I can tell you this: They won't be asking F.I.-who? anymore. Never again. (Applause.)

You've come a long way from those early days, 20 years ago, holding flags in the air traffic control tower out at Tamiami Airport. And the progress that you've made stands as testimony to the power of a dream -- and also of your determination to make that dream real.

Let me speak for a moment about the secret of your success. Florida International has blazed its own path. Many of your students are a little older, a little more experienced. You're a little more likely to combine work and study, family life with college life. And because of that, you're a little less likely to treat your university years as some ivory tower exercise, and more an extension of the everyday world around you.

All of those factors keep this university close to the community it serves. And all of those factors make FIU a force in shaping South Florida's fortunes in the new century ahead.

Even now, each day brings new changes, new nations, new realities, new hopes, new horizons. And it's not so much technology and science that we marvel at, but the startling pace of political change. The democratic renaissance in Central and Eastern Europe, the blossoming of democracy here in our precious hemisphere, the end of the Cold War and the collapse of imperial communism all would be unimaginable in a world where America turned inward away from the challenges of a new world.

The changes in the world beyond our shores have real impact right here at home. In the new world you'll call your own, your children won't wake to the nuclear nightmare that played in the corners of your mind. We have made real, dramatic progress toward eliminating the threat of nuclear weapons and in turning our old adversary in the Soviet Union into new partners of peace. (Applause.) And I take great pride that U.S. leadership helped make that dramatic change possible.

But change brings new challenges. We've put an end to a long era of military confrontation and entered a new age of economic competition. And, yes, dictators have given way to democracy, and yet, clearly, dangers still remain.

Here in Miami, I know the great gains for democracy we've seen in the world have a bittersweet edge. Each triumph for freedom, each victory for the people from Moscow to Managua, calls attention to the one island where communism continues to hold sway. And I cannot pretend to imagine the anguish that so many of you or your parents or your other family members must have felt at a cruel choice -- the cruel choice between the land of your birth and the love of freedom. I share the dreams that you have for a democratic Cuba. (Applause.)

I have thought a great deal about this and anguished about it. And I am absolutely convinced that that day will come. And with the collapse of Soviet communism, Cuba now stands isolated and alone, and we continue to keep the pressure on to tighten the trade embargo, to champion the cause of human rights. The fact that

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dictators cling to power is a fact that will soon become a footnote. We are witnessing the collapse of the communist idea, the demise of the crippling concept of the all-powerful state.

There are many reasons for this collapse. But in the end, one fact alone explains what we see today. Its advocates saw the triumph of communism written in the laws of history, and they failed to see the love of freedom written in the human heart.

I know there's a Spanish saying about the Castro regime that is true -- in any language: "In las noventas, se revienta." (Applause.) I guarantee you -- freedom will come to Cuba. Make no mistake about it. (Applause.) And none of you professors give me a grade on my accent, either.

But the change we see doesn't stop at America's doorstep. Here at home we've got to ask: How can we open the doors of opportunity for every American? Our challenge, our new American destiny is to give the American Dream room to grow. And to make that destiny our own, we must advance American ideals, help communism's old captive nations take their place among the world's democracies. We must advance America's economic interests, meet the competitive challenge of a new world economy.

Here in Miami, we see this new American economy in microcosm. This city is the hub, the economic gateway to the Americas. Here's the figure: Forty-five percent, nearly half of all U.S. trade with Latin America passes through the Miami area. And that translates into 35,000 jobs in the Miami area alone tied to trade. And here's what that means for the graduates that are here today. Your standard of living, your opportunities, your future are certain to be influenced by the world beyond our shores. Now I know that there are some who see a different future. People who want a sound retreat; run from the new realities; seek refuge in a dream world of economic isolationism, or protectionism.

Those voices have nothing to say to this nation. There is no turning back. There is no hiding from the new reality. We have no choice but to compete. The new reality of our new world economy is simply this: To succeed economically at home, we must lead economically abroad. (Applause.) And finally, if we want to make a new American destiny our own, we've got to bridge the gap between the American people and the government that's meant to serve it.

I know there's a discontent. Travel around the country; you can't help but feel it -- a deepening cynicism about the way things work or fail to work in Washington. A doubt about one person's ability to change, really change the system. To them, government has grown more distant. Too often, the government we get is not accountable, it is not effective, it is not efficient; and, regrettably, it's not compassionate.

It's not that people are apathetic. It's that people are angry with government. Many of you recycle empty cans and plastic bottles because, when it comes to the environment, you believe that one individual's actions can make a difference. But when it comes to self-government, cynicism kicks in, and too many people have come to doubt the power of a single vote.

This didn't happen just overnight. It's the legacy of a theory of government grown too used to promising what government will do for the people. And this theory fails to see that people don't want government to make their decisions for them -- they want government that gives them the freedom to choose.

And they want a government that spends within its means in the way families do. And they want welfare programs that provide opportunity -- not the dead-end street of dependency. And they want

MORE

to be free to choose the school that is best for their children -- public, private, or religious.

And that message is getting through. Because in spite of the cynicism, we see positive signs -- a new ethic of responsibility alive in America. The days of the "no fault" lifestyle are coming to an end. We see it all around us: individuals taking responsibility, individuals taking action.

In their private lives, people know: actions have consequences. And what they want from government are policies and programs that hold people responsible for their actions -- and that government is responsible to the people. And if you think about it, that's nothing more than a working definition of the word democracy.

We've got to bring the ethic of responsibility back into government. And when we do, we'll see the sense of public trust return to politics. And we'll see a government that reflects the real values of this great nation: proud, confident, caring and strong. And that's my mission as President. It's our challenge as a nation. And the way we do it is through reform.

I've already mentioned one of the areas where we need urgent action -- expanding trade, to open new markets the world over to American goods. Beyond trade, there are four other key issues that together form the core of our reform agenda. We've got to fight for legal reform -- to end the explosion of litigation that strains our patience and saps our economy. (Applause.)

America would be better off if we spent less time suing each other and more time helping one another. (Applause.) And we've got to reform this country's health care system -- open up access -- access to all Americans -- (applause) -- and control the run-away cost without sacrificing the quality education that separates us from every other country in the world: choice and quality.

We've sparked a revolution in American education -- community by community, to help our children get the world-class education that our new world demands. And I know the need for education dollars is great, and that's why at the federal level, we've increased our education budget by 41 percent since I took office. (Applause.) And I saw those stickers out there, and believe me, I came prepared with those statistics: Forty-one percent increase.

And finally, we've got to push forward on government reform -- because only if we reverse a generation of creeping bureaucracy, only if we restore limits to government, can we restore public trust.

Each reform is essential. And I've called on Congress to take action in each of these areas -- legislation on Capitol Hill right now and most of it. Each reform will succeed so long as we draw on the strengths that got each of you here in this room today. As a society, as a nation, we stand to gain from your skills and your training, your insight and your energy. But the most precious resource of all is this: it's that sense of optimism -- your optimism. And there is still plenty of optimism in the American character. Let me take someone many of you will know -- a senior named Sylvia Daniels. She took her first class at 15 years ago, and she graduates today at the age of 77. (Applause.)

And I've saved the best for last: This summer, Sylvia, they tell me, starts graduate classes in Cambridge, England. Good luck. (Applause.) And Sylvia, if you're looking for a new challenge to take on until school starts, there's always the National Windsurfing Championship. Good luck. (Laughter.)

We see the power of optimism in Jose Barrero -- who today becomes the first in his family to graduate from college -- and he's done it at the age of 19. (Applause.) And we see it in Michael

Yelovich. Ten years ago, at the age of 15, Michael was paralyzed -- the result of an accidental shooting. And Michael's mother wrote me at the White House about that difficult time -- when, in her words -- her words: "Life to Michael and the rest of our family seemed unbearable." Michael's battled back against the odds and the obstacles to get here today. And his mother wrote that "When he graduates, the whole world should know." And it seems to her now that "the whole world does know." And what a great story that is. (Applause.)

And so when I hear that in America, you can't get ahead, I say: tell that one to Michael Yelovich. Try that one on. And when I hear that in America, our kids are in crisis, I say: Tell that to Jose Marrero. And when I hear that in America, our best days are behind us, I say: Tell that to Sylvia Daniels.

Here's what I know: America's best days always lie ahead. In the next century -- as in this one -- America will be the strongest, the bravest, the freest nation on the face of the Earth. (Applause.)

As President, I have made it my mission to preserve and advance three legacies close to all our hearts: A world at peace. An economy with good jobs -- real opportunity for all Americans. A nation of strong families -- sturdy values of character and culture.

To make this destiny our own, we've got to be part of a larger movement. As parents, as citizens, as members of the communities we call home -- we must rekindle a revolution to bring change to the country that, indeed, has changed the world.

Thank you, once again, for this warm welcome and this high honor and for inviting me to share this special day with you and your families. (Applause.) And may God bless the United States of America. Thank you very, very much. (Applause.)

END

3:10 P.M. EDT

5:30 P.M. NEWS UPDATE

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS (Miami/Steve Heilbrunner, UPI) -- President Bush said his "mission as President" is to reform and to "bring the ethic of responsibility back into government." He made the remarks in a campaign-style commencement address at Florida International University where he received an honorary doctor of laws degree and was cited for his "statesmanship and inspiring leadership." "We've got to bring the ethic of responsibility back into government," he told the graduating class at the Miami Convention Center. "When we do we'll see the sense of public trust return to politics," he declared.

(Miami/Steve Holland, Reuter) -- President Bush said that Cuba will one day join former communist states in embracing democracy but that America is suffering from a "deepening cynicism" about the way its own government works. Bush spoke optimistically about prospects for change in Cuba but acknowledged that Americans are fed up with their own government. "I guarantee you, freedom will come to Cuba, make no mistake about it," he said to an audience that included many Cuban-Americans. In Spanish, he said: "In the '90s, it (the Castro regime) will explode."

U.S. PLANE/PERU (Reuter) -- President Bush said that questions remained unanswered about Friday's attack by Peruvian jet fighters on an unarmed U.S. military aircraft over the Pacific Ocean off Peru. "There's still some uncertainty as to exactly what happened. The plane was marked, it was clearly on a predictable course, and so I, we still don't know all the answers to it," Bush told reporters at the White House. Bush, responding to questions as he departed on a trip to Florida, said President Fujimori "to his credit...did the right thing in expressing regrets and apologies."

GNP/VICE PRESIDENT (New York/Reuter) -- Vice President Quayle said he expected Tuesday's first quarter GDP figures "will show growth" in a new sign that the U.S. economy is rebounding from recession. In a meeting with reporters after a speech here, Quayle said, "I am beginning to see signs that the economy is truly recovering. I don't like to get too far out on a limb because you in the media like to saw that off, so I will be cautiously optimistic that this economy is going to recover."

BORROWING/TREASURY (UPI) -- The Treasury Department estimated it will need to borrow \$42.8 billion during the next three months and at least \$110 billion for the three months after that to keep the country running. The April through June borrowing needs are well below the \$70 billion to \$75 billion estimated by the Treasury at the last quarterly borrowing announcement on Feb. 3.

YUGOSLAVIA (Reuter) -- The U.S. withheld recognition of a new Yugoslavia proclaimed by Serbia and Montenegro, saying future ties will depend on Serbia's willingness to make peace with other former republics and end the fighting in Bosnia-Herzegovina. "We have previously stated our readiness to discuss with Serbia and Montenegro their plans to have a common state. The question of our relationship with them remains under review and will be fully coordinated with our EC partners," Margaret Tutwiler told reporters.



Florida International University

Office of the President

MODESTO A. MAIDIQUE

PRESIDENT

Modesto A. (Mitch) Maidique has been President of Florida International University (FIU), the public university in Miami, since October of 1986.

A descendant of German-Czech emigrants who settled in Cuba in the early nineteenth century, Dr. Maidique was born in Havana in 1940 and was educated in Cuba and the United States. He earned bachelors, masters and Ph.D. degrees in electrical engineering from Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). Maidique is also a graduate of the Harvard Business School's Program for Management Development.

Prior to assuming the presidency of FIU, Dr. Maidique distinguished himself as a scholar and teacher. He has taught at MIT, Harvard University and Stanford University, three of the most prestigious universities in the United States.

While advancing his academic career, Maidique established his credentials as a corporate executive and management consultant. He co-founded Analog Devices Semiconductor, now a \$300 million manufacturer of integrated-circuits. In addition, he has advised major American firms such as IBM, Rockwell International, Tektronix, Knight-Ridder, Honeywell, and Texas Instruments. He also served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Collaborative Research, Inc., a genetics engineering firm, and as a General Partner of Hambrecht & Quist, a leading venture capital firm. Maidique is the co-author of numerous articles in academic journals, a contributing author to ten books and the co-author of Strategic Management of Technology and Innovation, Irwin Publishing, 1987, which has been adopted by over 100 colleges and universities.

Maidique's success as an academic and corporate leader has earned him national recognition. In October 1989, President George W. Bush appointed Maidique to his National Education Policy Advisory Committee. In addition, Dr. Maidique was recently appointed to the Business-Higher Education Forum, a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization of approximately 90 academic and corporate chief executives. He has also been appointed to the national visiting committee of MIT, and is a member of the Florida Council of 100, the state's leading business advisory organization. For the past two years, Maidique has been listed by *Hispanic Business* as one of the 100 most influential Hispanics in America.

Florida International University is the fastest-growing major public university in the United States and the largest university in southern Florida. The university enrolls over 24,000 students in 175 degree programs in its 12 schools and colleges. For four years in a row, FIU has been included in the *U.S. News & World Report* annual issue featuring "America's Best Colleges."
2/92

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Summer plants -

sting - Pom / white / green

Summer time arounds

[was on campus before]

a grad. student
a student there

- Marlene Larison

[There are students who are Cuban born

Personaly knows that there are
a couple students that are
Haitian / Cuban born

←
- Can't Center - 348-2246

- Registration - 348-2392

Records - 348-2383

F14 → student records;

Yes there are Cuban born students attending;

↖ ↗
quite a few; may be
some from boat lift

Records Supervisor -
Maricela Nunez

27 April 92

12:30 a.m.

To Michelle

Date 4/23 Time 12:15

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M. Ed Cowling

of Advance-Miami

Phone Signal - 535-2438
Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT	

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message Fri - not on last

Printed sheet

- Clay Shaw

[Signature]
Operator



AMPAD
EFFICIENCY®

23-021

CARBONLESS

Univ. of Pres / BOT



Dais diagram
Scenario

Chris Goodwin

Peggy Hazelrigg

To Jeannie

Date 4/21 Time 240

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Larry Lunsford

of _____

Phone 305-348-2397

Area Code

Number

Extension

TELEPHONED	<input type="checkbox"/>	PLEASE CALL	<input type="checkbox"/>
CALLED TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	WILL CALL AGAIN	<input type="checkbox"/>
WANTS TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	URGENT	<input type="checkbox"/>

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message _____

Please call back

Miss Wheelchair
graduated last yr.

George
Operator



AMPAD
EFFICIENCY®

23-021

CARBONLESS

PATRICK VILAR - SR.,
SPAIN - FAMILY COMING
FROM SPAIN

305-552-0105

Bethy Gonzalez

(305-551-7883

Miss Mary/Cheryl
Gonzalez last yr.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Allentown, Pennsylvania)

For Immediate Release

April 16, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN ADDRESS TO SCHOOL COMMUNITY

Dieruff High School
Allentown, Pennsylvania

12:35 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: My fellow President, thank you very, very much. (Laughter.) This is a nonpolitical appearance, if there is any such thing in a strange political year. But let me just say this: I'm very glad that Hilda is not running for president this year. (Laughter.) And thank you for your introduction.

And may I congratulate all six of these guys that spelled out the six educational goals, reminding us of what our national goals are. And I asked one of them if he was nervous. He shook me off, said no. I don't believe him but -- (laughter) -- they did a first-class job, all of them, every one of them. (Applause.)

And may I pay my respects to our very able Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander, former governor, now challenging this country with America 2000, and doing a superb job for all the American people. (Applause.) And at my side in the United States Congress, caring deeply about education, telling me over and over again about the changes and the wonder that's taking place right here in the valley -- Don Ritter, your Congressman. He's doing a first-class job in Washington. (Applause.)

May I salute Mayors Daddona and Smith, the Mayor of Allentown and the Mayor of Bethlehem. And of course, pay my respect to Ed Donley, a driving force behind Lehigh Valley 2000 and Co-chair of Pennsylvania 2000. (Applause.) And my respect also to she who led us in the Pledge -- Ann Snyder, the valedictorian of the class of '92. Ann, thank you. (Applause.)

Our guests who did such a great job with the goals. Mike Neillinger, the Principal, and I thank him for calling this special assembly today and getting a lot of you out of class. You ought to be grateful to him. (Laughter and applause.)

My special thanks to the parents and the teachers and the staff. Thanks also to all the folks here from Allentown and Easton and Bethlehem -- the leading lights of Lehigh Valley. Last but not least, let me say hello to the students of Dieruff High, with special thanks to the band -- it was first-class music. Thank you all very, very much. (Applause.)

I don't know who is in charge of signs around this place, but they did a first-class job -- all through the building and everywhere else. (Applause.) And it's astonishing to be here with the Class of '92 as a graduate of the Class of '42. I realize the world I thought of as new -- for you, well, it's history.

But look now at the world you'll soon call your own -- at the pace of change that we've come to expect. Each day we see history played out in the headlines, literally. Old empires expire -- new worlds are born. In the past six months alone -- six months -- we've seen the birth of 18 new nations. Who knows how many there

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APR 16 1992

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will be by the time you take your big geography final a few weeks from now.

But the challenges we face -- the sheer complexity of our world -- cannot obscure the basic values that guide this nation. Times change, but truths, fundamental truths endure. I'm talking about the big issues that shape our world -- about the values close to home. Everything I've tried to do and done to preserve and advance three precious legacies: strong families; good jobs; and a world at peace. These are my goals. They should be all of ours.

Securing those legacies has been my mission as President -- and it's going to be my mission today and every day as long as I am President of the United States.

You know, right now here in Allentown and across America, the number one concern is the economy -- and turning this economy around, creating jobs is the mission that matters most. Listen to what people say about the economy. Get beneath the cold statistics -- get down to the real heart of this issue. People want to know whether they can keep the job they've got -- and whether they're on track for a better one. For their kids -- for each one of the students here today -- parents have got grander visions, great hopes. Not just a job -- a career. Work that means more than simply making ends meet; work that gives real meaning to your life.

People have a right to ask: what is government's role in all of this? No, we can't legislate the American Dream. But government can serve as a catalyst for change -- clearing away the obstacles to economic growth and the unnecessary costs of doing business. Expanding the opportunities for aggressive businesses, for enterprising individuals to create new jobs. Training and educating our children -- giving you the tools of thought you'll need to compete in this new, exciting world economy.

The fate of America's economic future rests on five key reforms: Erse and fair trade -- our ability to break down barriers, open new markets to American goods. Our future rests on legal reform -- on ending the explosion of litigation that strains our patience and saps our economy. We're suing each other too much; we ought to be helping each other more. (Applause.) On health care reform -- opening up access to all Americans, controlling the run-away cost of health care without sacrificing choice and without sacrificing the best quality health care in the entire world. And then on government reform -- because only if we reverse a generation of creeping bureaucracy, and only if we restore limits to government can we restore public trust.

Finally, the reason I've come here to the Valley today: our future depends on education reform -- on our ability to revolutionize -- literally reinvent our schools. To take that revolution beyond the four walls of the classroom -- transform our attitudes and ideas, the way we think about education.

And I wish every adult and every kid could have been with me a few minutes ago as some of the leaders -- business and education leaders assembled, civic leaders, to talk me about this exciting change taking place right here in Lehigh Valley.

Education -- it represents a perfect community of interest -- between the individual and society; between one generation and the next; between the proud history we must pass on and the path-breaking future we must create. And in terms of America's economic future, education is nothing less than a matter of economic survival. It's just this simple: better schools mean better jobs.

You've seen the news stories. You've heard the statistics. Anyone who worries about slack productivity or a bad

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balance of trade ought to be alarmed about the test scores. Millions of students work hard; millions of dedicated teachers doing their very best -- and still, in one test after another, America's children score at or near the bottom ranks of international achievement. We don't need another test to tell us something is wrong with the state of American education. For the sake of every student here today, we've got to shake off any sense of complacency -- and have to shake up the status quo. (Applause.)

Now, in a sense, I'm preaching to the choir because here in Lehigh Valley, that's a lesson you learned long ago, years ago. But you didn't wait for word from Washington, D.C. You didn't stand back and watch another generation of kids get less education than they deserved. This community took a direct interest in what was going on in the classroom. This community came together; this community took action.

I took office determined to put the power of the presidency behind change. More than two years ago, we took a strong first step. Working together with the nation's governors, Democrat and Republican alike, we set six ambitious goals for the year 2000. It never had been done before: Every American child must start school ready to learn. We must raise the high school graduation rate to 90 percent. We must put in place a system of world-class standards and tests to measure students' progress. We must be first in the world in math and science. By the year 2000, every American adult must be literate, and every American school must be free of drugs, free from the violence that today too often follows our kids into the classroom. (Applause.)

Let me sum up the six goals this way: Together, by the year 2000, we must create the best schools in the world for our children. (Applause.)

Let me share a story that our Secretary, Lamar, told me about a little girl, a 4th-grader named Ariane Williams. At the kick-off for New Orleans 2000 down in Louisiana, she stood up -- and here's what she said: "These goals are not just the President's goals. They're not just the governors' goals. They are the nation's goals." That little girl got the message -- and so do you here in this Valley.

Goals define the mission. They tell us where we want to go -- not how to get there. That's why, nearly -- as I was reminded at this meeting I told you about -- nearly one year ago today, I mapped out a strategy I call America 2000: a plan to revolutionize American education. Then I heard the progress that had been made before that even began -- to break the mold and, for the sake of our children, put an end to business-as-usual.

Two days from now, we're going to mark the first anniversary of America 2000. Let me share with you today a kind of report card, if you will, on what we've accomplished. In one year's time, we've seen America 2000 literally catch fire all across this country. Already, 43 states and more than 1,000 communities -- from Grand Junction, Colorado, to Lewiston, Maine -- have joined the America 2000 crusade. Everywhere, people like you are working to break down the barriers between the classroom and the community -- to spark a grass-roots revolution to reinvent -- not just rework, but to literally reinvent the American school.

But you know that story because, once again, Lehigh Valley has led the way. (Applause.) I want to share with you an old African proverb that's the motto of Minnesota 2000: "It takes an entire village to educate one child." And that is what it takes -- because education doesn't just happen in the classroom. It doesn't start at 8:20 a.m. each morning and end at five of 3:00 p.m. All of us lead busy lives -- but we must never be too busy to read to our kids. And if I might ad lib something in here, I am very, very proud

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of Barbara Bush for setting an example about how families ought to stay together and how families ought to read to their kids -- parents ought to read to their kids. (Applause)

And we must never be too busy to teach them right from wrong; to take an interest in the things that they worry about and wonder at -- and to listen, really listen, to what they say. We owe it to our children and to ourselves to see that we live in communities that care about education -- communities where learning can happen.

You've got every right to ask: What can Washington do to help? Well, here's one way we can. Today, I want to announce a new legislative initiative that I call the Lifetime Education and Training Account -- a package of grants and line of credit worth \$25,000 dollars to every eligible American, to further their education or acquire new job skills to make the most of their abilities. I've said before if we want to compete in the 21st century, we've got to become a nation of students.

To do that, we've got to take a new approach to the old notions of "student aid." Think of the working mother, balancing her responsibility for her family and her job against her own hopes for the future. She'd take one college course at a time -- but she doesn't qualify right now for the grant or loan that would help pay tuition. Our Lifetime Education and Training Account would help her get back into the classroom. Here's the message for the students here today -- and for their parents: Education doesn't end with graduation. Learning has got to be a life-long pursuit.

I came to Lehigh -- to one of the first communities to join the America 2000 crusade -- to set the agenda for the second year of America 2000. Our next step forward depends on our success in building a consensus for change around four core ideas -- four ways to build on what we've begun, to transform the federal government into a catalyst for real education reform. First, if we're serious about reaching our goals, we must set world-class standards in five core subjects -- and establish a series of voluntary American Achievement Tests to measure our children's progress.

Second, we've got to grant states and local school districts relief from federal rules and regulations that limit their ability to improve educational achievement and do nothing to help us meet our national education goals. (Applause.) And parenthetically, I'm told by the leaders I met with today that the Governor of this state has granted such regulatory flexibility and regulatory relief to this community effort here.

Our teachers and our principals deserve flexibility -- freedom to use their front-line experience on what works best in their schools to meet these national goals. Has anyone asked the teachers here today: How can we ask you to teach -- and then tie your hands?

Third, we've got to launch a wide-open effort to create thousands of new American schools -- starting with at least one in every congressional district all across the United States. Right here in Lehigh Valley, you're hard at work on your plan to make this community home to its own New American school. I heard the exciting proposals on that today.

These break-the-mold schools won't conform to any one blueprint. Some may make a quantum leap forward into tomorrow's technologies. Others might seek to reach the future by restoring older traditions, the discipline -- and disciplines -- of an earlier era. Each one of these schools would be a living example of how we can reinvent American education. All we need now from Congress is the seed money to help people like you translate ideas into action.

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Fourth, we must create an incentive to improve education by promoting school choice. (Applause.) For far too long, we've shielded our schools from competition -- allowed the system a damaging monopoly power over students. Well, just as monopolies are bad for the economy, they're bad for our kids. Every parent should have the power to choose which school is best for his child -- public, private or religious. (Applause.)

Look at our colleges, look at America's colleges. Look at the students. Our university system is the envy of the world. Each year, we make over \$20 billion dollars in federal grants and loans directly to students -- one of every two students enrolled in college right now -- to use at the university of their choice. No one asks whether they enroll at Penn State, or Pennsylvania University, or Villanova, or Lehigh, or Lafayette. It's time we make the same choice available to all parents from the moment their children go to school. Whether it's the public school on your street or the one across town -- whether it's private, parochial, yeshiva or bible school -- let parents, not the government, make that choice. (Applause.)

And let's be clear: If we deny parents school choice -- if we deny that choice, let's recognize who's hurt worst by the status quo. It's not the well-to-do. It's not the rich guy. It's not the upper middle class. It's not any one of us who ever went house-hunting with a map of the good school districts. Deny people school choice, and the ones you hurt most are the middle class and lower -- and especially the poor.

That's why choice is catching on in some of the hardest-hit neighborhoods in this nation. Talk to parents that are spearheading the school choice crusade -- people like now famous Polly Williams in Milwaukee. They'll tell you how the lack of choice left them powerless to force change -- and how a public school bureaucracy turned students into statistics and parents into pawns. Look at Milwaukee today -- pioneering school choice, giving poor parents control, and poor children a sense of pride. Look at the schools closer to home -- East Harlem -- where teachers put their names on waiting lists to get a chance to teach in a choice school. They can't wait to stand in front of a classroom of children who want to be there -- who want to learn.

Choice works -- and here's why. When our students are a captive audience, our schools have no incentive to improve. Say what you want about reforming our schools, if you're for change, you are for school choice. These four ideas are generating interest and enthusiasm among governors and mayors -- Democrats, Republicans, liberals, conservatives -- among business leaders -- Ed Donley right here and the Allentown-Lehigh County Chamber of Commerce, to the Fortune 500. Among teachers and students and parents and principals -- everyone at every level who understands the need for change.

Everyone, that is, except the leaders of the United States Congress. At a moment when the consensus for change seems to be reaching critical mass, on Capitol Hill you can watch the last stand of the status quo. Forces there are waging a last-ditch effort to put the brakes on change -- to preserve the business-as-usual approach that brought us the present crisis in education.

The mind-set up on Capitol Hill reminds me of a letter I got the other day from an elementary school student -- a little girl named Haruka Abe: "I like," she says, "when my teacher reads my class some books -- because everybody gets sleepy." (Laughter.) Well, it reminds me of Capitol Hill and the way they're approaching change. (Laughter and applause.) Take a look at the bill that's now winding its way through the Congress -- the tired old ideas, tried and failed, that it wants to substitute for the four path-breaking ideas I mentioned a moment ago.

As part of America 2000, we asked Congress for authority to help develop world-class standards and America Achievement Tests; tools that would help us measure our students' progress; help families understand where their kids might stand and assess the return we're getting for our education dollars. And the status quo crowd up there on Capitol Hill said slow down to testing and standards. I asked Congress for funds for this New American Schools. Congress said no -- no to even funding one percent, 535 of 50,000 New American Schools that this nation needs.

They want to funnel more federal dollars into these existing mandated business-as-usual, state bureaucracy -- the very same bureaucracy that put us where we are today.

And we asked the Congress for flexibility for teachers, flexibility for principals. And Congress said no, let's stick to the status quo. And finally, we asked the Congress to fund pilot programs to promote school choice, programs to help poor families in six American cities. And Congress said no to school choice.

So today, let me just serve notice on the lobby, on the education lobby and their friends back on Capitol Hill: One year ago, I asked you to join with me in a revolution -- a revolution to be a part of America 2000. The time has come to get on board or get out of the way and stay behind. -- No more business-as-usual. (Applause.)

Congress can drag its feet, but it cannot stop change. Lehigh Valley is living proof of the words of the great Abraham Lincoln: "Revolutions do not go backward." There's a time early in every revolution when the status quo looks steady and strong -- and the forces that challenge it weak and without effect. And there's the moment when the forces of change carry the day -- the bankruptcy of the status quo stands revealed and the whole, hollow house of cards collapses.

The revolution in American education is already underway. In Lehigh Valley and in communities all across America, the old ways are being pushed aside, they're being abandoned; new ideas advanced. This revolution will triumph for the simplest and the strongest of reasons: because American parents want the best for their children. (Applause.) And also because there isn't a single child anywhere in the United States of America who doesn't deserve the best education possible. (Applause.)

From our schools to our courts, from our hospitals to the halls of government, from the neighborhoods outside our door to the realities of the new world economy, the need for reform won't wait. The only acceptable response is the American response. We must rekindle a revolution -- a revolution to bring change to the country that's changed the world.

The American people have made their choice. The American people want change. And you here in Lehigh Valley can proudly say, we are out front for fundamental, constructive change.

Thank you all for this wonderful day of learning, this warm welcome. And may God bless the United States of America. Thank you very much. (Applause.)

ordinary competitive practices. According to a recent survey, 40 percent of companies that had been the target of product liability suits have discontinued certain types of product research.

None of our competitors is afflicted with lawsuit madness; we must remove this ball-and-chain from our ability to compete worldwide. And our Competitiveness Council, led by the Vice President, has offered 50 recommendations for legal reform, including reasonable limits to the discovery process, alternative means of resolving disputes, and a "loser-pays" rule that would discourage the frivolous lawsuits. I urge you to urge Congress to help stop lawsuit madness. We must help each other more and sue each other less. (Applause.)

I'll give you an example. A lot of the people here in this plant I'm sure have kids in little league. Some of you may coach little league, like I did 1000 years ago. And some people are refusing to coach little league because they're afraid of some frivolous lawsuit. Doctors afraid of delivering babies because of a frivolous lawsuit. We really have to change this litigious society into a more gentle and a more friendly society.

Our comprehensive legal reform will be far-reaching, extending, then, into a third area critically in need of change -- our nation's health system. Everybody here I'm sure is concerned about the health care system. The litigation explosion has hit Michigan's health care hard. Every year your physicians and hospitals pay almost \$500 million for medical liability coverage -- \$500 million. For the patient, that translates into an extra \$300 added on to the average hospital bill.

The trends are simply unsustainable. Some estimates say that by 2030, the year 2030 -- that's only, what, 38 years away -- we will spend 30 cents of every dollar of national income on health care. Again, much of the burden falls on business. Right now, American corporations spend more on health care each year than they earn in after-tax profits.

Now, we've got to stop this drain on our country's productivity. My proposed health care reform will build on our system's assets -- especially in preserving the quality of care. We've still got the world's finest quality health care. We will reform the private insurance market, and increase consumer choice. Through transferable tax credits we will bring coverage to those who are uninsured, and control costs through market incentives. And we will avoid the pitfalls of what I would see as a nationalized care, with the rationing and the long waiting lines, and mediocre quality that comes with it. Health care reform must hew to this principle -- government has no business dictating what kind of health care you want to choose, dictating what kind of health care you receive. (Applause.)

I target then a fourth area for attention -- like the others -- absolutely critical for our success in the coming decades. With its global reach, this great company, Giddings & Lewis, exemplifies an indisputable truth about our future: If America is to succeed economically at home, we must succeed economically abroad. And in the postwar period, trade-related jobs have grown three times faster than the overall job creation. Exports have accounted for 70 percent of our economy's growth over the past three years.

We will build on this success by continuing to open foreign markets to American goods and services -- including the world's second largest market economy -- Japan. And since I took office, our exports to Japan have grown 10 times faster than our imports from Japan, and our manufactured products are leading this expansion. That boom has already created an additional 200,000 jobs here at home.

And that's why we made this now-famous trip to Japan. I heard some criticism of that trip, but let's get the facts straight about what we accomplished. Of special interest to many of you, for example, was the pledge by private Japanese companies to increase the purchase of U.S.-made auto parts from \$9 billion to \$19 billion by 1994.

And we didn't stop there. As a result of our trip, we've opened up Japan's \$4-billion glass market, its \$9-billion public-sector computer market, and its \$27-billion paper market -- offering American business enormous opportunities to sell American goods and that, of course, means to create American jobs.

And if we are to take advantage of the opportunities, we must stay abroad. We must have a world-class work force. And yet the grim fact is undeniable: our current education system is unable to produce the workers the highly competitive world market demands.

The only solution left to us is radical change. That means we must literally reinvent American education. And on Thursday, I'm going to discuss the progress we've made in the year since we launched our America 2000 education initiative, a revolutionary movement that challenges every community to create what we call break-the-mold schools. We know how to do it. We set world-class standards for students. We redouble our efforts to rid our schools of drugs and violence -- to cleanse America of this scourge that wastes so many young lives. And we make schools more accountable by forcing them to compete. And that means letting parents choose their children's schools -- public, private, or religious. We must have that kind of choice to bring real competition into the classroom. (Applause.)

And we need to take the same bold approach to job training, to provide Americans with the skills that this age of intense international competition demands. And I have developed such an approach, working with the Secretary here, and when Congress returns from recess, we will submit the Job Training 2000 Act.

Our current job training system is merely -- it's kind of a crazy-quilt of good intentions. Over the years Congress has put in place scores of training programs but they are uncoordinated, sometimes redundant, and too often unaccountable. This year, seven different federal agencies will administer some 60 training programs, at a cost of \$18 billion.

And with this jumble, is it any wonder that an 18-year-old, fresh from high school, doesn't know where to go for career guidance. Or that an unemployed older worker, eager to learn a new trade, is confused about how to find training. Or that a young parent on welfare, in search of a rewarding job, can't find advice on which trade school to attend, or which career to pursue.

Unscrupulous operators, these fly-by-night trade schools prey on this confusion, and they take advantage of the system's lack of accountability. And they recruit the naive or somebody that's so desperate even though they know it's bad, they're willing to take a chance. Signing them up for thousands of dollars in grants or loans, offer a few weeks training, and then leave the people burdened with debt.

A truly competitive America can't afford this waste of talent and energy. And it's not fair to the American worker. Job Training 2000 will disentangle that knot of federal programs and make them serve the people who need them. And here are the key elements of this plan: First, it will create one-stop shopping for vocational training in every community. Second, it will certify programs so that they meet the needs of the local

labor markets. And third, it will offer vouchers so aspiring workers can choose the training they want.

Along with Job Training 2000, I'm going to submit to Congress an important new initiative: it's called the Youth Apprenticeship Act of 1992. Apprenticeship is one of the surest routes into the world of work, and we need to make it more widely available to our young people. And at the same time, we've got to encourage them to complete a sound high school education that prepares them for a lifetime of learning. The Act accomplishes both these goals, making it easier for kids in the 11th and 12th grades to combine on-the-job training with their regular studies at school. And when they graduate from school, they will have not only a certificate that attests to their job skills, but a diploma that represents a substantial and varied education.

Now, to get that Apprenticeship Act up and running, we will be offering demonstration grants to six states: California, Iowa, Maine, Oregon, Wisconsin and right here in Michigan -- as well as a series of local areas. We owe our young people -- we owe every American who seeks to climb the ladder of economic advantage -- the finest job, the finest job the training system in the world can produce; and I mean to see that they get it. (Applause.)

Therefore I want to challenge the United States Congress to pass both of these initiatives -- Job Training 2000 and the Youth Apprenticeship Act -- this session, before the Congress adjourns for the year. But as you know, I'm the first to admit that I can't always count on Congress to act, no matter how great the urgency. For real education reform I enlisted the help of the nation's governors. You may remember this a couple of years ago, we got together at Charlottesville, Virginia. So far 43 governors have responded by enrolling their states in this program we call America 2000.

And now I ask their help again. I call on the governors here today -- all of the governors around the country -- to initiate Job Training 2000 strategies in their own states; several are already hard at work. And I ask every governor to bring together labor and business leaders with local officials to consolidate their own job training programs. And wherever possible, my administration will grant waivers to accelerate these efforts. And we will provide incentive grants to help them get started.

Each of the reforms that I've outlined here today -- making government accountable and flexible, restoring sanity to our legal system, ensuring quality health care for all, expanding world trade, and reinventing American education and job training for tomorrow's work force -- each shares a single goal: To ensure that America remains the undisputed leader of the world, the freest, most prosperous and competitive nation on Earth. (Applause.)

And each of these reforms grows from a fundamental, uniquely American principle. Thomas Jefferson said it best: "The pillars of our prosperity are the most thriving when left most free to individual enterprise." And in practice, that means government must trust the wisdom of markets more than the whims of bureaucrats. And the freely-made decisions of the people must take precedence over the engineering schemes of government. (Applause.) And all our institutions -- from Congress to the local trade school -- must be accountable to those that they serve.

Over the last decade, America has changed the world. Today we're blessed with the opportunity to change America. I couldn't help thinking about that sentence, "Over the last decade, America has changed the world." As I was walking along the line here and reading the computer screen in English and then in what the man running the screen told me was Russian. I had to

take his word for that. But here was a shipment going off in a machine going off to Russia.

We have a tremendous opportunity, and I intend to see that we continue to lead the world. And in so doing, we will be offering enormous job opportunities, expanded job markets for the American worker. We cannot pull back. We cannot withdraw into some sphere of isolation.

And so as your President, I take great pride in the fact we've helped change the world. And now I can tell you we are going to make these changes at home that will enable us to remain the undisputed-- the undisputed admired leader of this changing world in which we live.

Thank you all very much. And may God bless each and every one of you and your families. And may God bless the United States of America. Thank you very, very much. (Applause.)

END 3:15 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Dearborn, Michigan)

For Immediate Release

April 14, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT

IN ADDRESS TO GIDDINGS & LEWIS FRASER PLANT EMPLOYEES
AND MACOMB COUNTY CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Giddings & Lewis Manufacturing Facility,
Fraser, Michigan

2:50 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very, very much. And, Governor Engler, thank you. I'm proud to be introduced by our great Governor here. I want to salute our Secretary of Labor, Lynn Martin. You met her when she came in. She is doing a lot, an awful lot in terms of job retraining, in terms of hope and opportunity for America's workers.

I want to thank the CEO of Giddings & Lewis and Bill Fife here, who greeted us and has given us a short tour. Thanks to some of the workers here in this wonderful plant, and then to Barbara Hollett and Linda Walling and Geary Mairi and James Williams Warren, and to all the others from the six chambers of commerce. May I thank you for being here. I just want you to know I'm delighted to be with you today.

I'm sorry that Barbara Bush is not here. She's out in the state of Oregon today. But I take great pride in the fact that she's doing her part. I see these kids here trying to hit a blow for literacy in this country, and she asked me to extend her very best wishes.

I want to talk to you today about the things that we really must do together -- government and business, public servants, private citizens -- to leave our children a legacy worthy of this great country of ours. You see, I am not one who is so pessimistic about America. We are the leaders of the world, the undisputed leaders of the world, and now we've got great things to do here at home. I think that we've got to agree on what that legacy is going to be. Clearly, we want a world at peace. People say to the American people: Well, how are things going? And I take great pride in the fact that -- see these little kids here -- they won't go to sleep at night worrying about nuclear warfare the way the generations preceding had done. We want a world at peace. We want strong, wholesome families, and we want an economy that provides rewarding jobs for all.

More than any country on Earth, America has afforded each generation the opportunity to leave such a legacy. Today, we have that opportunity once again. The world is changing at a pace undreamed of a generation ago. And now America, which has led the world's transformation, must change as well. This afternoon I want to discuss five areas which I believe are overdue for reform -- five key ways in which America must change, if we are to honor coming generations with the legacy that they deserve.

As businessmen and women and as Giddings & Lewis employees you understand the urgency. For each of these five problems presents itself to you not as some abstraction, but in the most immediate way: as a cost -- a cost of doing business. Too often these costs are beyond your control, drawing resources away from your primary goals of expanding your companies and creating good jobs for your communities.

When our legal system -- and the Governor touched on this -- becomes incapable of resolving disputes in a civil and timely manner, business loses the incentive to innovate, loses the incentive to take risks. And when health care costs escalate, business picks up much of the tab. And when government imposes barriers to trade, business pays the cost in lost markets. And then when our kids, our children leave school without rudimentary skills, business bears in the lost productivity. And when government freezes in gridlock, business can no longer plan rationally for the future.

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So let me start with Washington -- and again, the Governor referred to that -- if America is going to change, the government must change. Ten days ago, I presented seven specific proposals to cure the paralysis that grips the United States Congress. My proposals range from an elimination of these special-interest Political Action Committees, these PACs, elimination, not reduction, but elimination, extends to a line-item veto, which will allow us at last to get a handle on this deficit that is mortgaging the future of these children here today. And I think it's high time that we limited the number of terms that Members of Congress may serve. (Applause.)

My aim is simple: We must create a flexible government, responsive to the common good. And I have tried -- I have tried over the past three years to invest my administration with this sort of flexibility. Now, let me give you a few examples of special concern right here to Macomb County.

A reformed government knows its limits, refusing to impose undue burdens on business and consumers alike. For that reason, I've made it clear to Congress: This is no time to legislate an increase in the CAFE standards that would cost American jobs in the automotive industry. And I will not accept such legislation.

A reformed government encourages innovation. Last October, by way of example, my administration joined with the Big Three, the automobile companies, to develop a new generation of batteries. And our goal: To make American car companies first in the world in producing competitive electric cars by the year 2000.

A reformed government finds flexible means to reach its goals. Our approach to the 1990 Clean Air Act, which requires deep reductions in air pollution, is a good example. To help communities and industries meet the objectives of that act, we've initiated a "Cash for Clunkers" program, allowing states and companies to buy high-polluting old cars, get them off the road, and use the reduction in pollution to satisfy our clean air standards.

Flexibility, accountability, a willingness to innovate -- Americans have a right to expect each of these from their government, and particularly from the United States Congress. Yet instead we get business as usual. I'll give you another example, dealing with a second area urgently in need of reform -- the nation's legal system.

Our country -- and this isn't true just of business, this is true of neighborhoods, true of towns and city governments -- our country is swamped in frivolous lawsuits. We tried to make a good start at reform in 1990, when I introduced a bill to reform product liability laws. Congress wouldn't budge. So we reintroduced the reform again in 1991. And the Senate Democrats refuse even to bring that bill to a vote; in the House, it's stuck in two -- that's right, two separate committees.

This inaction is inexcusable. America, regrettably, has become the most litigious society on Earth, and American companies pay the price -- not only in dollars wasted but in lower productivity and a business environment hostile even to

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 21, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE YOUNG PRESIDENTS ORGANIZATION

Room 450
Old Executive Office Building

2:04 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all. Please be seated. I am delighted to be here and it's delightful to have this distinguished group of executives here. I want to single out Doug Glant, the International President of YPO, and thank him for "honchoing" this outfit and getting everybody together. Some of you look a little old to be YPOs, but nevertheless -- (laughter) -- far be it from me to be throwing darts in this way. (Laughter.)

But I'd like to briefly talk about some of the issues of concern -- certainly of concern to this group, but I think of concern to all Americans, but with particular emphasis for the business community. Your creativity and the know-how that I think of when I think of YPO really are the fuel that creates our country's wealth and provides rewarding and fulfilling jobs for our communities. And the role of government in free enterprise is to allow this creativity to flourish. And that means growth.

I know we've had a very difficult time here, a far longer slowdown -- indeed recession in some corners -- than we would have liked. But for the past three years, we have been trying to promote sensible policies that will help you expand businesses and help create jobs. And we're going to continue to fight for a growth agenda. I had to veto some tax legislation recently, but we were pressing at the same time for seven bullet-point pieces of legislation that would have stimulated the economy. I am still hopeful that we can get some of them through this Congress, and I'll mention a couple of them in a minute.

We face a decision here in the White House now on another subject, and that's the participation in the U.N. Conference on the Environment and Development in Rio. The attendance of the U.S. President at the Rio Conference would add a major political impetus to that undertaking; there's no question about that at all. The world looks to us for leadership in this field. But it could also commit the United States to a course of action that could dramatically impede long-term economic growth in this country. And I am committed to international cooperation to preserve the world's environment. I want to be very clear on that. And that's why I would like to go to this conference. But I am not going to go to the Rio Conference and make a bad deal or be a party to a bad deal. I am not going to sign an agreement that does not protect the environment and the economy of this country.

And this is a very important decision. It's an important decision for our environment and it's a very important decision for our economy. And to play politics with the Rio Conference severely undercuts the U.S. position as we try now to assure a world view that will protect the environment and the economy. Negotiations are going on right now to try to accomplish both before I make a decision as to whether or not I will go to Rio.

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We are going to consider intensely this matter in the days ahead. And I'm going to let you know soon -- let the country know soon of our final decision on my attendance in Rio.

Here at home last week, we had some more heartening news about the United States economy. All around the world, consumers and companies buy American goods and services in ever-greater amounts, despite the sluggish performance of some of their own economies. U.S. exports -- I look around this room and I see many who are participating in this -- U.S. exports are experiencing a surge, rising seven percent in February to a one-month record high of almost \$38 billion. And once again, I think in a good sense, American exports, manufacturing exports, are leading the way.

This good news underscores a fundamental truth about our own competitiveness: If we're to succeed economically at home, we must succeed economically abroad. And the evidence is indisputable: Open markets and free trade mean new jobs for American workers and certainly growth for American companies. Over the past four decades, trade-related jobs in our country have grown three times faster than overall American job creation.

We must build on this astounding success. And already over the past four years, our exports to Mexico have more than doubled, creating more than 300,000 export-related jobs here at home. And I remember attending a YPO meeting in Mexico about 12 years ago, maybe 14 I think it was, when we were really way behind the power curve in terms of doing business with that country. And they were way behind the power curve in terms of a political situation that would permit the kind of vigorous business that I've just talked about here.

But what we're trying to do now is take that improvement and lock in the gains with what is known as the NAFTA, the North American Free Trade Agreement. With Canada and Mexico, the North American Free Trade Agreement will establish one of the world's largest trading areas, a \$6-trillion market from the Yukon to Yucatan. And that's going to mean hundreds of thousands of new jobs for U.S. workers. Those that are fighting me or fighting us on this concept are saying it will cost jobs. We are absolutely convinced that a successful conclusion to that trade agreement will create jobs, and I mean good jobs.

Tomorrow, on another field, I'm going to be meeting with Jacques Delors, the President of the EC Commission. And with him will be President Cavaco Silva, an old friend, President of the European Council. He is the Prime Minister of Portugal as you know. And we're going to be discussing the Uruguay Round of the GATT, the world trade negotiations that are so essential to expanding trade for everybody.

Over the next decade, a successful conclusion of that Uruguay Round could pump \$5 trillion into the global economy. And the U.S. share of this growth would top \$1 trillion. And no one should doubt our resolve to preserve and expand the worldwide regime of open trade. GATT must be preserved for this reason: American workers and American companies deserve the jobs and opportunities that those open markets offer.

I think these negotiations are going to be tough. They are going to be difficult. But we're approaching them, as we have earlier negotiations, with a positive spirit. We will do our part, but the United States must not be asked to bear the entire burden of compromise when it comes to hammering out a successful conclusion to this GATT Round.

There's still much we can do to make America more competitive. And one of our serious economic problems right now --

and I won't tell you too much about this, lest you tell me about it -- that is the cost of capital. And it's too high. We know that. And that's why we're going to continue to fight for a cut in the capital gains rate -- capital gains tax rate. A high cap-gains rate discourages investment and, thus, business expansion and, thus, job creation. And it is very clear to most business people that this would be a helpful thing.

Ironically, two years ago, in both Houses we had a majority for reducing the capital gains tax. And it was beaten down purely by the political leadership in the United States Senate, keeping us from giving this incentive to American businesses, large and small. I am continuing to fight for this. Some call it a tax break for the rich, and I never believed that in the first place and I don't believe it now. And we're going to keep fighting to get that stimulative cut in capital gains.

None of our industrial competitors -- major industrial competitors -- tax capital gains at rates comparable to ours.

Germany, as some of you know, Germany doesn't tax them at all. And in Japan, an entrepreneur who sells the company that he's built from scratch pays a tax of one percent. And we are supposed to compete with those vigorous economies with a much higher capital gains rate.

And yet, the very people who complain about America's ability to compete block our effort -- every effort to lower the capital gains tax. A lower rate will benefit virtually everyone in America, not only those who run a business, but anyone who owns a house, or share of stock, seeks a better job. It will help a lot in the agricultural area of this great country of ours, too. So it's time to stop punishing the pursuit of excellence. And it's time, I think, to cut the tax on capital gains.

We're also working to lighten up the regulatory burden that Washington imposes on every American business. Last January we announced a 90-day moratorium on federal regulations. Wherever possible, we blocked those regulations that discourage growth and we're accelerating those that encourage growth.

So far, the preliminary estimates show that we've saved American business \$10 billion to \$20 billion in regulatory costs. When new legislation is passed, clearly new regulations are required. I'm thinking of the civil rights legislation that I'm very proud of: the Americans With Disabilities Act. And, yes, it imposed a burden on some, but it was overdue. It's sound legislation. It encourages people to get into the mainstream. And yet, there's been some cost with that one.

We renegotiated the Clean Air Act, and that was long overdue. And I think it's good. We tried to use market forces, incidentally, in letting people meet the clean air standards, but nevertheless, that imposed a regulatory burden. So now we're trying to move forward and fulfill our responsibilities for safety and all of that, but eliminate this movement towards overregulation. And as I say, these preliminary estimates have been pretty encouraging in terms of the savings in regulatory costs.

I'm going to soon be making an announcement about our battle against these excessive regulations, but for now I simply want to say the days of overregulation are just that -- they are over. And we are going to stay in there to be sure that independent agencies, whatever they are -- people -- whoever come in with these excessive regulations are going to have them blocked, if at all possible.

We're pursuing comprehensive reforms in other areas that directly relate to America's long-term competitiveness. We've proposed, for example, market-based health care reform to control the skyrocketing costs and to bring coverage to the uninsured. I do not want to see us lose the quality of health care that we have in this country by going to the pay-or-play plan that's going to break a lot of small businesses; or even worse, to the so-called nationalized plans that have many of our neighbors sending their people over here for care. We are not going to go to that centralized or socialized approach to medicine. And the proposals that we have made that give people access to insurance and show much greater flexibility in the insurance pool I believe is the answer to this health care problem.

In another way, another field, through our America 2000 initiative, we are intensifying our efforts to literally revolutionize -- reinvent -- American education. It isn't good enough anymore to simply throw more money at the mandated programs that have failed the young people of this country. And we're not going to do that. And we've gone together, gotten the governors together, set six national education goals -- very sensible goals -- no partisanship involved in that coming together of the governors, and now we're moving forward trying to get this program underway. Some legislation is required. Fortunately, a lot of legislation is not required, and we can go right to the communities to reinvent the American school. And it is a good program, and I urge you to take a hard look at it because I know that you know that we are going to have to do a better job of education, particularly in math and science, if we're going to be competitive in the year 2000.

So American education -- I think we've got a good program and I strongly urge you to give it your support.

Another area that I know is of concern to people here, it is to me, and that is the area of legal reform. We have introduced important steps to reform our legal system, to put an end to the frivolous lawsuits that mire so many businesses and individuals and community activities in a bottomless swamp of litigation. We've got to sue each other less, start helping each other more.

And I will continue to fight to get this Congress, hostile Congress in this area, I might say, to at least give an up or down vote on reform of the liability system. We haven't even been able to get that; we haven't even been able to get it out of committee; blocked by powerful lobbies up there. So here's an area where I know your interests are at stake and an area where I would earnestly solicit your support. Because we must start capping some of these outrageous settlements that run the cost of business right off the chart, run doctors out of business, and say to Little League coaches, hey, you better not take a chance by coaching the Little League or this guy over on third base is going to sue you.

And so we're going to fight this one. But again, it's an area where we need your help.

And the last point is this: The fact is that none of these pressing social problems are going to be solved without the voluntary involvement of individuals and communities. And when I think of YPO and the success that this epitomizes, this organization epitomizes, I think of a thousand points of light and I think of people who, in spite of spending an awful lot of time building and creating jobs for people, they find time to do something in the communities. From the first day of this administration, we have called on every American to be a point of light -- to bring hope to the helpless, and to help the homeless, and to love and care for those who are in need.

And it is working. And it isn't a government program; it is simply encouraging the sense of volunteerism that is in everybody. Right here in your organizations, you're going to -- plenty of examples of what I'm talking about. Gay Mayer, who works with a drug rehabilitation program in his area, has helped more than 100 young adults recover from the ravages of drug abuse to lead productive lives. What one individual has been able to do just by giving of himself. Joe Lobozzo, who spends his Wednesday nights counseling children of alcoholics.

I would like today to challenge all of you to join these men in a movement that is literally transforming our country. It is much more effective than having a mandated specialized program coming out of some subcommittee in the United States House of Representatives. And it is working. It is the best in ourselves. And I urge you to really, really pitch in.

First, I ask you to make your company a point of light, by personally devoting as much time as you possibly can to community service, encouraging the employees to do the same. This whole concept of mentoring, where businesses reach out and help in this Education 2000 program, is really working around the country.

Secondly, you can encourage other leaders to make voluntary service part of their own missions as well. And finally, you can work among your vast memberships to help America itself become a nation with communities of light -- a concept where an entire community comes together figuring how to solve its own enormous social problems.

I spoke earlier with some of your leaders -- Doug and others -- and I know that there is support among your members to assume this leadership role. And I know Doug has asked David Weaver, an old friend, to work with each of you to decide how you can all best respond to this challenge.

I am convinced the results will be profound, and urging this -- we're not trying to escape the responsibility of the federal government. It's something entirely different. It's the concept that Thoreau noticed years ago about the propensity of one American to help another. And we're simply trying to revitalize this, especially in these days of scarce resources and failed centralized mandates.

So we've got a lot at stake here, including the legacy that we leave our children. We all want a world at peace; strong, wholesome families; rewarding jobs for all who seek them.

You know, in these days, you hear and I hear mostly about the problems. We've got a lot to be grateful for in this country. Our kids -- grandkids in some cases -- go to bed at night with far less fear of nuclear war. The war has changed dramatically in the last three years -- unprecedented changes that nobody would have believed possible.

In the Middle East, ancient enemies are at least talking about peace. South of our border you see the emergence of democracies that none of us would have predicted just three or four years ago. The solidifying of the democratic way. And you see countries coming to grips with their economic problems. Argentina comes to mind; Mexico, a sterling example of this dramatic change that is taking place around the world.

I spent this morning talking to a group of business people on working with them on what we can do to help democracy along in the CIS, the Commonwealth of Independent States over there, led by Russia. And then the Ukraine, with Kravchuk coming here next month and Yeltsin the next. And so there's an awful lot of change in this world that is good and strong and positive.

And now what we've got to do is take these ideas, and maybe some that you have that I haven't mentioned, bring them to bear on the economic problems so we can regain the growth that is absolutely essential if the United States is going to continue to be the leader in these very important areas.

But you've caught me on an upbeat day, a day that I am confident about the United States' leadership. It is only -- I might tell you this, and some of you can confirm this from your trips abroad -- it is only our country that the others look to now as the undisputed leader of the entire world. So we've got to fulfill those responsibilities while still trying to do what we can to assist those that are hurting right here at home.

And I am confident, with your help, with your continued imaginative leadership, that we can do just exactly that. So thank you very, very much for coming to the White House. I didn't intend to give you this much of a lecture, but I'm just -- I don't normally have such a high-talented, captive audience. Thank you all very, very much. (Applause.)

END

2:25 P.M. EDT

MORE

10 N. Wood Ave
Unit 408
Linden, NJ 07036

President George Bush
1600 Pennsylvania Ave
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Mr. President:

I felt it imperative to write to you at this time regarding the following matter.

My son, Michael Yelovich, is to be the recipient of a B. A. degree from Florida International University on April 27, 1992. Much to my surprise, I must add with a spirit bursting with pride, Michael called to tell me that you, Mr. President, would be the commencement speaker.

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I just want to let you know how honored we feel that his college was chosen for your address. I also want to let you know what obstacles he and others like him have to endure to achieve this pinnacle of success. I am a New Jersey public school teacher—have been for twenty five years—and know what a milestone this is for him and our family.

I remember making a comment to him earlier that when he graduates the whole world should know. I never realized that your anticipated presence at this auspicious occasion makes it seem that the world does know.

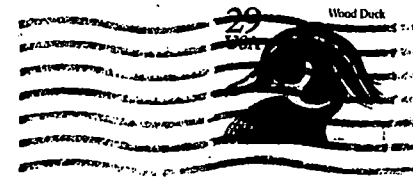
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Truly,

Mary Ann Yelovich

Mary Ann Yelovich

WOODBIDGE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
WOODBIDGE HIGH SCHOOL
KELLY STREET, WOODBRIDGE, NJ 07095



PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
WASHINGTON D C 20006





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McGroarty/Bunton
April 27, 1992
8:00 A.M.
[FIU]

**W/ACKS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
MIAMI, FLORIDA
APRIL 27, 1992
2:00 P.M.

Thank you, Dr. Maidique, for those kind words; Elsie Augenblick for the Alma Mater; Sister Flood for the invocation, and Provost Mau for opening the ceremony. I'm pleased to be here with so many members of the Florida Legislature -- so many distinguished leaders in the Miami community. Chairman Alvah Chapman and the members of the Board of Trustees. / Regent Alec Courtelis. / Ileana Ros-Lehtinen -- Congresswoman -- but more important today: FIU alumnus. [[To keep the focus for a moment on FIU alumni, I told Ileana the real reason I'm here today: Andy Garcia made me an offer I couldn't refuse.]]

My fellow honorees: Celia Cruz -- "Queen of Latin Music" -- and now Doctor of Salsa. She's captured the soul of a culture in her music. / My friend Abe Foxman: a life-long fighter for fair play and equity -- a strong voice against racism and anti-semitism in this country. /

Members of the FIU faculty / students / families -- and of course the Class of 1992: thank you all for this warm welcome.

I know today's commencement is one of the hottest tickets in town. President Maidique told me about one graduate, Yanira Bermudez, who needed a dozen tickets for family members who came

all the way from Canada. [[You can imagine how pleased I am to receive this honorary degree. I knew I'd be guaranteed a seat. //]]

I'm honored to be part of this great occasion. Today's ceremony marks more than a graduation. This commencement is a coming of age: 20 years ago, Miami didn't have a public university. Today, Florida International is not simply a fixture in the intellectual and economic life of this thriving city -- it is one of the 50 largest universities in the United States.

[[I can tell you this: They won't be asking F.I.-who? anymore.]]

You've come a long way from the early days 20 years ago -- holding class in the ^{Musxc} ~~rusty~~ ^{air traffic control tower} hangars out at old Tamiami airport. The progress you've made stands as testimony to the power of your dream -- and your determination to make it real.

Let me speak for a moment about the secret of your success. Florida International has blazed its own path. Many of your students are a little older, a little more experienced. You're a little more likely to combine work and study -- family life with college life. Because of that, you're a little less likely to treat your university years as an ivory tower exercise -- and more an extension of the every-day world around you.

All of those factors keep this university close to the community it serves -- and all of those factors make FIU a force in shaping South Florida's fortunes in the new century ahead.

Even now, each day brings new changes: new nations, new realities -- new hopes and new horizons. It's not so much technology and science that we marvel at -- but the startling pace of political change.

The democratic renaissance in **Central and Eastern Europe** -- the blossoming of democracy here in **our own hemisphere** -- the end of the Cold War and collapse of imperial communism -- all would be unimaginable in a world where America turned inward, away from the challenges of a new world. //

The changes in the world beyond our shores have real impact right here at home. In the new world you'll call your own -- your children won't wake to the nuclear nightmare that played in the corners of your mind. Deep reductions in the weapons of nuclear war -- and I take great pride that U.S. leadership helped make that dramatic change possible.

But change brings new challenges: We've put an end to a long era of military confrontation -- and entered a new age of economic competition. Yes, dictators have given way to democracy -- and yet dangers remain. //

Here in Miami, I know the great gains for democracy we've seen in the world have a bittersweet edge. Each triumph for freedom -- each victory for the people from Moscow to Managua -- calls attention to the one island where communism continues to hold sway.

I cannot imagine the anguish so many of you or your family members must have felt at the cruel choice between the land of

your birth and the love of freedom. I share the dreams you have of a democratic Cuba. //

That day will come. / With the collapse of Soviet communism, Cuba now stands isolated and alone. We continue to keep the pressure on: to tighten the trade embargo -- to champion the cause of human rights. / The fact that dictators cling to power is a fact that will soon become a footnote. We are witnessing the collapse of the communist idea -- the demise of the crippling concept of the **all-powerful State**.

There are many reasons for this collapse. But in the end, one fact alone explains what we see today: **Its advocates saw the triumph of communism written in the laws of history. They failed to see the love of freedom written in the human heart.**

I know there's a Spanish saying about the Castro regime that is true in any language: "En los noventas, se revienta." "In the 90s, it will fall." // Freedom will come to Cuba.

But the change we see doesn't stop at America's doorstep. Here at home, we've got to ask: How can we open the doors of opportunity to every American?

Our challenge -- our new American destiny -- is to give the American Dream room to grow.

To make that destiny our own, we must advance American ideals -- help communism's old, captive nations take their place among the world's democracies.

We must advance America's economic interests -- meet the competitive challenge of a new world economy.

Here in Miami, we see this new American economic reality in microcosm. This city is the hub, the economic gateway to the Americas. 45 percent -- nearly half of all U.S. trade with Latin America -- passes through the Miami area. That translates into 35,000 jobs in the Miami area alone tied to trade. / Here's what that means for the graduates here today: Your standard of living -- your opportunities -- your future are certain to be influenced by the world beyond our shores.

I know there are some who see a different future. People who want to sound the retreat -- run from the new realities, seek refuge in a dream world of economic isolationism.

Those voices have nothing to say to this Nation. There is no turning back -- no hiding from the new reality. We have no choice but to compete. The new reality of our new world economy is simply this: to succeed economically at home, we've got to lead economically abroad. //

Finally, if we want to make a new American destiny our own, we've got to bridge the gap between the American people and the government that's meant to serve them.

I know there's a discontent -- a deepening cynicism about the way things work, or fail to work, in Washington. A doubt about one person's ability to change, really change the system. To them, government has grown more distant. Too often, the government we get is not accountable, it is not effective, it is not efficient -- it's not even compassionate.

It's not that people are apathetic -- it's that people are angry with government. Many of you recycle empty cans and plastic bottles -- because when it comes to the environment, you believe one individual's actions can make a difference. But when it comes to self-government, cynicism kicks in: too many people have come to doubt the power of a single vote.

This didn't just happen overnight. It's the legacy of a theory of government grown too used to promising what government will do for people. This theory fails to see that people don't want government to make their decisions for them -- they want government that gives them the freedom to choose.

They want a government that spends within its means -- the way families do. They want welfare programs that provide opportunity -- not the dead-end street of dependency. They want to be free to choose the school that's best for their children -- public, private, or religious. //

That message is getting through. Because in spite of the cynicism, we see positive signs -- a new ethic of responsibility alive in America. The days of the "no fault" lifestyle are coming to an end. We see it all around us: individuals taking responsibility. Individuals taking action.

In their private lives, people know: actions have consequences. What they want from government are policies and programs that hold people responsible for their actions -- and that government is responsible to the people.

If you think about it, that's nothing more than a working definition of democracy. //

We've got to bring the ethic of responsibility back into government. When we do, we'll see the sense of public trust return to politics. We'll see a government that reflects the real values of this great nation: proud, confident, caring and strong.

That's my mission as President. It's our challenge as a nation. The way we do it is through reform.

I've already mentioned one of the areas where we need urgent action -- expanding trade, to open new markets the world over to American goods. Beyond trade, there are four other key issues that together form the core of my reform agenda:

We've got to fight for legal reform -- to end the explosion of litigation that strains our patience and saps our economy. America would be better off if we spent less time suing each other and more time caring for one another. // We've got to reform this country's health care system -- open up access to all Americans, control the run-away cost of health care, without sacrificing choice and quality. We've sparked a revolution in American education -- community by community, to help our children get the world-class education our new world demands. And finally, we've got to push forward on government reform -- because only if we reverse a generation of creeping bureaucracy, only if we restore limits to government, can we restore public trust.

Each reform is essential. And each reform will succeed -- so long as we draw on the strengths that got each of you here today. As a society, as a nation, we stand to gain from your skills and training. Your insight and your energy. But the most precious resource of all is this: your optimism.

And there is still plenty of optimism in the American character. Let me take someone many of you will know -- a senior named Sylvia Daniels. She took her first class at FIU 15 years ago -- and she graduates today at the age of 77.

I've saved the best for last: this summer, Sylvia starts graduate classes -- in Cambridge, England.

[[Sylvia, if you're looking for a new challenge to take on until school starts, there's always the National Windsurfing Championship....]]

We see the power of optimism in Jose Marrero -- who today becomes the first in his family to graduate from college -- and he's done it at the age of 19. //

We see it in Michael Yelovich. Ten years ago, at the age of 15, Michael was paralyzed -- the result of an accidental shooting. Michael's mother wrote me at the White House about that difficult time -- when, in her words, "life to Michael and the rest of our family seemed unbearable." / Michael's battled back against the odds and the obstacles to get here today. Michael's mother wrote me that she had told her son that "when he graduates, the whole world should know" -- and it seemed to her now that "the whole world does know."

So when I hear that in America, you can't get ahead, I say:
tell it to Michael Yelovich.

When I hear that in America, our kids are in crisis, I say:
tell it to Jose Marrero.

When I hear that in America, our best days are behind us, I
say: Tell it to Sylvia Daniels.

Here's what I know: America's best days always lie ahead.
In the next century -- as in this one -- America will be the
strongest, the bravest, the freest nation on the face of the
Earth. //

As President, I've made it my mission to preserve and
advance three legacies close to all our hearts: a world at
peace. An economy with good jobs -- real opportunity for all
Americans. A nation of strong families -- sturdy values of
character and culture. //

To make this destiny our own, we've got to be part of a
larger movement. As parents, as citizens, as members of the
communities we call home -- we must rekindle a revolution -- a
revolution to bring change to the country that's changed the
world. //

Thank you once again for this warm welcome -- and for
inviting me to share this special day with you, your families and
friends. May God bless the United States of America -- and the
Class of 1992.

#

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MIAMI, FLORIDA

Miami Beach Convention Center

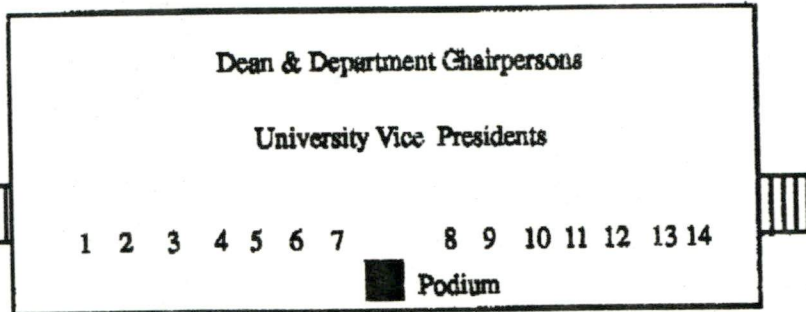
Florida International University Commencement

Dais Diagram

Monday, April 27, 1992

*Un decided to let
[will let them walk]*

*/ Cong. Larry Smith - Yes
Cong. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen - yes
2 U.S. Senators for Fl. said NO
Mack / Staham
8 State legislators
? Gov office
1 Mayor*



Audience

*State Sen. Roberto Casas
Rep. Rodolfo 'Kuny' Garcia
Rep. Miguel D. Grandy
Rep. Susan Euber
Rep. Bruce Hoffman
Rep. Daryl L. Jones
Sen. Gwen Margolis
Rep. Lawrence Phimmer
Rep. Danyli Reeves
Rep. Louis E. Rojas
Rep. Ron Saunders
Rep. Ron Silver
Sen. JAVIER SOUTO
Rep. CARLOS L. VALDES*

1. Mr. Ralph Lewis - President, FIU Faculty Senate
2. Mr. Sherwood Weiser - Distinguished Service Award Recipient
3. Mr. Abraham Foxman - National Director, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Honorary Degree Recipient ✓
4. Ms. Celia Cruz - Honorary Degree Recipient ✓
5. Mr. Alec Courtelis - President, Courtelis Company and Regent - ✓
6. THE PRESIDENT
7. Dr. Modesto "Mitch" Maidique - President, Florida International University ✓
8. Mrs. Perla Hartman - Member, Board of Regents
9. Mr. Alvah H. Chapman, Jr. - Chairman, Board of Trustees, FIU Foundation ✓
10. Dr. Charles Reed - Chancellor, State University System of Florida
11. Mr. James Mau - FIU Provost
12. Mr. Mark Rosenberg - Director, Latin American & Caribbean Center (LACC), Distinguished Service Award Recipient
13. Mr. Robert Bell - President and CEO, Sun Pharmaceuticals Limited, Distinguished Service Award Recipient
14. Sister Trinita Flood - Academic Dean, Saint John Vianney Seminary, Presenter of Invocation

By NAME:

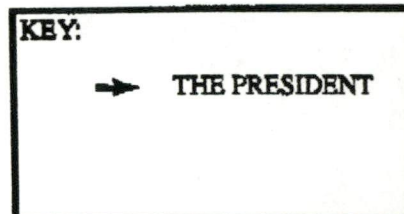
*Pres. Maidique
Hon. → Foxman
Hon. → Cruz
Chapman (Chmn)
Courtelis - Regent -
(Hoods President)*

R

R

*

*Trustees
3 Regents
Faculty Senate*



10 N. Wood Ave
Unit 408
Linden, NJ 07036

President George Bush
1600 Pennsylvania Ave
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Mr. President:

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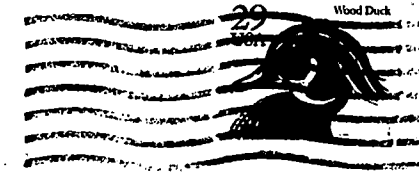
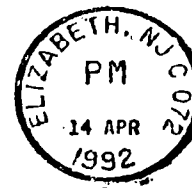
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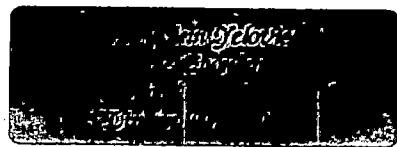
Mary Ann Yelovich

WOODBIDGE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
WOODBIDGE HIGH SCHOOL
KELLY STREET, WOODBRIDGE, NJ 07095



PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
WASHINGTON D C 20006





McGroarty/Bunton
April 24, 1992
8:00 A.M.
[FIU]

**W/ACKS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
MIAMI, FLORIDA
APRIL 27, 1992
2:00 P.M.

Thank you, Dr. Maidique, for those kind words. I'm pleased to be here with so many distinguished members of the Miami community -- Chairman Alvah Chapman and the members of the Board of Trustees. / ^{Regent} Alec Courtelis. / Ileana Ros-Lehtinen -- Congresswoman -- but more important today: FIU alumnus. [[To keep the focus for a moment on FIU alumni, I told Ileana the real reason I'm here today: Andy Garcia made me an offer I couldn't refuse.]]

My fellow honorees -- Abe Foxman and Celia Cruz. / Members of the FIU faculty / students / families -- and of course the Class of 1992: thank you all for this warm welcome.

I know today's commencement is one of the hottest tickets in town. President Maidique told me about one graduate, Yanira Bermudez, who needed a dozen tickets for family members who came all the way from Canada. [[You can imagine how pleased I am to receive this honorary degree. I knew I'd be guaranteed a seat. //]]

I'm honored to be part of this great occasion. Today's ceremony marks more than a graduation. This commencement is a coming of age: 20 years ago, Miami didn't have a public university. Today, Florida International is not simply a fixture

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT

TO

MIAMI, FLORIDA

APRIL 27, 1992

EVENT: Address Florida International University
Commencement

DATE: Monday, April 27, 1992

TIME: 2:10 pm - 3:10 pm

PLACE: Hall D, Miami Beach Convention Center

ATTENDEES: 8,700

PRESS: Open

SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT arrives Holding Room and holds briefly. (NOTE: THE PRESIDENT is robed at this time.) THE PRESIDENT departs Holding Room and proceeds to Convention Center Off-Stage Announcement Area. THE PRESIDENT arrives Convention Center Off-Stage Announcement Area and holds briefly. (NOTE: Remaining Dais Guests are on Stage at this time.) THE PRESIDENT is announced onto Dais to Honors by the Florida International University Symphonic Wind Ensemble, proceeds to Seat, and remains Standing (Enter Stage Right). The National Anthem is played, followed by the singing of the Florida International University Alma Mater by Ms. Elsie D. Augenblick, Soloist. Sister Trinita Flood, Academic Dean, Saint John Vianney Seminary, delivers the Invocation. (NOTE: Following the Invocation, Dais Guests are seated.) Mr. James A. Mau, Provost, Florida International University, convenes the Commencement ceremony. Dr. Modesto A. "Mitch" Maidique, President, Florida International University, delivers welcoming remarks. Following Dr. Maidique's remarks, three Distinguished Service awards and two Teacher of the Year awards are presented. Following the presentation of the Distinguished Service awards, Honorary Degrees are conferred upon Ms. Celia Cruz, Cuban Salsa singer/musician; and Mr. Abraham Foxman, National Director, Anti-

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The Backdrop for the Address is black drape with a banner in blue and gold on a white background, reading "Florida International Unviersity." Included on the banner is the school seal. The press platform is located straight-on at 80 feet.

DRAFT 3

TAB C

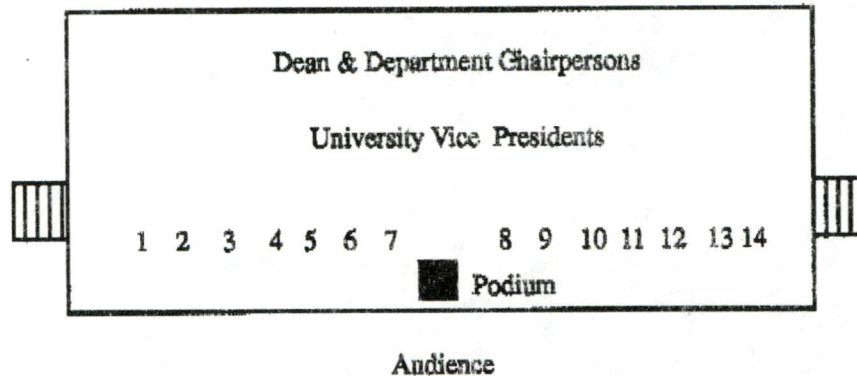
MIAMI, FLORIDA

Miami Beach Convention Center

Florida International University Commencement

Dais Diagram

Monday, April 27, 1992



1. Mr. Ralph Lewis - President, FIU Faculty Senate
2. Mr. Sherwood Weiser - Distinguished Service Award Recipient
3. Mr. Abraham Foxman - National Director,
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Honorary Degree Recipient ✓
4. Ms. Celia Cruz - Honorary Degree Recipient ✓
5. Mr. Alec Courtelis - President, Courtelis Company and Regent -
6. THE PRESIDENT
7. Dr. Modesto "Mitch" Maidique - President, Florida International University ✓
8. Mrs. Perla Hartman - Member, Board of Regents
9. Mr. Alvah H. Chapman, Jr. - Chairman, Board of Trustees, FIU Foundation ✓
10. Dr. Charles Reed - Chancellor, State University System of Florida
11. Mr. James Mau - FIU Provost
12. Mr. Mark Rosenberg - Director, Latin American & Caribbean Center (LACC),
Distinguished Service Award Recipient
13. Mr. Robert Bell - President and CEO, Sun Pharmaceuticals Limited,
Distinguished Service Award Recipient
14. Sister Trinita Flood - Academic Dean, Saint John Vianney Seminary, Presentor of Invocation

KEY:



THE PRESIDENT

McGroarty/Bunton
April 24, 1992
8:00 A.M.
[FIU]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
MIAMI, FLORIDA
- APRIL 27, 1992
2:00 P.M.

[Introductory acknowledgements, including Congresswoman Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, FIU alumnus.] I know today's commencement is one of the hottest tickets in town. President Maidique told me about one graduate, Yanira Bermudez, who needed a dozen tickets for family members who came all the way from Canada. [[You can imagine how pleased I am to receive this honorary degree. I knew I'd be guaranteed a seat. //]]

I'm honored to be part of this great occasion. Today's ceremony marks more than a graduation. This commencement is a coming of age: 20 years ago, Miami didn't have a public university. Today, Florida International is not simply a fixture in the intellectual and economic life of this thriving city -- it is one of the 50 largest universities in the United States.

[[I can tell you this: They won't be asking F.I.-who? anymore.]]

You've come a long way from the early days 20 years ago -- ^{music} holding class in the ~~rusty hangars~~ ^{air traffic control tower} out at old Tamiami airport. The progress you've made stands as testimony to the power of your dream -- and your determination to make it real.

Let me speak for a moment about the secret of your success. Florida International has blazed its own path. Many of your

students are a little older, a little more experienced. You're a little more likely to combine work and study -- family life with college life. Because of that, you're a little less likely to treat your university years as an ivory tower exercise -- and more an extension of the every-day world around you.

All of those factors keep this university close to the community it serves -- and all of those factors make FIU a force in shaping South Florida's fortunes in the new century ahead.

Even now, each day brings new changes: new nations, new realities -- new hopes and new horizons. It's not so much technology and science that we marvel at -- but the startling pace of political change.

The democratic renaissance in **Central and Eastern Europe** -- the blossoming of democracy here in **our own hemisphere** -- the end of the Cold War and collapse of imperial communism -- all would be unimaginable in a world where America turned inward, away from the challenges of a new world. //

The changes in the world beyond our shores have real impact right here at home. In the new world you'll call your own -- your children won't ^{wake} waken to the nuclear nightmare that played in the corners of your mind.

But change brings new challenges: We've put an end to a long era of military confrontation -- and entered a new age of economic competition. Yes, dictators have given way to democracy -- and yet dangers remain. //

Here in Miami, I know the great gains for democracy we've seen in the world have a bittersweet edge. Each triumph for freedom -- each victory for the people from Moscow to Managua -- calls attention to the one island where communism continues to hold sway.

I cannot imagine the anguish so many of you or your family members must have felt at the cruel choice between the land of your birth and the love of freedom. I share the dreams you have of a democratic Cuba. //

That day will come. The fact that dictators cling to power is a fact that will soon become a footnote. We are witnessing the collapse of the communist idea -- the demise of the crippling concept of the **all-powerful State**.

There are many reasons for this collapse. But in the end, one fact alone explains what we see today: **Its advocates saw the triumph of communism written in the laws of history. They failed to see the love of freedom written in the human heart.**

I know there's a Spanish saying about the Castro regime that is true in any language: "En los noventas, se revienta." "In the 90s, it will [fall]." // Freedom will come to Cuba.

But the change we see doesn't stop at America's doorstep. Here at home, we've got to ask: How can we open the doors of opportunity to every American?

Our challenge -- our new American destiny -- is to give the American Dream room to grow.

To make that destiny our own, we must advance American ideals -- help communism's old, captive nations take their place among the world's democracies.

We must advance America's economic interests -- meet the competitive challenge of a new world economy.

Here in Miami, we see this new American economic reality in microcosm. This city is the hub, the economic gateway to the Americas. 45 percent -- nearly half of all U.S. trade with Latin America -- passes through the Miami area. That translates into 35,000 jobs in the Miami area alone tied to trade. / Here's what that means for the graduates here today: Your standard of living -- your opportunities -- your future are certain to be influenced by the world beyond our shores.

I know there are some who see a different future. People who want to sound the retreat -- run from the new realities, seek refuge in a dream world of economic isolationism.

Those voices have nothing to say to this Nation. There is no turning back -- no hiding from the new reality. We have no choice but to compete. The new reality of our new world economy is simply this: to succeed economically at home, we've got to lead economically abroad. //

Finally, if we want to make a new American destiny our own, we've got to bridge the gap between the American people and the government that's meant to serve them.

I know there's a discontent -- a deepening cynicism about the way things work, or fail to work, in Washington. A doubt about one person's ability to change, really change the system. Government has grown more distant -- and the bureaucracy? It just keeps growing. Too often, the government we get is not effective, it is not efficient -- it's not even compassionate.

It's not that people are apathetic -- it's that people are angry with government. Many of you recycle empty cans and plastic bottles -- because when it comes to the environment, you believe one individual's actions can make a difference. But when it comes to self-government, cynicism kicks in: too many people have come to doubt the power of a single vote.

This didn't just happen overnight. It's the legacy of a theory of government grown too used to promising what government will do for people. This theory fails to see that people don't want government to make their decisions for them -- they want government that gives them the freedom to choose.

They want a government that spends within its means -- the way families do. They want welfare programs that provide opportunity -- not the dead-end street of dependency. They want to be free to choose the school that's best for their children -
- public, private, or religious. //

That message is getting through. Because in spite of the cynicism, we see positive signs -- a new ethic of responsibility alive in America. The days of the "no fault" lifestyle are

coming to an end. We see it all around us: individuals taking responsibility. Individuals taking action.


In their private lives, people know: actions have consequences. What they want from government are policies and programs that hold people responsible for their actions -- and that government is responsible to the people.

If you think about it, that's nothing more than a working definition of democracy. //

We've got to bring the ethic of responsibility back into government. When we do, we'll see the sense of public trust return to politics. We'll see a government that reflects the real values of this great nation: proud, confident, caring and strong.

That's my mission as President. It's our challenge as a nation. The way we do it is through reform.

I've already mentioned one of the areas where we need urgent action -- expanding trade, to open new markets the world over to American goods. Beyond trade, there are four other key issues that together form the core of my reform agenda:

We've got to fight for legal reform -- to end the explosion of litigation that strains our patience and saps our economy. We've got to reform this country's health care system -- open up access to all Americans, control the run-away cost of health care, without sacrificing choice and quality. We've ~~got to~~ spark  a revolution in American education -- community by community, to help our children get the world-class education our new world

demands. And finally, we've got to push forward on government reform -- because only if we reverse a generation of creeping bureaucracy, only if we restore limits to government, can we restore public trust.

Each reform is essential. And each reform will succeed -- so long as we draw on the strengths that got each of you here today. As a society, as a nation, we stand to gain from your skills and training. Your insight and your energy. But the most precious resource of all is this: your optimism.

And there is still plenty of optimism in the American character. Let me take someone many of you will know -- a senior named Sylvia Daniels. She took her first class at FIU 15 years ago -- and she graduates today at the age of 77.

I've saved the best for last: this summer, Sylvia starts ^{class} graduate school -- in Cambridge, England.

[[Sylvia, if you're looking for a new challenge to take on until school starts, there's always the National Windsurfing Championship....]]

We see the power of optimism in Jose Marrero -- who today becomes the first in his family to graduate from college -- and he's done it at the age of 19. //

We see it in Jorge Castro: Born here in Miami but raised in Mexico. Jorge has worked 60 hour weeks as a bank teller to put himself through school -- made the Dean's List, and still found time to volunteer at a local school. His next stop: Harvard University, for a master's degree in education.

So when I hear that in America, you can't get ahead, I say:
tell it to Jorge Castro.

When I hear that in America, our kids are in crisis, I say:
tell it to Jose Marrero.

When I hear that in America, our best days are behind us, I
say: Tell it to Sylvia Daniels.

Here's what I know: America's best days always lie ahead.
In the next century -- as in this one -- America will be the
strongest, the bravest, the freest nation on the face of the
Earth. //

As President, I've made it my mission to preserve and
advance three legacies close to all our hearts: a world at
peace. An economy with good jobs -- real opportunity for all
Americans. A nation of strong families -- sturdy values of
character and culture. //

To make this destiny our own, we've got to be part of a
larger movement. As parents, as citizens, as members of the
communities we call home -- we must rekindle a revolution -- a
revolution to bring change to the country that's changed the
world. //

Thank you once again for this warm welcome -- and for
inviting me to share this special day with you, your families and
friends. May God bless the United States of America -- and the
Class of 1992.

#

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List of Past FIU Commencement Speakers

Winter 1991 - Larry Smith, U.S. Representative

Spring 1991 - Frank P. Scruggs III, Florida Secretary of Labor

Spring 1990 - Modesto A. Maidique, President, FIU

Spring 1989 - Anthony Burns, CEO, Ryder Systems

→ Spring 1988 - Alvah H. Chapman, Jr., Director and Chairman,
Executive Committee, Knight-Ridder, Inc.

From 1990 reaccreditation self-study report

Executive Summary

Excellence and Diversity

Executive Summary

... it is the nature of a university always to be building--the mind, the body, the spirit ...
 . Florida International University was conceived in the minds of men to serve mankind by constantly searching for truth and a better life. To these ends, as expressed in the University's three basic goals of Education of Students, Service to the Community, and Greater International Understanding, we are totally committed.

Charles E. Perry, Founding President
 Florida International University, September 1972

Our nation's great urban universities have always reflected the metropolises in which they exist. As integral parts of their communities, universities often adopt their environments' essential characteristics and respond to their needs.

Although very young compared to such distinguished public institutions as the City University of New York, the University of California at Los Angeles, or the University of Illinois at Chicago, Florida International University (FIU) is the epitome of a contemporary university that reflects its urban setting. In its explosive growth, rich ethnic and cultural diversity, and quest for excellence, it mirrors the emergence of Miami as one of the most dynamic cosmopolitan cities in the United States. FIU and the region where it is located are both complex, growing rapidly, and constantly undergoing change, assessment, and renewal.

A century ago Miami could not be found on a map. Today, Greater Miami (Dade County) has a population of nearly 2 million, and Southeast Florida nearly 4 million. The region is growing at the rate of about a hundred thousand new residents annually. By the year 2000 Southeast Florida will be the nation's fourth largest metropolitan area, behind Los Angeles, New York City, and Chicago.

Twenty years ago Miami did not have a public university. Today FIU has close to twenty thousand students, seven hundred full-time faculty, and forty-three thousand alumni, making it South Florida's largest public university, the fifth largest of Florida's thirty-one colleges and universities, and placing it among the nation's fifty largest universities.

Twenty years ago FIU's campus was the 344-acre abandoned Tamiami Airport in Southwest Dade. The University's "founding team" gave the old airport control tower a fresh coat of paint, borrowed some furniture, and began planning a major state university in the largest metropolitan area in the United States without a public baccalaureate-granting institution. Trailers were used as temporary facilities, and all structurally sound buildings at the old airport--

(music)
held classes in air control tower and trailers / not sure about the hangar

official
Runways are rds.
Air control tower
out there's -
Houses Public Safety

Executive Summary

mostly rusty hangars--were patched up and put to use. Chartered in 1965, the University opened for classes on September 19, 1972, with 5,667 students, the largest opening-day enrollment in American collegiate history.

Today FIU has two major campuses--University Park, which was the abandoned airport, and the North Miami Campus on Biscayne Bay. The two campuses have fourteen major buildings, housing for more than thirteen hundred students, and extensive recreational facilities. Either under construction or in the planning stages are six new major buildings, including those for the colleges of Engineering and Design, Business Administration, and Health; Physical Sciences; the Arts Complex; and major additions to the Library and Student Center. When minor projects are included, the current building program approaches \$75 million.

In 1984 the University received the authority to begin offering degree programs at the doctoral level. In 1986 these programs received what is now Level VI accreditation from the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS). In 1987 the first doctoral degree was awarded; today 262 students are enrolled in doctoral programs, and a dozen doctorates will be awarded in 1990. The University offers doctoral programs in computer science, economics, psychology, biology, business administration, public administration, adult education and human resource development, community college teaching, curriculum and instruction, educational leadership, and exceptional student education. The University offers more than 180 degree programs, including 60 leading to the master's degree. The University is moving ahead with plans to introduce four new doctoral programs, five new master's programs, and two new bachelor's programs by Spring 1991.

This document, the results of the self-study for reaffirmation of the University's accreditation, is titled Excellence and Diversity. Like Miami, a city that embraces a mix of peoples from throughout the world, FIU has been, and continues to be, committed to serving the educational needs of all individuals seeking knowledge--from the traditional to the part-time student and the growing population of lifelong learners. FIU is a prime example of the fact that there are no longer any well-defined starting or ending points for formal schooling. Although the "traditional" college-age group of eighteen-to-twenty-four-year-olds is declining nationally, there has been a dramatic growth in enrollment of people over age thirty. These "older" students have always accounted for more than 50 percent of FIU's total student body.

Since its inception, the University has sought to become a major international center of learning, with an emphasis on creating mutual understanding among the Americas and throughout the world. The Greater Miami community, with its wide spectrum of ethnic groups, languages, and cultures, is a living laboratory for faculty and students to learn ways of promoting greater cooperation among different nations and peoples. More than 50 percent of the University enrollment is drawn from minority groups: 41 percent Hispanic, 8.6 percent Black, and 2.6 percent Asian. Almost 6 percent of FIU's student body is from abroad, and that figure is expected to rise substantially by the turn of the century.

In its three reasons for existence--to teach, to conduct research, and to provide service--FIU has not only been dedicated to quality; it has pursued a goal, expressed in its Mission Statement, of going "beyond conventional excellence." FIU's history has been decidedly unconventional. The University is cognizant of its special setting and of the educational needs of our age as we approach the twenty-first century.

Executive Summary

Although the University has experienced spectacular growth in nearly all areas since its inception--most notably in enrollment, course offerings, and facilities--academic standards have not been sacrificed. In fact, quite the opposite is true: academic quality and national recognition for FIU's excellence have been on the rise.

Ph.D.s are held by 90 percent of the faculty; 95 percent of the tenured faculty have Ph.D.s. Students in the Fall 1989 incoming class had Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) scores a hundred points above the national average and a grade-point average of 3.2, almost a full point above the national average.

Academic quality is being acknowledged in ratings by esteemed national publications and periodicals. FIU is listed in the annual editions of *Barron's Guide to the Most Prestigious Universities* and in *The Best Buys in College Education*, by Edward B. Fiske, Education Editor of *The New York Times*. For the second year in a row this fall FIU received a very high rating in the highly regarded survey of "America's Best Colleges" published in *U.S. News & World Report*. Based on a combination of quantitative and qualitative objective criteria, the University was ranked overall as the sixth best comprehensive university in the South. In terms of student selectivity and faculty quality, the magazine rated FIU fifth, and for its ability to retain and to graduate students FIU was rated number one, despite the fact that it was rated twenty-seventh in financial support. FIU was the youngest institution on the list of the fifteen highest-ranked Southern regional universities and colleges; the average age of the top five institutions was 124, more than a century older than FIU.

The self-study for reaffirmation of the University's accreditation--the most comprehensive examination the University has ever mounted--is a momentous step in its evolution. Broadly participatory, it involved virtually every segment of the University, including faculty, administrators, staff, students, alumni, trustees, and community members. Under the direction of Dr. Judith H. Stiehm, Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs, the study was conducted by a Steering Council, and Policy and Planning, Research and Evaluation, and Communication Review boards. Under these were 175 Focus Groups, which studied the SACS reaccreditation criteria and a sweeping range of University concerns.

The findings of the self-study embodied in this document can be considered both FIU's current balance sheet and a blueprint for its future. It is designed expressly to serve the SACS visiting committee, who will audit it, and the University. Beyond its immediate purpose, however, the self-study has been enormously valuable to FIU. As an endeavor that engaged the entire University community, it fostered unity among the faculty and staff. What's more, it generated a tremendous body of information and a new awareness that will help facilitate attainment of the University's goals and its efforts at institutional effectiveness.

The University's primary educational purpose is expressed in its Mission Statement, which represents its official posture and guides all aspects of its teaching, research, and service. The current Mission Statement was adopted in 1989. Together with the SACS criteria for reaccreditation, it has served as the conceptual backdrop for the entire self-study effort.

The primary component of the self-study was a "bottom-up" process composed of unit-by-unit analyses. Each of the 157 academic and support units reviewed the SACS criteria and each formulated a mission statement, a set of goals and short-term measurable objectives by which the realization of these goals could be measured. Where necessary, improvements were identified, and where criteria were not being met, recommendations were proposed.

Executive Summary

Early in the self-study the Office of Accreditation received from faculty, staff, administrators, and students 215 suggested issues for study that cut across unit lines. These were consolidated into 18 special topics and examined by special Issue Focus Groups, which made recommendations for subsequent action.

The recommendations that will be implemented as a result of the self-study will be coordinated with the goals and planning put forth by the architects of the University's future. The University's Executive Council, composed of the president and vice presidents, provide the leadership for both division and University-wide planning several years into the future. Their plans, however, as well as those of the academic units, are constrained and shaped by the governing body of the State University System of Florida and the Florida State Legislature. The state Board of Regents determines FIU's future enrollment level, its program budget, its capital budget to construct and equip new facilities, and the new academic programs the University can introduce. The University's entire planning and evaluation process is intrinsically linked to the State Legislature's budget allocation process, as well as new directives from the Board of Regents, special legislative initiatives, and unforeseen opportunities and problems.

The self-study enabled the Executive Council and the University as a whole to focus on and crystallize its goals. It enabled FIU to rededicate itself to attaining the highest levels of quality and creativity in teaching, research, service, student life, technology, and facilities, and to reaffirm its commitment to lifelong learning.

In terms of academic excellence, the University will proceed to implement all planned graduate programs and to maintain and improve those already in place. It will advance its mission of generating new knowledge by supporting as fully as possible enhanced opportunities for research and other creative activity. The self-study effort recognized that many new opportunities for research, as well as for teaching, can be brought about by developing a closer relationship between academic programs and the University's Centers and Institutes. The University will intensify its efforts to serve part-time students and lifelong learners, and provide an increasing number of high-quality credit and non-credit learning opportunities.

As an integral part of the community and the region FIU must continue to respond effectively to South Florida's needs by providing teaching, research, and service that can help ameliorate social, political, economic, educational, and environmental problems. To fulfill its international mission, the University must continue to carry its activities beyond the region to the rest of the country and the world. Finally, the University must ensure that it meets the needs of the underserved and upholds the principles of equal opportunity and affirmative action.

The self-study reaffirmed the need to be increasingly concerned about the overall quality of the University experience and campus life environment. The quality of the campus experience is an important element of a great comprehensive urban university. FIU will strive to provide a broad spectrum of campus events outside the classroom and will enhance student programs and activities that provide leadership training, awareness of cultural diversity, and a sensitivity to social issues and concerns. Students, alumni, and lifelong learners should become participants in, and beneficiaries of, an enhanced campus environment when the self-study recommendations are implemented.

To best serve the public good and advance its mission, the University must be an effectively managed organization that strategically plans and thoroughly evaluates its progress. To achieve its goals, the University must strive to develop partnerships with the private sector and raise funds from private sources. It must build additional facilities that will serve its mission.

Executive Summary

In order to realize these goals and to respond to the SACS criteria, the self-study generated a multitude of recommendations to be implemented throughout the University. Many of the self-study recommendations that cut across academic unit lines were suggested by the Issue Focus Groups, which represented a broad range of concerns. The Access/Affirmative Action Group is establishing five-year goals and objectives for affirmative action and open access at all employee and student levels. The Issue Focus Group that studied the University's twenty-six Centers and Institutes proposed actions that will help develop methods to encourage greater student and faculty participation with them. The Faculty Development Issue Focus Group proposed the granting of full-year, full-pay sabbaticals for every full-time faculty member in the course of a seven-year cycle and the establishment of an Office of Faculty Development. Numerous other recommendations emerged from the Focus Groups, including actions to enhance the undergraduate experience and strengthen mathematics and statistics instruction.

On the subject of teaching effectiveness, that Issue Focus Group proposed the establishment of a Center for Teaching and Learning Development. It further suggested programs, systems, and instruments for evaluating and improving teaching effectiveness. The goal is to strive continually to enhance faculty teaching skills.

The Broward Issue Focus Group emphasized the need for high-quality library and student support services equal to those at the University Park and North Miami facilities.

The Graduate Council and Graduate Studies Office will seek to enhance the processing and outcomes of graduate programs' planning, implementation, and assessment.

* The Lifelong Learning Issue Focus Group urged that instructional delivery options be increased to reach an ever-broader population, locally and beyond the region, and that the University strive to open access to those lifelong learners not currently served.

Recognizing the growing importance of telecommunications for delivering information, the group studying this issue strongly urged strengthening the University's commitment in this area and is proceeding to develop a set of comprehensive plans and policies to undergird the institutional commitment.

The Undergraduate Experience Focus Group urged substantial expansion of the highly successful Honors Program to include all four years and open Honors to more than Faculty Scholars.

Apart from the many specific recommendations proposed by the academic and support units as well as the Issue Focus Groups, the self-study revealed certain limitations in existing planning and evaluation systems. These limitations often were due to shifts in policy resulting from new or altered legislative mandates or rapidly changing external events. The self-study demonstrated that the University leadership is seriously concerned about its effectiveness and future course. Although the administration has used a strategic planning process, it has not always involved the broader University community, nor included adequate methods to measure institutional effectiveness comprehensively.

The self-study process reminded the institution that the absence of long-range academic plans can compromise physical planning. Long-range facility planning sometimes was difficult because the University lacked a specific set of goals and objectives in the physical planning area. The director of Physical Planning will now integrate all physical plans into a comprehensive annual physical plan, including facilities, roads and parking, environmental health and safety, accounting, and property control.

The self-study process has better prepared the University to manage a legislatively mandated, substantially larger, undergraduate enrollment project over the next several years.

Executive Summary

To optimize the University's overall planning process and effectively implement the recommendations contained in this report, the Self-Study Steering Council strongly recommends establishing a Strategic Planning Council with membership broadly representative of the entire University community. While the Steering Council believes that faculty should play the dominant role in the Strategic Planning Council, it recognizes that effective strategic planning requires actively involving all elements of the University community.

The Strategic Planning Council would be an advisory body charged with periodically reviewing the University Master Plan. The Council would analyze issues, evaluate resources available to meet future needs, and make recommendations to the Executive Council through the provost concerning future plans and resource use.

It is also recommended that regular unit evaluations be included in the strategic planning process. Topics to be qualitatively and quantitatively examined by the units would include access, student life, community responsiveness, lifelong learning, program and curriculum development, facilities and equipment, faculty/staff recruitment and development, undergraduate and graduate education, funding, research, student advisement, teaching effectiveness, program evaluation, governance and faculty service, administration and management, alumni, and ethics. These unit evaluations would provide data for the work of the Strategic Planning Council and University decision-makers. Other units would be included in the evaluation process, but it is recommended that academic programs be evaluated first.

The entire self-study process and its recommendations lead, ultimately, to the most important goal: developing a truly great public university in South Florida. So major a population center as Southeast Florida needs a distinguished public university, and FIU is developing an institution that will be on a par with the finest in the nation.

FIU President Modesto A. (Mitch) Maidique has expressed his vision of excellence for the University as it moves into the twenty-first century. In accordance with the State Board of Regents' mandate, enrollment will grow to thirty thousand, and there will be a marked shift in the student body demographics. There will be a significant increase in the percentage of Black and international students, as well as increased growth in the percentage of lower-division students. The University will achieve full-fledged research university status, with more than thirty Ph.D. programs, hundreds of Ph.D. students, and well over a million volumes in the libraries. FIU will achieve international distinction in at least six of its academic fields. The campuses will have many new buildings, including a performing arts complex, major arena, and dormitories to accommodate thousands of additional students.

In his book, *Miami, City of the Future*, T. D. Allman writes:

Every major national transformation the United States is undergoing--from the postindustrial revolution to the aging of America, and from the third great wave of immigration into the United States to the redefinition of American sexual relationships--has converged on Miami. How Miami solves, or fails to solve, those problems cannot but provide clues as to how the whole country will cope with the massive changes--full of both peril and opportunity--that are transforming the lives of us all.

Executive Summary

As a major public university in South Florida, FIU is playing a major role in shaping the Miami of the future and a generation of young minds. The University is aware that its unique opportunity and responsibility are limited only by the bounds of human creativity, integrity, and its dedication to the quest for knowledge.

FIU is destined to become one of the country's finest public universities. South Florida, now almost 4 million people, needs a major public university. Great international centers of trade and commerce spawn and nurture great universities in their midst. For South Florida and for FIU the question is not "if," the question is "when."

--Modesto A. Maidique, President
Florida International University
December 1989

UNIV REL/DEV TEL NO. 305-348-3337 HPT 20,92 12,03 NO.004 1,10

Distinguished Florida International University Alumni

Robert Bell '81, College of Business Administration

Robert Bell, recipient of this year's FIU Distinguished Alumni Service Award, is President and Chief Executive Officer of Sun Pharmaceuticals, one of the nation's largest companies in the sun and skin care industry. In 1981, he founded Sun Labs International, Inc. and renamed the company Sun Pharmaceuticals Ltd. By 1990, total retail sales volume of the company's line of 54 products had reached \$65 million.

Pat Bradley '74, College of Education

Pat Bradley is one of the most celebrated figures in sports, being the all-time leading money winner in the Ladies Professional Golf Association (LPGA) and the first player to exceed \$3 million in career earnings. She was FIU's first All-American athlete and the first player to have a tournament named in her honor while an active member of the LPGA. Bradley has generously contributed her time, talent and dollars to her alma mater, participating in the annual FIU/Pat Bradley Gold Championship and the FIU Alumni Pro-Am Tournament, major events that raise funds for university programs.

Gregory Farmer '75, College of Arts & Sciences

Gregory Farmer, who has extensive experience in politics and public service, is Florida's Secretary of Commerce. He has served as Director of Government Relations for Northern Telecom, Inc., an organizer for the Congressional Competitiveness Caucus and supervisor of the Coastal Plains Commission. He also had his own governmental consulting firm and served as Chief of Staff to former Congressman Buddy MacKay.

24 April 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID DEMAREST
DAN MC GROARTY
SPEECHWRITERS/RESEARCHERS
ALL THE SHINY HAPPY PEOPLE

FROM: J. BUNTON 
SUBJECT: TODAY'S 10 A.M. ROSE GARDEN CRIME EVENT

Just goes to show you Jane -- never know what will happen in the Rose Garden...

Why do the white tulips by Ranger and Millie's waterbowl have pointed and round petals? Why did the guy on the roof of the White House start sawing precisley when POTUS began to speak?

Promotion du jour -- this one from WHCA who announced POTUS and "Eternal" General on stage [so much for term limits -- T. Martin quote].

Verdict: audience was arrested. Two spont applause lines [the work of AG Barr and preserving the rights of crime victims.] SCORE: POTUS-2; AG Barr-0.

POTUS nice flow, nice ad libs, nice suit, punched a word or two - LOUDLY - probably so you could hear it over the grind of the saw.

POTUS handed one of the honorees something from his coat vest pocket -- a business card maybe, or speech cards...she asked - she received.

FFR -- when dais participants are set up in Rose Garden facing out to South Lawn and it's early morning sun -- they [yes I said they -- they were on the dais not in the audience] everyone squints. Look for scowling faces in photos. Perhaps there should be an official/presidential sun glass of the Rose Garden -- say REVOS or OAKLEY FROGSKINS perhaps.

All -- good event, seemed the heavy hearts were somewhat lifted, by the tulips and the garden, and buzzing saw and POTUS. The End.

ACKS - UNIV. PRES.

HONORCES

FACULTY

BOT (Chm)

STUDENTS

NO FURTUS

PARTICIPATION



Florida International University

Office of the Vice President

April 20, 1992

Mr. George Douranis
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear George:

As you requested, I am delighted to enclose background information on Florida International University. We are, by all accounts, America's fastest-growing university and for the past four years have been rated by U.S. News & World Report as one of the best comprehensive universities in the country.

GROWTH



Our student body is a mirror of our community: multicultural, multiethnic, and multilingual. With nearly 24,000 students, we are the largest university in South Florida and the fourth largest in the State of Florida.

STUDENTS



We have 45,000 living alumni, 33,000 of whom live in South Florida. One out of every two 4-year graduates being employed in South Florida is an FIU alumnus. No other university in the Southeast has as many of its graduates returning to its indigenous workforce as does FIU.

EMPLOYMENT



The grade point average for entering freshmen is 3.3--one full point above the national average, and the average SAT scores exceeded the national average by more than 100 points.

I hope the enclosed information will be useful to you. We are deeply honored that President Bush will be speaking at our Commencement.

All my best.

Sincerely,

Michael P. Morgan, Jr.
Vice President

P.S. Please let me know if you should require any additional information. MM

mm

Division of University Relations and Development
University Park, Miami, Florida 33199 • (305) 348-2448

FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY 1992 FACTS

The University

Florida International University, a member of the State University System of Florida, is a comprehensive, doctoral granting, public, multicampus institution offering a broad array of undergraduate, graduate and professional programs. Through its 12 colleges and schools, FIU offers more than 180 baccalaureate, master's, and doctoral degree programs, conducts basic and applied research, and provides public service. Committed to both quality and access, FIU meets the educational needs of traditional students and serves the increasing number of part-time students and lifelong learners. Research and teaching which address economic and social concerns are conducted by interdisciplinary centers and institutes at the University.

In fall 1991, FIU had approximately 23,300 students, 830 full-time faculty and 45,000 alumni, making it the largest public university in South Florida and the fourth largest of Florida's 31 colleges and universities. The University has two campuses, University Park in southwest Dade County and the North Miami Campus on Biscayne Bay, and two academic centers that serve Broward County, in Davie and downtown Fort Lauderdale.

For the past four years, FIU was listed in the U.S. News & World Report survey of "America's Best Colleges" as one of the best comprehensive universities in the country. The University is fully accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and is cited in "The 200 Most Selective Colleges," and "Best Dollar Values in American Colleges."

History

FIU was established by the Florida legislature in 1965, and classes began in September 1972, with approximately 6,000 students enrolled in upper-division and graduate programs — the largest opening enrollment in the history of American higher education. In 1981, the University added lower-division classes for freshmen and sophomores, expanding its enrollment capacity. In 1984, the University received authority to begin offering degree programs at the doctoral level; these programs received Level IV accreditation from the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS) in 1986.

The Florida Board of Regents appointed Charles E. Perry as the first president of FIU in 1969. He was succeeded in January 1976 by Harold B. Crosby. Gregory B. Wolfe was named the third president in February 1979. Modesto A. Maidique, the fourth and current president, was appointed to his position in August 1986.

Academic Units

- School of Accounting
- College of Arts and Sciences
- College of Business Administration
- School of Computer Science
- School of Design
- College of Education
- College of Engineering and Design
- College of Health
- School of Hospitality Management

70

2 campuses are 30 mi. apart

70

POTUS TO SPEAK AT MIAMI CONVENTION CENTER 2:20 PM

"POTUS" WILL BE KEY COMMENCEMENT OF 20TH YEAR CELEBRATION.

Presidential appointment?

ALVA CHAPMAN CHAIR FIU BOT Presidential appointment?

School of Journalism and Mass Communication
 School of Nursing
 School of Public Affairs and Services

Centers and Institutes

In addition to the University's academic departments, interdisciplinary centers and institutes conduct advanced research in a wide range of areas. Many centers and institutes receive national and international recognition for their outstanding work.

Center for Accounting, Auditing and Tax Studies

Center for the Administration of Justice

Center for Banking and Financial Institutions

Center for Economic Research and Education

Center for Educational Development

Center for Ethnography and Migration Studies

Center for Labor Research and Studies

Center for Management Development

Cuban Research Institute

Drinking Water Research Center

Elders Institute

English Language Institute

FAU-FIU Joint Center for Environmental and Urban Problems

FIU/HRS Professional Development Center

— Florida Caribbean Institute

Institute for Public Management and Community Services

Institute in the Creative and Performing Arts for the Exceptional

Institute of Government

Institute of Judaic Studies

Institute for Public Management and Community Services

Institute for Public Policy and Citizenship Studies

Institute for Public Policy Research

International Center for the Advanced Interdisciplinary Study of Child Rearing

International Institute for Housing and Building

International Institute for the Study of Sports

— Latin American and Caribbean Center

— Multilingual and Multicultural Studies Center

Small Business Development Center

Southeast Florida Center on Aging

Women's Studies Center

Student Body

In fall 1991, enrollment was 23,300, with about 56 percent of the students attending part-time. It included 15,523 undergraduate students, 2,906 graduate students and 4,903 non-degree-seeking students.

56% part-time

The growth in enrollment has been accompanied by a steady rise in academic standards. The grade point average for entering freshmen is 3.3, one full point above the national average, and the average Scholastic Aptitude Test score exceeded the national average by more than 100 points.

Alumni

Since opening in 1972, more than 45,000 students have received degrees from FIU. The University's alumni body includes former students from nearly every state in the country and many foreign countries. Approximately 43 percent of all the four-year college degrees now awarded in Dade County are from FIU. → ✓

The Office of Alumni Affairs sponsors alumni programs, including professional advancement, fund raising and social events, and communicates with alumni through newsletters and mailings. Membership in the FIU Alumni Association, which is led by a volunteer board of alumni leaders, is open to all graduates of the University.

Campuses

FIU has two major campuses, University Park in southwest Dade County and the North Miami Campus on Biscayne Bay, and two academic centers that serve nearby Broward County.

University Park, FIU's main campus and administrative headquarters, occupies 342 acres. Apartment-style residence halls, the Golden Panther Sports Arena, the library, a nationally-certified environmental preserve and other athletic facilities contribute to a pleasant collegiate atmosphere. In 1989, the University's new \$14 million Engineering and Computer Science building and a College of Health building were completed. A \$16 million Chemistry and Physics building and a \$9.6 million addition to the University House student center were completed in 1991, and \$6 million College of Business Administration building was completed in 1992.

The North Miami Campus encompasses nearly 200 acres, including a natural cypress preserve. In addition to its scenic location with direct access to Biscayne Bay, the campus offers apartment-style housing, a new library and an aquatic center.

The FIU Broward Center, located in Davie, emphasizes undergraduate programs in cooperation with Broward Community College (BCC). Under the "2+2" program, students enroll in BCC for the first two years of study and complete their degree at FIU. The University Tower, in downtown Fort Lauderdale, is primarily utilized for graduate programs, research and services, in conjunction with Florida Atlantic University.

Research Programs

Florida International University emphasizes research as a major component of its mission. Sponsored research funding from outside sources grew from \$6.2 million in 1985-86 to \$13.4 million in 1990-91, an increase of nearly 117 percent. These funds, secured through contracts and grants from private foundations, corporations, and federal and state agencies, are used to conduct research, provide stipends for graduate students and improve research facilities. → Research

Notable recent projects include:

Social Work: grants from the state Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (HRS) fund programs that train social workers and the FIU-HRS Children, Youth and Family Professional Development Center.

Drinking Water Research Center: the Environmental Protection Agency supports research to purify dangerously contaminated water with beams of high energy electrons.

Mechanical Engineering: a grant from the American Heart Association enables research on the clinical performance of natural and artificial heart valves.

Civil Engineering: the University trains Florida Department of Transportation engineers on the latest innovations in computer-aided design and drafting by bringing the technology to them in specially equipped vans.

Electrical Engineering: a project to develop software for short-term electric load forecasting will enable electric utilities to operate more efficiently.

Journalism and Mass Communication: the U.S. Agency for International Development has been funding a seven-year journalism education, research and training program in Central America.

Biological Sciences: the National Institutes of Health support the Minority Biomedical Research Program, which provides stipends for undergraduate and graduate students.

Public Affairs and Services: the U.S. Agency for International Development funds a project to strengthen legislative bodies and democratic processes in Latin American and the Caribbean nations.

* Continuing Education *

The University serves the South Florida community with a variety of credit and non-credit learning opportunities offered through the Division of Continuing Education. Through its two departments, Off Campus and Weekend Credit Courses, and Conferences and Short Courses, the division offers nearly 300 courses at FIU and at other locations throughout Dade, Broward and Monroe counties. Courses are designed to respond to requests from community groups, professional organizations, business and industry, and are frequently taught on-site.

FIU Libraries

The University Park Library and North Miami Campus Library have a combined collection of nearly 890,000 volumes, in addition to substantial holdings of federal, state, local and international documents, periodicals, maps, microfilms, institutional archives, and curriculum materials. The library subscribes to approximately 8,800 scholarly journals and other serials.

In addition to its own holdings, the library has the resources to locate and access holdings at other major libraries throughout the state and country. Its on-line computer catalog, LUIS (Library User Information Service), provides information on the collections of all libraries of the State University System of Florida.

Financial Data

Tuition and fees are established by the State University System Board of Regents as required by the Florida law, and they are subject to change. The 1991-92 credit hour fee schedule is as follows:

Credit Hour Fees

	Undergraduate	Graduate
Florida Resident	\$46.81	\$84.43
Out-Of-State Resident	\$184.76	\$286.84

Books and supplies are estimated to cost \$250 per semester, food is estimated to cost \$903 per semester, and housing is estimated to range from \$885 to \$1,861 per semester, depending on the choice of housing accommodations.

Sun tan oil is free!

Financial Aid

Financial aid in the form of grants, scholarships, assistantships, fellowships, loans and work-study is awarded on the basis of academic commitment and/or financial need.

During the 1990-91 academic year, more than \$18.4 million in financial aid was awarded to 9,933 students. Grants totaling \$6.52 million were awarded to 4,982 students; \$6.67 million in loans was issued to 2,315 students; \$2.89 million in scholarships was awarded to 1,944 students; and 692 students participated in work-study programs, receiving \$2.34 million.

Campus Housing

Student housing is available at both University Park and North Miami Campus in apartment-style accommodations ranging from one-person studios to eight-person suites. Each campus housing complex is designed to accommodate married students and small families as well as single students. Several units are adapted for use by handicapped students. While one-person studio apartments are available, the typical units are designed for two or four students and contain a small kitchen, a private bath, bedrooms and a living/dining area. The Tamiami Housing Complex at University Park offers six apartment styles and houses 697, while the Bay Vista Complex at North Miami houses 552 students in five different apartment styles. The University offers food service in cafeterias on both campuses.

Student Activities

Students can take advantage of a diversified range of social and cultural events on and off campus. University organizations sponsor many concerts, films, plays, lectures, ethnic festivals and other special events during the year. Students can become involved in student government, clubs, fraternities, sororities and honor societies. South Florida offers extensive and exciting opportunities for recreational activities, the performing arts, professional sports and cultural events.

Athletics

FIU's intercollegiate athletic teams compete in the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Division I, the nation's most competitive college sports division, and the Trans America Athletic Conference. Sixteen sports programs are offered, including basketball, track and cross country, crew, golf, tennis, soccer, volleyball and baseball. The University's primary sports facilities include the Golden Panther Arena, a building that seats 4,500, and baseball and soccer fields, which seat 1,500 and are lighted.

The University also has programs in eight intramural sports: bowling, basketball, flag football, golf, soccer, softball, co-rec softball, and volleyball. Fitness centers at both University Park and North Miami Campus are equipped with a complete line of Nautilus and Universal equipment and free weights. The Aquatic Center at North Miami features an Olympic-sized pool and diving well.

48% HISPANIC
40% WHITE

University Administration

Modesto A. Maidique

President

James A. Mau

Provost and Vice President, Academic Affairs

Richard J. Correnti

Vice President, Student Affairs

Paul D. Gallagher

Vice President, North Miami Campus

Michael P. Morgan

Vice President, University Relations & Development

Leonardo Rodriguez

Vice President, Business and Finance

Our contact

Dr. Lundge Ford (sp.)
dir. student activities

budget over 300,000
Biskaw, Danny Glover,
Kuson, Carter lectures prog.
4 dances on campus

make your own video lip sync words

Film series
Classics on Weds.

Comedy series / comedy show

Homecoming cheer

Inter'l Hispanic Festival
Mock Indian weekly

2 wks ago
10 days of prog

Spring Culture Fest

different cities ea. month

Black History Heritage (month)
Shirley Chisholm

School ended Friday

Finals next - this Friday

No graduation (for anyone)
Cruz to Bahamas
first time in 7 yrs. not do @

Replaced w/ Spring Luau

FIU Information

(All 305 area code)

Office of Admissions

348-2363

Alumni Affairs

348-3636

The Art Museum

348-2890

Athletics

348-2756

Broward Center

475-4150

Continuing Education

940-5669

Development Office

348-2448

Financial Aid Office

348-2431

General Information (University Park)

348-2000

General Information (North Miami)

940-5595

Graduate Studies

348-2455

Public Safety (University Park)

348-2911

Public Safety (North Miami)

940-5911

President's Office

348-2111

Registration & Records

348-2383

Residential Housing

348-0071

Student Activities Yolanda/Natalie

348-2137

Undergraduate Studies

348-2892

University Relations Office

348-2232

University Tower

355-5284

University Park Campus

S.W. 8th Street and 107th Avenue

Miami, Florida 33199

North Miami Campus

151st Street and Biscayne Boulevard

North Miami, Florida 33181

waiting hear from Law/Med school grad prog. / or find a job

Miami Herald has featured - in past news & publications

news & publications

away Greek syst. 13/13

150 clubs/orgs. Ann'd HIV test

Student Govt \$3 million budget

Note: Handwritten person of the year!

Was here where house FIU student who past yr.

(2,000 golf carts)

Quality at Florida International University: Hallmarks of Excellence

Quality is a popular buzzword in the lexicon of American corporate culture today. And for good reason -- it's a critical element that helps spell success in the competitive market.

The concern with quality is, of course, not restricted to the corporate world. Quality has long been *the* essential ingredient that distinguishes great universities -- and more and more universities are being required to define and measure what it means to them and their constituencies.

Quality, for instance, has become a state-mandated evaluation factor in the State University System of Florida. A bill passed by the legislature this year requires "that an accountability process be implemented which provides for the systematic, ongoing evaluation of quality and effectiveness in the State University System."

Quality has always been a key priority at Florida International University. FIU has experienced tremendous growth in recent years -- placing it among the top three or four percent in enrollment among the nation's universities -- but it is the University's quality and the increased recognition of its excellence that have distinguished its development.

It takes seven letters to spell quality. At FIU, we view quality as an attribute characterized by seven primary determinants that define and measure performance standards: faculty, students, accreditation, recognition in college guides, media reviews and surveys, assessments by independent consultants, and the university experience.

Faculty

Among the many factors that shape the quality of a university, none is more important than the quality of the faculty.

Of the University's 840 faculty members, 806 (96 percent) have Ph.D's, Ed.D's or the equivalent terminal degree in their fields.

FIU has developed an outstanding reputation for its teaching and, through its advanced core curriculum and honors program, the University encourages and stimulates a spirit of inquiry in its students. The Academy for the Art of Teaching was established at FIU in 1991 to further enhance the quality of teaching and scope of student learning at FIU.

Faculty research is another essential element that distinguishes a great university, and FIU has made considerable progress in this area the past few years. The quality of research can be measured by several indicators, ranging from juried presentations to the amount of external funding brought to the university as a result of contract and grant research and the number of articles published by faculty in peer-reviewed journals.

Sponsored research and grants tripled during the past five years, increasing from \$6.2 million in 1985-86 to an estimated \$18 million in 1991-92. Journalism, Social Work, Mechanical Engineering, Biological Sciences and Psychology led the way toward this new record. The Central American Journalism Program, a seven-year \$13.5 effort to strengthen journalism in Central America, is the largest international communication program administered by a U.S. university. Sponsored research for 1991-92 continues to outstrip projections.

A 1987 study conducted by researchers at Mississippi State University ranked the Department of Decision Sciences and Information Systems fifth in the nation in academic research, behind New York University, University of Minnesota, Harvard and MIT.

The School of Computer Science organized and sponsored an international conference on Parallel Architectures, Databases and their Applications in March 1990, which attracted participants from nations as distant as Korea, Japan, Bulgaria, Romania and Australia.

The University is actively expanding its research mission in order to reach Carnegie Type I research institution status. By the end of the decade, the University will award over 50 doctorates a year (versus 20 now) and will attract at least \$33.5 million in federally sponsored research (versus \$18 million from all sources projected for this year). However, the University's progress toward research university status will be managed so it continues to be a university renowned for the quality of its teaching.

Members of the faculty are recognized as national authorities in their fields of expertise and serve as heads of major national professional organizations. Thomas Skalko, associate professor of Education, is president-elect of the American Therapeutic Recreation Association. Nancy Wellman, associate professor of Dietetics and Nutrition, is former president of the American Dietetics Association, and Michael E. Hurst, professor, is president of the American Restaurant Association. Katharine Briar, professor of Social Work, is president of the International Network for Social Work and Children and Families, located in Stockholm, Sweden. Dennis J. Gayle, director of International Programs and Activities, is president (1990-92) of the International Political Economy Section of the International Studies Association.

Faculty members have also been the recipients of prestigious honors and awards in recognition of achievements in their field. *The following examples are indicative of the high level of faculty accomplishment:*

- Faculty*
- Members of the faculty who are Guggenheim Fellows include Mira Wilkins, professor of Economics and William Maguire, professor and chairperson of Visual Arts. James Crosby, professor of Modern Languages, is a National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow.
 - Rolf Auster, professor of Accounting, was cited as the second most published tax professor in the country from 1981 to 1987 in a study presented to the American Accounting Association.
 - Richard Hodgetts, professor of Management and International Business, is a fellow of the Academy of Management.
 - Mira Wilkins, professor of Economics, received the 1991 Editor's Book Award for her book, "The History of Foreign Investment in the United States to 1914."
 - Professor Les Standiford and Associate Professor Lynne Barrett of the University's English Department and Creative Writing Program, and Associate Professor Eduardo del Valle and Associate Professor Mirta Gomez of the Visual Arts Program all received \$20,000 grants from the National Endowment for the Arts in 1991.
 - Martin Tracey, professor of Biological Sciences, is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.
 - Jack Parker, professor of Chemistry and director of the Environmental Studies Program, received the 1991 National Urban Forestry Research Award from the American Forestry Association for his research on energy conservation landscaping.
 - Lillian Lodge Kopenhaver, professor and associate dean of the School of Journalism and Mass Communication, was awarded the Wells Memorial Key the Society of Professional Journalists, the highest national honor accorded a Society member for distinguished service to the profession.
 - Samuel Shapiro, professor of Statistics, is a fellow of the American Statistical Association and was awarded the Jack Youdin Prize for the best paper in Technometrics, a leading statistical journal.
 - Since 1989 The Art Museum at FIU and Director Dahlia Morgan have several received prestigious National Endowment for the Arts Advancement Grants. The museum

was one of only two institutions in the country to receive the endowment's highest rating. Morgan is a member of the Visual Arts faculty and a noted art historian.

The University's outstanding academic reputation is also reflected in the periodicals it publishes:

- FIU now serves as the editorial site of the Hispanic American Historical Review, the oldest and most prestigious scholarly journal dedicated to the study of Latin America. The editorship of the journal is awarded every five years to a department of history on the basis of a bid demonstrating that it can provide respected scholars and strong institutional backing to maintain the quality of the publication.

- The FIU Hospitality Review is one of only two scholarly journals in the country devoted to hospitality management.

- The Latin American and Caribbean Center publishes Hemisphere, a quarterly journal and magazine.

- The Central American Journalism Program, a project of the FIU School of Journalism and Mass Communication, publishes Pulso, a quarterly Spanish-language journalism review. It is one of only three journalism reviews in the country published by a university and the only one published in Spanish.

- The Creative Writing Program publishes Gulfstream, a literary magazine.

- The FIU Center for Labor Research and Studies publishes The Labor Forum and, in conjunction with the University's Latin American and Caribbean Center, Latin American Labor News.

- The University is the editorial site of the Policy Studies Review, one of the nation's preeminent journals in the field of public policy.

Students

Enrollment has experienced tremendous growth the past few years -- from 16,000 in fall 1987 to well over 23,000 this fall -- nearly half again as many students in the space of just five years. Rapid enrollment growth is often accompanied by a decline in academic standards, but at FIU just the opposite occurred. The freshman class of fall 1991, the largest in the history of the University with over 1,000 students, has average SAT scores of 1,000+, 100 points above the national average and an average 3.3+ grade point average -- nearly one full point above the national average.

Florida's top honor students choose FIU as one of their top 10 college choices in the nation. Last spring, in a Miami Herald article highlighting South Dade schools, five valedictorians said they planned to attend FIU. Only one other university attracted more valedictorians from these schools -- Harvard.

The 1990 report issued by the site team from the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools that visited FIU during its reaccreditation process stated that:

"Students interviewed expressed unusual satisfaction with their educational experience and believe that the university encourages scholarly and creative achievement."

FIU students have received extensive national recognition and honors for their achievements in a wide range of disciplines. For example:

- An FIU student was selected as one of 55 nationwide to participate in a biomedical research program at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland.

- An accounting student was one of 126 who earned nationwide ranking on the Certified Public Accountant exam. FIU accounting students consistently rank among the highest in the state on the Certified Public Accountant exam.

- A team of FIU Computer Science students placed second in the Southeast Region Scholastic Programming Contest sponsored by the Association for Computing Machinery in 1990.

•Two undergraduates had the rare opportunity to present papers to a national professional association. They presented a paper on electron beam purification of water, research conducted by the FIU Drinking Water Research Center, to the 198th annual meeting of the American Chemical Society.

•A landscape architecture graduate student was selected for a special commendation award in the American Society of Landscape Architects' National Student Design Competition. He was one of only four graduate students in the country to receive this honor.

•In 1990, a team of Computer Science students placed second in the Southeast Region Scholastic Programming Contest sponsored by the Association for Computing Machinery.

•Two FIU graduate students in Landscape Architecture and an undergraduate student in Architectural Technology won first prize in a national student architecture competition sponsored by the American Institute of Architecture Students and the American Life and Accident Insurance Company.

•In 1991, The Beacon student newspaper was selected as an All American Publication with four marks of distinction by the Associated Collegiate Press, and as a Medalist Publication with three Colombian awards by the Colombian Scholastic Press Association. These are the highest honors these organizations award.

•The University offers several programs to help support students' academic endeavors, including career planning, cooperative education, placement, personal counseling and wellness. Special services are also available for interest groups such as disabled, minority and international students.

Accreditation

The University is fully accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS), one of six regional accrediting institutions in the U.S. In 1984, the University was granted the authority to begin offering programs at the doctoral level; in 1986, these programs received Level IV accreditation, the highest accreditation possible. (The programs are now Level VI, the highest level, due to a change in SACS classifications.)

The professional programs of the respective colleges and schools of the University are accredited or approved by the following professional associations:

Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology

Accrediting Council on Education in Journalism and Mass Communications

American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business

American Association of Colleges of Teacher Education

American Association of Museums

American Chemical Society

American Council for Construction Education

Council of Graduate Schools in the United States

Council on Education for Public Health

Florida Consortium on Multilingual and Multicultural Education

National Accreditation Agency for Clinical Laboratory Sciences

National Accrediting Agency for Clinical Laboratory Sciences

National Association of Colleges of Nursing

National Association of Schools of Public Affairs

National Commission of Orthotics and Prosthetic Sciences

National League of Nursing

Accreditation Board of Engineering and Technology
 American Dietetics Association
 American Medical Association
 American Medical Record Association
 American Occupational Therapy Association
 American Physical Therapy Association
 American Society of Clinical Pathologists
 Council on Social Work Education

College Guides

FIU is listed in several of the country's leading college guides. These include:

- "The 200 Most Selective Colleges," by the College Research Group of Concord, Massachusetts
- "Barron's Profiles of American Colleges"
- "Best Dollar Values in American Colleges," by the College Research Group of Concord, Massachusetts'
- "The College Handbook," published by The College Board
- ARCO's "The Right College"
- "Lovejoy's College Guide"
- "Peterson's Guide to Four-Year Colleges"

we have some of these.

Media

Major national media are praising FIU's academic quality.

For the past four years, FIU has been ranked by *U.S. News & World Report* as one of the country's finest universities in the magazine's annual special report on "America's Best Colleges." This places FIU in the company of highly distinguished institutions that were founded one or two centuries before our young institution.

In 1991 FIU was ranked the eighth best regional university in the South, moving up four places from its number 12 ranking in 1990. Although it was highly ranked in all the major criteria used by *U.S. News & World Report*, FIU received particularly high marks for faculty resources, with a ranking of fifth in the South. This ranking is based on factors that include the University's faculty-student ratio, the percentage of faculty with terminal degrees in their field, and average faculty salaries.

In 1990, *U.S. News* ranked FIU as the second best buy among the magazine's top-ranked schools in the South, second only to Berea College of Kentucky, which offers free tuition.

Individual academic units have also won accolades from prestigious publications. A *New York Times* article ranked the FIU School of Hospitality Management number two in the nation.

Reviews by Independent Consultants

One of the least publicized but most legitimate indicators of the University's quality are reviews by external academic consultants. These include teams of experts who conduct academic reviews mandated by the Florida Board of Regents and site visits by accreditation organizations and governmental bodies.

The Board of Regents requires that degree programs be evaluated periodically by teams of consultants from outside the state of Florida who are national experts in the discipline being reviewed. The reviews are conducted to assess the quality of the programs and to provide data for future planning.

During the past few years, reports by external academic consultants have praised many of the University's academic units. These include:

•The Department of Biological Sciences has the potential "to develop a world-class reputation." The department has close ties with research institutions including Everglades National Park, Fairchild Tropical Garden, and the United States Department of Agriculture. Its membership in the Organization of Tropical Studies fosters research and teaching in Costa Rica and elsewhere in the tropics.

•The Latin American and Caribbean Center was designated by the U.S. Department of Education as a National Resource Center and is ranked as one of the top undergraduate centers of its kind in the country.

•A review of the Department of Geology praised the faculty as "profoundly dedicated to teaching as well as to research. ...Their excellent track record in attracting extramural funding indicates a larger measure of professional recognition. This ambitious, accomplished, up-to-speed faculty is the most important asset of the Department and is on a rising curve of scholarly productivity."

•The Department of Political Science was praised as "a real strength of the SUS. ...Virtually every faculty member is an active, publishing scholar. ...From the point of view of its mission to develop and deliver a quality program of undergraduate education the department's performance has been excellent."

•A review of the Department of Chemistry stated that "the quality of teaching and accessibility of faculty was superior at FIU...the faculty maintains a level of research which is good to excellent for the present mission and scope of the University."

•In 1988, the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering of the College of Engineering and Design was selected by the state to join the design team for the state's proposed high speed rail system. The department was selected as a winner in the design contest mounted by the Florida High Speed Rail Commission.

•A review of the Department of Sociology/Anthropology by a team of leading sociologists and anthropologists noted, "The Sociology/Anthropology faculty are first class. ...The Department of Sociology and Anthropology at FIU is unique among both sociology and anthropology departments in the U.S."

•In 1991, the FIU School of Journalism and Mass Communication received full accreditation from the Accrediting Council on Education in Journalism and Mass Communication, the only program in South Florida accredited by the organization. The report issued by the site team who visited the school noted, "The major strength of this school lies in the excellent quality of the teaching. ...Generally, students praise the teachers in their use of practical experience to supplement theory in classes. ...The professional qualifications of the faculty are excellent."

•A review of the Department of English found that its programs are "impressive on both the undergraduate level and the graduate. ...The energy, commitment and scholarly achievements of the faculty are the Department's major strength."

•In 1990, the School of Public Affairs and Services was elected to membership in the Comprehensive Schools section of the National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration (NASPAA). FIU is the first school to be invited into membership of the Comprehensive Schools section since its formation some 20 years ago. Of 79 NASPAA schools and programs in 16 southern states, only FIU and the Lyndon Baines Johnson School of Public Affairs are in the Comprehensive Schools section.

•The Physical Therapy Program has received the prestigious Minority Initiatives Award from the American Physical Therapy Association for its minority student and retention efforts.

•The College of Health is a recipient of a Health Careers Opportunity Grant (HCOP), which has permitted the establishment of a successful recruitment and retention program for minority students.

The University Experience

Although academics are the heart of FIU, the University offers a wide spectrum of programs to foster personal growth, as well as many social and cultural activities.

Students can enhance their education by joining student chapters of national professional organizations. They can also meet interesting people and make new friends by joining the student government, a fraternity or sorority, intramural or varsity sports, or any of the numerous service organizations on campus. There are more than 115 registered student organizations at FIU, including 12 fraternities and sororities.

There are other opportunities for learning within the FIU community, particularly those that offer introductions to the world of work. Campus employment and co-op opportunities with local business and industry provide outstanding personal growth experiences.

The University sponsors free screenings of popular films, concerts by world-renowned musicians, and lectures by national and international figures. The fine arts are also strong component of University life. Musical ensembles from the Department of Music frequently perform for the University community and general public. In 1991, the FIU Jazz Band was also launched; the big band draws its repertoire from a broad range of jazz styles.

The Art Museum at FIU is an important resource to the University and Greater Miami communities. Besides presenting major national and international exhibits, student and faculty exhibitions are an essential part of the Museum's program. The Museum sponsors the Critics' Lecture Series, which brings internationally renowned art critics to the University. The Art Museum was responsible for creating ArtPark at FIU, a mural and sculpture park developed through private donations and the state of Florida's Art in State Buildings Program.

FIU's intercollegiate athletic teams compete in NCAA Division I, the nation's most competitive college sports division, and the Trans America Athletic Conference. Sixteen sports programs are offered, including basketball, track and cross country, crew, golf, tennis, soccer, volleyball and baseball. The University also has programs in eight intramural sports. Fitness centers at both University Park and North Miami Campus are equipped with a complete line of Nautilus and Universal equipment and free weights. The Aquatic Center at North Miami features an Olympic-sized pool and diving well.

Since joining Division I in 1987-88 and the TAAC in 1990, the Golden Panthers have achieved an impressive record that builds upon their many Division II accomplishments. Last year, the baseball and soccer teams won their conference championships and advanced to the NCAA Division I regional competitions. This year, the men's basketball team is tied for second place in the conference with two games remaining, and the women's basketball team is tied for first place.

Pat Bradley, an FIU alumna, was recently inducted into the LPGA Hall of Fame and is a strong supporter of our golf program and the University. Seven other alumnae currently compete on the LPGA tour. Several baseball players have been signed by major league teams.

The University and its students take advantage of their location in South Florida, an exciting multi-ethnic cosmopolitan region with thriving commerce and diverse cultural life. The region offers extensive opportunities for recreational activities, the performing arts, cultural events and professional sports. Among the cultural and sports organizations that students can enjoy are the Miami Ballet, the New World Symphony, the Miami Opera, numerous theater companies, the Miami Dolphins football team, the Miami Heat basketball team -- and, in two years, major league baseball with the Florida Marlins. Annual street festivals that showcase the community's ethnic and cultural diversity are held

in neighborhoods including Little Haiti, Little Havana, Liberty City, Coconut Grove and
downtown Miami. 8

*The real reason for this
Andy Garcia made me*

Andy Garcia '76-'78, College of Business Administration

Andy Garcia, who took his first acting classes at FIU, was nominated in 1991 for a Best Supporting Actor Academy Award for his portrayal of Vincent Mancini in *The Godfather, Part III*. Other major films he has appeared in include *The Untouchables*, *Black Rain* and *Internal Affairs*.

Maria Elena Ibañez '81, School of Computer Science

Maria Elena Ibañez is the founder of International Micro Systems, a company that markets computer hardware and software in Latin America. In 1987, just five years after she created the company with a \$15,000 investment, she sold the multimillion-dollar firm to a Boston conglomerate. Today she is Marketing Director of International High-Tech Marketing. She was honored for her business accomplishments in the 1989 *Esquire Register*.

J. T. Kuhlman '74, School of Hospitality Management

J. T. Kuhlman is President of the Inter-Continental Hotels Division of Inter-Continental Hotels Group Ltd., one of the world's leading deluxe hotel groups. He has served as Senior Vice President for Inter-Continental Hotels in France, Switzerland and the Mediterranean, and held positions with Club Med and the Key Biscayne Hotel.

Carlos Migoya '74 '76, College of Business Administration

Carlos Migoya is a Senior Vice President for First Union National Bank of Florida and the bank's Miami City President. He was previously Chief Operating Officer for Southeast Bank. He is active in the Miami community, serving on boards including the New World Symphony and the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce.

Calloppis -

Ileana Ros-Lehtinen '75 '87, College of Arts & Sciences, College of Education
Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, a member of the U.S. House of Representatives, was the
first Cuban-American, first Republican, and first woman in Congress from Dade
County. Throughout the '80s, she was a familiar name in South Florida politics,
being the first Hispanic woman elected to the Florida Senate and House of
Representatives. She is married to former U.S. Attorney Dexter Lehtinen.

18th District.

288 FLORIDA

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1990	89	91	88	94	75	0	15	0	21	9
1989	95	—	88	88	80	0	—	—	20	6

National Journal Ratings

	1989 LIB — 1989 CONS		1990 LIB — 1990 CONS			
Economic	91%	—	0%	73%	—	25%
Social	91%	—	0%	89%	—	0%
Foreign	90%	—	0%	93%	—	0%

Key Votes

1. Eastern Strike Board	FOR	5. Rape/Incest Abort \$	FOR	9. Cut SDI Funds	FOR
2. Override Wage Veto	FOR	6. Flag Amendment	AGN	10. Freeze Salvador Aid	FOR
3. Bal Budget Amend	AGN	7. 1990 Civil Rights Act	FOR	11. Urge Test Ban Talks	FOR
4. Tax Rich/Incrs Med	FOR	8. Cap Pun/Race Discrm	FOR	12. Suspend Angola Aid	FOR

Election Results

1990 general	William Lehman (D)	79,560	(78%)	(\$369,764)
	Earl Rodney (R)	22,027	(22%)	(\$37,287)
1990 primary	William Lehman (D), unopposed			
1988 general	William Lehman (D), unopposed			(\$257,487)

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT

The hum of orange and pink neon signs in hot night air, the moonlight reflecting off the bay onto the surrealistic high rises, the pastel, random-shaped, sharp-angled style of clothes and furniture and typography—a style that comes from Italian designers—the air of menace in streets where many are armed and vast quantities of drugs and cash are regularly changing hands: this is late 20th Century Miami as the 1990s begin. A resort city known for pseudo-Spanish mansions and Art Deco beach hotels two generations ago, a city on its way to becoming a fairly typical American metropolitan area one generation ago, Miami today cannot be mistaken for any other American—or Latin American—city; its faults and its flair are all its own. **It lives on the cusp of two civilizations: one English-speaking, confident that its liberty and property are secure, more tolerant of diversity, and little interested in politics; the other Spanish-speaking, its liberty and property always under threat, more prone to use violence to destroy contrary opinion, preoccupied with a politics of revenge.** Miami's Dade County by the late 1980s was about 42% Hispanic (almost entirely Cuban), 40% white Anglo, and 18% black, and the Cuban community was growing. Miami is the one city in the country where you can rise to the top of your profession or business, patronize the best stores and restaurants, live in the best residential areas—and still speak nothing but Spanish. Young Cuban-Americans all know English, but the fact is that Cuban Miami has remained separate, is growing larger, and remains estranged from Anglo society—culturally and especially politically. The danger for the 1990s is that the rise of Latin democracy will diminish Miami's economic role yet leave the drug business thriving.

But the good news is that Miami's drug trade may be declining, and the worst of the violence may be over; the bad news is that relations between Cubans and others are not growing more mellow. To goodhearted Anglo liberals, like those who run the *Miami Herald*, the Cubans' fanatic hatred of Fidel Castro's regime and their unwillingness to compromise or smooth over their differences on Cuban and other Latin American issues make them a potent force in American politics. To the Cubans, the Anglos' lack of sympathy for the tragedy that has befallen

Cuba, and their benign neutrality (or worse) toward Communist dictators who seize property and imprison their opponents, make them an enemy force that must be opposed at all costs. To Miami's blacks, the economic success of the Cubans and the increasing prominence of Spanish speakers in daily life is a rebuke that reminds them of their economic disparity, and their bitterness spills out in incidents like the three-day riot after the shooting of a black motorcyclist by a Colombian-born policeman (who was eventually convicted of manslaughter).

From the 1940s to the 1970s, Miami was a Democratic town, dominated by a liberal establishment and a large Jewish community that stayed with the Democrats even during the civil rights revolution. **But the Cubans**—not just the initial exiles, but the younger generation, brought up and often born in the United States—are overwhelmingly Republican, even more enthusiastic in their support of George Bush (whose son Jeb and daughter-in-law Columba live in Miami) than they were of Ronald Reagan. So Miami and Dade County have now become solidly, though not unanimously, Republican.

This transformation is apparent in Florida's 18th Congressional District, which covers most of the city of Miami, all of Miami Beach and Coral Gables. Its center is Southwest 8th Street—Calle Ocho—the main street of the Cuban community. Though Miami Beach is still mostly Jewish, and there are blacks in the corridor running north from downtown, a majority of the district's residents in 1990 were Cuban. For most of three decades, the 18th was represented by Claude Pepper, one of the pivotal Democrats of the 20th Century, U.S. senator and New Deal supporter from 1936 until his defeat in a bitter primary in 1950, elected congressman again in 1962. Pepper was the eloquent advocate of maintaining and expanding social security and aid for the elderly in the 1980s, more of a major national political force over a longer time span—from the minimum wage fight of 1938 to the congressional elections of 1988—than anyone else in American history. But when Pepper died in May 1989, it became apparent that he was winning at home more out of respect for his national stature (and because he was an anti-Communist on Latin issues) than because of his political views. For Pepper was succeeded by a Republican (born in Cuba while he was practicing law in Miami), Ileana Ros-Lehtinen.

The campaign in July and August 1989 was bitter and ethnically divisive. Democrat Gerald Richman, Brooklyn-born and Jewish, proclaimed, "This isn't an Anglo seat, it isn't a Jewish seat, it isn't a Cuban-American seat. It's an American seat." This was in response, he said, to Republican National Chairman Lee Atwater's statement that the seat "belongs to a Cuban-American." Both statements were defensible, but the result was to intensify already strong ethnic feelings. Richman won a surprise primary victory over Cuban-born Miami city commissioner Rosario Kennedy and in the general, voting ran almost entirely on ethnic lines. Exit polls showed that 96% of blacks and 88% of non-Hispanic whites voted for Richman, while 90% of Hispanics voted for Ros-Lehtinen. Their turnout was 58%, compared to 42% among non-Hispanic whites: this was the difference that enabled Ros-Lehtinen to win with 53%.

Ros-Lehtinen has a series of accomplishments: she served seven years in the Florida legislature and was part of the vociferously conservative Cuban-American bloc in the otherwise mostly Democratic Gold Coast contingent. Conservative on most issues, she is pro-life on abortion and supports federal spending on Miami area projects. She was reelected in 1990 by a 60%-40% margin that suggests her appeal is now crossing ethnic lines.

The People: Pop. 1990: 534,364; Pop. 1980: 513,250; up 4.1% 1980-1990. 76.2% White, 16.9% Black, 5.9% Other, 63.1% Hispanic origin. Voting age. pop.: 424,819.

1988 Presidential Vote:

Bush (R)	72,421	(58%)
Dukakis (D)	52,368	(42%)

290 FLORIDA

Rep. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R)



Elected Aug. 1989; b. Jul. 12, 1952, Havana, Cuba; home, Miami; Miami-Dade Community Col., A.A. 1972, FL Intl. U., B.S. 1975, M.S. 1986; Catholic; married (Dexter).

Career: Teacher, businesswoman; FL House of Reps., 1982-86; FL Senate, 1986-89.

Offices: 416 CHOB 20515, 202-225-3931. Also 5757 Blue Lagoon Dr., Ste. 240, Miami 33126, 305-262-1800.

Committees: *Foreign Affairs* (18th of 18 R): Human Rights and International Organizations; Western Hemisphere Affairs. *Government Operations* (10th of 15 R): Employment and Housing (RMM).

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1990	33	24	18	61	88	65	95	100	54	49
1989	*	—	40	29	86	100	—	—	100	53

National Journal Ratings

	1989 LIB — 1989 CONS		1990 LIB — 1990 CONS	
Economic	*%	—	*%	30% — 70%
Social	*%	—	*%	38% — 62%
Foreign	*%	—	*%	12% — 79%

Key Votes

1. Eastern Strike Board	—	5. Rape/Incest Abort \$	AGN	9. Cut SDI Funds	—
2. Override Wage Veto	—	6. Flag Amendment	FOR	10. Freeze Salvador Aid	AGN
3. Bal Budget Amend	FOR	7. 1990 Civil Rights Act	FOR	11. Urge Test Ban Talks	AGN
4. Tax Rich/Incrs Med	AGN	8. Cap Pun/Race Discrm	—	12. Suspend Angola Aid	AGN

Election Results

1990 general	Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R)	56,354	(60%)	(\$560,847)
	Bernard Anscher (D)	36,967	(40%)	(\$112,071)
1990 primary	Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R), unopposed			
1989 special	Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R)	49,638	(53%)	(\$1,059,283)
	Gerald F. Richman (D)	43,759	(47%)	(\$886,568)

NINETEENTH DISTRICT

At the southernmost tip of the continental United States has developed a unique civilization and economy—basically Anglo-American, but shaped by a subtropical climate and a fragile environment that disinvents construction and corrodes structures, and affected by the Latin civilization that exists only a few miles across the water. The first big settlement here was on tiny Key West, the richest city in Florida a century ago, with cigar factories and gingerbread-laden mansions; oil magnate Henry Flagler even built his Florida East Coast Railroad 113 miles across the Keys to the town. But Key West was not the future of Florida; Miami, which did not exist at the turn of the century, was. By the 1920s, Miami was one of America's boom cities, with ersatz

JB.

McGroarty/Bunton
April 22, 1992
4:15 P.M.
[FIU]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
MIAMI, FLORIDA
APRIL 27, 1992
2:00 P.M.

[Introductory acknowledgements, including Congresswoman Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, FIU alumnus.] I know today's commencement is one of the hottest tickets in town. President Maidique told me about one graduate, Yanira Bermudez, who needed a dozen tickets for family members who came all the way from Canada. [[You can imagine how pleased I am to receive this honorary degree. I knew I'd be guaranteed a seat. //]]

I'm honored to be part of this great occasion. Today's ceremony marks more than a graduation. This commencement is a coming of age: 20 years ago, Miami didn't have a public university. Today, Florida International is not simply a fixture in the intellectual and economic life of this thriving city -- it is one of the 50 largest universities in the United States.

[[I can tell you this: They won't be asking F.I.-who? anymore.]]

You've come a long way from the early days 20 years ago -- holding ^{MUSIC} class in the rusty hangars out at old Tamiami airport. ^{air traffic control tower} The progress you've made stands as testimony to the power of your dream -- and your determination to make it real.

Let me speak for a moment about the secret of your success. Florida International has blazed its own path. Many of your

* air traffic control tower still on campus (now Houses Public Safety)
and old runways are roads -
- joke about lands Air Force one on campus?

students are a little older, a little more experienced. You're a little more likely to combine work and study -- family life with college life. Because of that, you're a little less likely to treat your university years as an ivory tower exercise -- and more an extension of the every-day world around you.

All of those factors keep this university close to the community it serves -- and all of those factors make FIU a force in shaping South Florida's fortunes in the new century ahead.

Even now, each day brings new changes: new nations, new realities -- new hopes and new horizons. [[Back in my day, opportunity knocked. Now -- your pager beeps.]] But it's not so much technology and science that we marvel at -- but the startling pace of political change.

The democratic renaissance in **Central and Eastern Europe** -- the blossoming of democracy here in **our own hemisphere** -- the end of the Cold War and collapse of imperial communism -- all would be unimaginable in a world where America turned inward, away from the challenges of a new world. //

The changes in the world beyond our shores have real impact right here at home. In the new world you'll call your own -- your children won't waken to the nuclear nightmare that played in the corners of your mind.

But change brings new challenges: We've put an end to a long era of military confrontation -- and entered a new age of economic competition. Yes, dictators have given way to democracy -- and yet dangers remain. //

Here in Miami, I know the great gains for democracy we've seen in the world have a bittersweet edge. Each triumph for freedom -- each victory for the people from Moscow to Managua -- calls attention to the one island where communism continues to hold sway.

I cannot imagine the anguish so many of you or your family members must have felt at the cruel choice between the land of your birth and the love of freedom. I share the dreams you have of a democratic Cuba. //

That day will come. The fact that dictators cling to power is a fact that will soon become a footnote. We are witnessing the collapse of the communist idea -- the demise of the crippling concept of the **all-powerful State**.

There are many reasons for this collapse. But in the end, one fact alone explains what we see today: **Its advocates saw the triumph of communism written in the laws of history. They failed to see the love of freedom written in the human heart.**

I know there's a Spanish saying about the Castro regime that is true in any language: "En las noventa, se revienta." "In the 90s, it will fall." *EN EL NOVENTA ---- IT WILL EXPLODE* *"when a balloon pops" image* *Freedom will come to Cuba.*

But the change we see doesn't stop at America's doorstep. Here at home, we've got to ask: How can we open the doors of opportunity to every American?

Our challenge -- our new American destiny -- is to give the American Dream room to grow.

dbl. ✓
[]

Radio
Marti
VOA
401-7013
Liz
Martha
VilArchaos
[VILLA-
Chow]

To make that destiny our own, we must advance American ideals -- help communism's old, captive nations take their place^(s) ← among the world's democracies.

We must advance America's economic interests -- meet the competitive challenge of a new world economy.

Here in Miami, we see this new American economic reality in microcosm. This city is the hub, the economic gateway to the Americas. 45 percent -- nearly half of all U.S. trade with Latin America -- passes through the Miami area. That translates into 35,000 jobs in the Miami area alone tied to trade. / Here's what that means for the graduates here today: Your standard of living -- your opportunities -- your future are certain to be influenced by the world beyond our shores.

I know there are some who see a different future. People who want to sound the retreat -- run from the new realities, seek refuge in a dream world of economic isolationism.

Those voices have nothing to say to this Nation. There is no turning back -- no hiding from the new reality. We have no choice but to compete. The new reality of our new world economy is simply this: to succeed economically at home, we've got to lead economically abroad. //

Finally, if we want to make a new American destiny our own, we've got to bridge the gap between the American people and the government that's meant to serve them.

I know there's a discontent -- a deepening cynicism about the way things work, or fail to work, in Washington. A doubt about one person's ability to change, really change the system.

But the story doesn't end here. Because in spite of the cynicism, we see positive signs -- a new ethic of responsibility alive in America. We see it all around us: individuals taking responsibility, individuals taking action.

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That's my mission as President. It's our challenge as a nation. The way we do it is through reform.

Let me focus for a moment on some of the issues at the top of my reform agenda. We've got to fight for legal reform -- to end the explosion of litigation that strains our patience and saps our economy. We've got to reform this country's health care system -- open up access to all Americans, control the run-away cost of health care, without sacrificing choice and quality. We've got to spark a revolution in American education -- community by community, to help our children get the world-class education our new world demands. And finally, we've got to push forward on government reform -- because only if we reverse a generation of creeping bureaucracy, only if we restore limits to government, can we restore public trust.

Each reform is essential. And each reform will succeed -- so long as we draw on the strengths that got each of you here today. As a society, as a nation, we stand to gain from your skills and training. Your insight and your energy. But the most precious resource of all is this: your optimism.

And there is still plenty of optimism in the American character. Let me take someone many of you will know -- a senior named Sylvia Daniels. She took her first class at FIU 15 years ago -- and she graduates today at the age of 77. {Add: Her plans for the future...} *parents & b there*

We see it in Jose Marrero -- Miami born, lived in Colombia: Today Jose becomes the first in his family to graduate from college -- and he's done it at the age of 19. //

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Daughter - Linda?
son-in-law - Erick Wormser
Sister - Gertrude Bannenberg } will be

5 grands - not attend

going to Cambrigs & grad. ^{univ. in England} school
this summer, for 11 ^{work courses}
Ireland, Wales, Scotland
& more classes

she is going on!

Bunton
Memorandum for Speechwriting Staff

From: Dan McGroarty

Regarding: *FIU*

Please return your comments to Room
122 by:

3pm

Today's Date: APR 23 1992

McGroarty/Bunton
April 22, 1992
5:00 P.M.
[FIU]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
MIAMI, FLORIDA
APRIL 27, 1992
2:00 P.M.

[Introductory acknowledgements, including Congresswoman Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, FIU alumnus.] I know today's commencement is one of the hottest tickets in town. President Maidique told me about one graduate, Yanira Bermudez, who needed a dozen tickets for family members who came all the way from Canada. [[You can imagine how pleased I am to receive this honorary degree. I knew I'd be guaranteed a seat. //]]

I'm honored to be part of this great occasion. Today's ceremony marks more than a graduation. This commencement is a coming of age: 20 years ago, Miami didn't have a public university. Today, Florida International is not simply a fixture in the intellectual and economic life of this thriving city -- it is one of the 50 largest universities in the United States.

[[I can tell you this: They won't be asking F.I.-who? anymore.]]

You've come a long way from the early days 20 years ago -- holding class in the rusty hangars out at old Tamiami airport. The progress you've made stands as testimony to the power of your dream -- and your determination to make it real.

Let me speak for a moment about the secret of your success. Florida International has blazed its own path. Many of your

students are a little older, a little more experienced. You're a little more likely to combine work and study -- family life with college life. Because of that, you're a little less likely to treat your university years as an ivory tower exercise -- and more an extension of the every-day world around you.

All of those factors keep this university close to the community it serves -- and all of those factors make FIU a force in shaping South Florida's fortunes in the new century ahead.

Even now, each day brings new changes: new nations, new realities -- new hopes and new horizons. [[Back in my day, opportunity knocked. Now -- your pager beeps.]] But it's not so much technology and science that we marvel at -- but the startling pace of political change.

The democratic renaissance in Central and Eastern Europe -- the blossoming of democracy here in our own hemisphere -- the end of the Cold War and collapse of imperial communism -- all would be unimaginable in a world where America turned inward, away from the challenges of a new world. //

The changes in the world beyond our shores have real impact right here at home. In the new world you'll call your own -- your children won't waken to the nuclear nightmare that played in the corners of your mind.

But change brings new challenges: We've put an end to a long era of military confrontation -- and entered a new age of economic competition. Yes, dictators have given way to democracy -- and yet dangers remain. //

Here in Miami, I know the great gains for democracy we've seen in the world have a bittersweet edge. Each triumph for freedom -- each victory for the people from Moscow to Managua -- calls attention to the one island where communism continues to hold sway.

I cannot imagine the anguish so many of you or your family members must have felt at the cruel choice between the land of your birth and the love of freedom. I share the dreams you have of a democratic Cuba. //

That day will come. The fact that dictators cling to power is a fact that will soon become a footnote. We are witnessing the collapse of the communist idea -- the demise of the crippling concept of the all-powerful State.

There are many reasons for this collapse. But in the end, one fact alone explains what we see today: Its advocates saw the triumph of communism written in the laws of history. They failed to see the love of freedom written in the human heart.

I know there's a Spanish saying about the Castro regime that is true in any language: "En las noventas, se revienta." "In the 90s, it will fall." // Freedom will come to Cuba.

But the change we see doesn't stop at America's doorstep. Here at home, we've got to ask: How can we open the doors of opportunity to every American?

Our challenge -- our new American destiny -- is to give the American Dream room to grow.

To make that destiny our own, we must advance American ideals -- help communism's old, captive nations take their place among the world's democracies.

We must advance America's economic interests -- meet the competitive challenge of a new world economy.

Here in Miami, we see this new American economic reality in microcosm. This city is the hub, the economic gateway to the Americas. 45 percent -- nearly half of all U.S. trade with Latin America -- passes through the Miami area. That translates into 35,000 jobs in the Miami area alone tied to trade. / Here's what that means for the graduates here today: Your standard of living -- your opportunities -- your future are certain to be influenced by the world beyond our shores.

I know there are some who see a different future. People who want to sound the retreat -- run from the new realities, seek refuge in a dream world of economic isolationism.

Those voices have nothing to say to this Nation. There is no turning back -- no hiding from the new reality. We have no choice but to compete. The new reality of our new world economy is simply this: to succeed economically at home, we've got to lead economically abroad. //

Finally, if we want to make a new American destiny our own, we've got to bridge the gap between the American people and the government that's meant to serve them.

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Here's what I know: America's best days always lie ahead. In the next century -- as in this one -- America will be the strongest, the bravest, the freest nation on the face of the Earth. //

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#

FIU Student Profile

Oldest Student: Born 1915

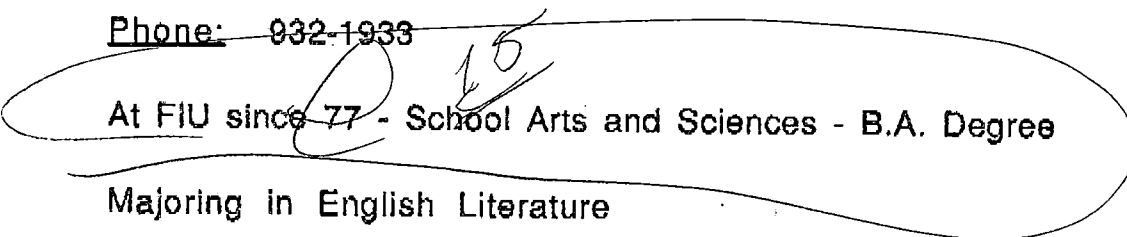
✓ 09/19/10?
to correct
92
15/77

Name: Sylvia Daniels

Address: 3675 No.Country Club Dr. #1809, Miami, FL. 33180

Phone: 932-1933

At FIU since 77 - School Arts and Sciences - B.A. Degree



Post-grad

Majoring in English Literature

Member of English Honor Society - International Sigma Tau Delta - Chapter Alpha Alpha Cappa

Will attend commencement

Note: Does not want to be interviewed, and would not give me more information about herself, but does not mind her name, age and above information appearing as oldest students

Any way we can find out her post-grad plans?
Children - grand-children in audience?