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Florida International University Commencement 4/27/92 [OA 7572] [2]

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Profile on FIU's Youngest Graduate

Name: Jose Elias Marrero

Age: 19

Birthplace: Miami, USA

Ethnicity: Colombian-American (lived in Colombia for 6 years)

Degree: Bachelor of Arts in International Relations

Major: International Relations

GPA: 3.4

Background:

Marrero graduated from high school at age 16 (he skipped several grades after returning from Colombia to live in Miami). He is very bright and he is both a Faculty Scholar and a Florida Undergraduate Scholar.

He is the first member of his family to graduate from college.

He is a member of the Sigma Alpha Mu fraternity, a member of the FIU Greek Council and President of the FIU Interfraternity Council.

He helped pay his way through college by working part-time while going to school (selling shoes and at the FIU library).

Future plans: To get a master's degree in International Studies at FIU.

Home phone number: (305) 386-2955

FIU Student Profile

Name: Jorge Castro

Age: 23

Birthplace: Miami, U.S.A

Ethnicity: Cuban-American

Degree: Bachelor of Arts in Psychology

Major: Psychology

GPA: 3.73 (Dean's list)

Background:

Castro was born in Miami but raised in Mexico (from age 4 to 17). His parents are working class people who do not have a lot of money. In fact, Castro has had to work full-time (50-60 hours a week) as a bank teller and other jobs to help for his college education in the United States.

He received a partial scholarship offer from the University of Miami but still didn't have enough money to go there. Instead, he enrolled in Miami-Dade Community College for his first two years of college thinking that he would transfer in his junior year to U.M.

After learning about Florida International University from teachers and fellow students at MDCC, he decided not to go to U.M. but to transfer to FIU.

Castro says he is very satisfied with the quality of education that he has received at FIU. Recently he was accepted to Harvard's Graduate School of Education. He will work on his Master's in Education in Children & Adolescents at Risk and wants to specialize in developing retention programs for Hispanic students.

In addition to going to school and working, Castro devotes a great deal of his spare time as a community volunteer. (see attached resume for additional information).

Work phone #: (305) 348-2189
Home phone #: (305) 270-9602

JORGE LUIS CASTRO

8225-D Southwest 107 Avenue Miami, FL 33173 (305) 270-9602

EDUCATION

FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY Miami, FL
Bachelor of Arts, Psychology, April 1992, GPA 3.73

MIAMI DADE COMMUNITY COLLEGE Miami, FL
Associate of Arts, Psychology, December 1989, GPA 3.21

HONORS

Outstanding Young Men of America, 1992; Omicron Delta Kappa, National Leadership Honor Society, 1991-92; Psi Chi, National Honor Society in Psychology, 1990-92; Miami Dade Community College Honors Scholarship, 1987; Dean's List.

ACTIVITIES

Vice President for Psi Chi, National Honor Society in Pychology, 1991/92; Vice President for The Student Council for Exceptional Children, 1991/92; Founding Vice President of the Florida International University Psychology Club, 1991/1992; Intervarsity Christian Fellowship, Florida International University Chapter, 1991/1992; Psychology Department Peer Advisor 1992.

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

01/90 - Present

FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY Miami, FL

Student Union Coordinator
- In charge of coordinating events, managing the University's Game Room, and assisting the Student Union Director with special projects.

Student Assistant
- Assisted the Vice President for Student Affairs.

Computer Lab Assistant
- Assisted students with WordPerfect, Lotus 1-2-3, and D-Base.

Research Assistant
- Helped in the development of a customer service questionnaire used for job screening.

Student Counselor
- Assisted students with career planning and placement information.

01/91 - 02/92

RUTH OWENS KRUSE MIDDLE SCHOOL Miami, FL

Research Assistant
- Helped in the development of a pro-social skills program for emotionally disturbed children.

Substitute Teacher
- Provided instruction and counseling for emotionally disturbed children.

06/91 - 08/91

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA Riverside, CA

Research Assistant
- Subject of study: Combination-grade teaching. Developed a teachers' beliefs questionnaire and reviewed all existent literature related to this subject.

PRE-ADVANCE/WALK-THRU QUESTIONNAIRE

EVENT: Florida International University

DATE: April 27

TIME: On stage at 2:00
Speaking time roughly 2:10

LOCATION:
(GIVE DETAILS) Miami Beach Convention Center

EXPECTED AUDIENCE:
(NUMBER AND COMPOSITION) 8700 people – graduates, families

PRESS COVERAGE: Open

DIAS PARTICIPANTS: President Mitch Maidique

EXPECTED PARTICIPATION BY MEMBERS OF CABINET/CONGRESSIONAL/ADMINISTRATION:

POTUS INTRODUCTION: President Mitch Maidique

PERTINENT SPEECH TOPICS:
- Trade
- Job opportunities for grads
- Education

REASON FOR EVENT:

PLEASE ATTACH PRE-ADVANCE/WALK-THRU CALL SHEET

City/State: MIAMI, FL

Event: Florida Intl. Univ. Commencement

Date: 4/27/92 - Event Date
4/21/92 - Pre-Advance

OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE

CONTACT SHEET

Name	Office	Phone Number
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Presidential Advance Fax Number		**202/456-2820**
JOHN HERRICK	Office of Presidential Advance	202/456-7565
Peggy Hazelrigg	Office of Presidential Advance	202/456-7565
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→ Mike Morgan	V. P. FIU	(305) 348-2498
Steve Sauls	office of the Pres, FIU	305 348-2111
Lane Coleman	Univ. Rel. FIU	305-348-2514
Michele Nix	WH Speechwriting	202/456-7250
→ Connie Crowther	FIU/AVP, Univ. Relations	305/348/2232
CAPT. Mike WRIGHT	FIU CAMPUS POLICE	305-348-2623
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Chuck Negron Director of Operations MDCC 535-0250

Victoria Hernández FIU, Director Alumni Affairs 348-3595

FIU Student Profile

MIREYRA VIDALES, age 23, Homestead, Florida. Mireyra Vidales is a Criminal Justice major in the School of Public Affairs and Services. She is one of nine children of parents who came to South Florida as migrant workers. Of the nine children, three have already earned college degrees, Mireyra is the fourth one. One of her sisters is now in graduate school, another sibling is in college and one in high school. Her father, who worked for Dade County's migrant education program after working for several years in the fields, died about two years ago.

The Vidales family was one of 10 finalists for the 1991 Florida Hispanic American family of the year (Miami Herald story attached)

Home telephone: (305) 248-5993

U.S. News & WORLD REPORT

OCTOBER 15, 1990 $1.95

THE BUDGET

Why they can't get it right

SPECIAL ISSUE

COLLEGE GUIDE 1991

AMERICA'S BEST COLLEGES

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Exclusive rankings of 450 universities and colleges

Teaching versus research: New priorities on campus

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REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES

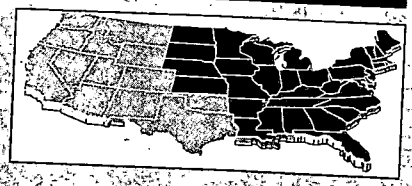
Serving those who seek professional and occupational degrees, these schools occupy an important middle ground in higher education

Selecting the country's most selective institutions is a simple task compared with sifting through the nation's 561 regional colleges and universities. Ranging in size from San Diego State, with 35,582 students, to Our Lady of Holy Cross College, in Louisiana, with an enrollment of only 822, these institutions offer a bewildering array of choices to their 3.4 million students. The regional schools award more than half their bachelor's degrees in two or more occupational or professional disciplines, such as engineering and business, and many provide both the kinds of professional programs found at large state universities and the intimate setting of a liberal-arts college. From among the many choices, here are the best, by geographical section, of the regional colleges and universities as determined in the latest *U.S. News* survey:

NORTH

It's a rare college that manages to shine in both academics and sports, but at top-ranked Villanova University, stars are found both in the classroom and on the playing field. Renowned for its championship-level basketball teams and record-breaking track-and-field athletes, Villanova, located on the Main Line in suburban Philadelphia, placed first out of the 170 schools in the North

HOW TO READ THIS TABLE



To determine a school's overall rank, data for each of the five key attributes—reputation, selectivity, faculty resources, financial resources and student satisfaction—were converted to percentiles. This was done by assigning the highest raw score in any attribute or subattribute a 100 percent value and determining all the other percentile scores as a percentage of that top score. For the attributes of selectivity and faculty resources, the percentiles for the subcomponents were added together for a final score. The schools were then numerically ranked in order for each of the five attributes and weighted: Financial resources counted for 20 percent, student satisfaction 5 percent, and the others 25 percent each. The weighted numbered ranks for each school were then totaled and compared with the weighted totals for all the others in its category. Because the scores are based upon ranks, the lowest total translates into the highest ranking. Finally, the lowest weighted score was converted into a percentile of 100. The totals for all the others were then taken as a percentage of the top score. For a more detailed explanation of the methodology, categories and attributes, *see page 116.*

THE FINAL RANKING: *The Top 60 Regional Colleges & Universities*

NORTH

Rank	Name	Overall score	Academic reputation	Student selectivity	Faculty resources	Financial resources	Student satisfaction
1.	Villanova University (PA)	100.0	1	11	7	24	4
2.	Worcester Polytechnic Institute (MA)	99.9	5	30	1	2	10
3.	Alfred University (NY)	97.4	8	28	10	1	39
4.	Rutgers, State U. of New Jersey—Camden	93.0	30	20	2	9	111
5.	Fairfield University (CT)	91.7	3	5	51	35	12
6.	Providence College (RI)	91.5	7	22	26	44	3
7.	Manhattan College (NY)	91.4	17	50	8	15	23
8.	Trenton State College (NJ)	89.9	25	1	37	34	52
9.	SUNY College at Geneseo	88.2	36	2	19	54	54
10.	University of Scranton (PA)	87.1	10	10	68	36	2
11.	Ithaca College (NY)	87.0	4	21	76	12	38
12.	St. Michael's College (VT)	86.6	26	26	53	16	14
13.	SUNY College at Potsdam	83.6	75	18	9	32	57
14.	Simmons College (MA)	83.2	22	74	34	7	29
15.	Seton Hall University (NJ)	81.8	6	56	55	28	50
15.	LeMoyne College (NY)	81.8	20	41	48	46	18

SOUTH

Rank	Name	Overall score	Academic reputation	Student selectivity	Faculty resources	Financial resources	Student satisfaction
1.	Wake Forest University (NC)	100.0	1	2	1	1	5
2.	University of Richmond (VA)	96.5	2	8	6	10	7
3.	Berea College (KY)	95.3	7	4	11	2	42
4.	Stetson University (FL)	90.6	8	24	15	8	23
5.	Rollins College (FL)	89.5	15	21	2	30	11
6.	Samford University (AL)	87.8	11	18	18	28	21
7.	University of Alabama in Huntsville	86.2	13	17	12	32	75
8.	The Citadel (SC)	86.1	5	28	20	34	13
9.	Mercer University (GA)	84.1	10	63	14	5	15
10.	Appalachian State University (NC)	81.7	9	16	25	61	43
11.	James Madison University (VA)	81.6	3	5	36	78	9
12.	Florida International University	80.8	25	10	3	92	3
13.	Mary Washington College (VA)	80.2	28	6	24	68	17
14.	University of North Carolina at Charlotte	78.4	6	20	23	82	56
15.	Loyola University (LA)	77.1	15	48	33	29	68

sector in the regional colleges and universities category.

Founded 148 years ago by the Roman Catholic order of Augustinians, which continues to administer the university and maintains a high profile on campus, Villanova is infused with their tradition of social commitment. For 8,200 undergraduate students (80 percent of whom are Catholic), Villanova provides a balanced mix of academic demands, a chance to serve others—the campus is among the biggest blood donors in the Philadelphia area—and many opportunities to excel in sports.

It is also rare for a school in this category to offer as wide a range of degrees as Villanova does—33 majors in the bachelor's degree, master's degrees in more than 30 disciplines and a law degree—without sacrificing quality. While many professional schools "too often begin to be job-training programs," says the Rev. William McGuire, dean of enrollment management, all of Villanova's colleges require that their students gain a solid grounding in the liberal arts. A quarter of Villanova's graduates go on for advanced schooling.

With so many opportunities for student participation—70 percent take part in intramural sports—Villanova's athletic department ranks among the best in its category. But while its Big East basketball team reached the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament eight out of the last 10 years, more important to the Augustinian fathers is that every member of the Wildcats team during that time earned a bachelor's degree, a 100 percent graduation rate virtually unmatched at Villanova's intense level of competition.

SOUTH

For the fourth year in a row, North Carolina's Wake Forest University ranked No. 1 among the 147 schools in its category in the *U.S. News* survey. It finished first in three of the five measures of academic excellence, including academic reputation, faculty resources and financial resources. Set on a graceful 340-acre campus in Winston-Salem with stately Georgian-style architecture interspersed among magnolias, Wake Forest gives its 3,613 undergraduates an especially rich mixture of academic offerings, updated Southern traditions and religious values.

The university was founded by the fiercely independent North Carolina Baptists in 1834, and it remained officially affiliated with the church until 1986. While a church spire still towers over all other buildings on campus, today only 20 percent of the students are Baptist. Recently, the school has devoted considerable effort to increasing its proportion of minority students. This year the number of black students in the incoming freshman class reached 8.5 percent, a record high.

Although the school offers advanced degrees in medicine, law, management and arts and sciences, its real core is the liberal-arts college. Undergraduates choose their majors from among 28

MIDWEST

Rank	Name	Overall score	Academic reputation	Student selectivity	Faculty resources	Financial resources	Student satisfaction
1.	Illinois Wesleyan University	100.0	5	1	40	2	3
2.	St. Norbert College (WI)	97.5	8	30	9	14	5
3.	Michigan Technological University	94.5	42	11	1	13	38
4.	St. Mary's College (IN)	93.1	24	16	35	4	1
5.	Valparaiso University (IN)	91.2	4	49	18	16	14
6.	Creighton University (NE)	89.5	3	81	7	1	11
7.	John Carroll University (OH)	89.2	15	40	8	40	2
7.	University of Northern Iowa	89.2	14	17	17	44	61
9.	University of Minnesota at Duluth	88.6	43	15	5	25	74
10.	Ohio Northern University	83.0	74	25	14	7	19
11.	Bradley University (IL)	82.8	2	85	16	23	8
12.	Butler University (IN)	81.1	7	34	62	32	10
13.	Northeast Missouri State University	80.2	9	2	66	62	40
14.	DePaul University (IL)	80.0	1	10	64	67	33
15.	Capital University (OH)	79.7	75	14	22	31	4

WEST

Rank	Name	Overall score	Academic reputation	Student selectivity	Faculty resources	Financial resources	Student satisfaction
1.	Trinity University (TX)	100.0	1	3	1	2	3
2.	Santa Clara University (CA)	95.2	2	8	6	12	2
3.	University of Puget Sound (WA)	93.5	7	13	4	6	19
4.	University of San Diego (CA)	92.2	9	6	11	11	13
5.	Loyola Marymount University (CA)	90.3	6	10	14	17	6
6.	Gonzaga University (WA)	86.8	13	24	5	16	19
6.	Pacific Lutheran University (WA)	86.8	5	22	22	9	12
8.	University of the Pacific (CA)	81.9	7	49	19	1	10
9.	Linfield College (OR)	80.0	29	18	21	18	14
10.	University of Portland (OR)	78.6	11	25	40	14	16
11.	Seattle University (WA)	78.1	15	23	31	23	25
12.	California Polytechnic State University (CA)	77.6	4	35	20	32	50
13.	Humboldt State University (CA)	76.9	33	15	23	27	23
14.	Western Washington University (WA)	76.0	21	19	29	26	54
14.	California State University at Fresno	76.0	39	14	15	37	16

WINNERS:

The four winning schools among the nation's 561 regional universities include Pennsylvania's Villanova (below), North Carolina's Wake Forest, Illinois Wesleyan University and Texas's Trinity (below).

JOANNA B. PINNEO—USN&WR

Villanova University

STEPHEN PUMPHREY FOR USN&WR

Trinity University

STUDENT PROFILE

Ed Pacchetti: *Age 21*
Senior: *Illinois Wesleyan University*
Major: *Psychology*
Hometown: *Coal City, Ill.*

Aspiration: *I plan to go to graduate school in psychology and hope to work in higher-education administration, possibly as a college dean of students. I'll probably have to teach before reaching that point.*

Adjustment: *I went to a good high school, but I found Illinois Wesleyan very challenging. The popular wisdom is that you should study 2 hours for every hour spent in the classroom, but I do more. I study every weeknight and go out only either Friday or Saturday night. When I visit friends at other schools I bring along homework and they think I'm crazy.*

Campus issues: *Generally, the students here are pretty conservative; about 80 percent are from Illinois. The biggest issue on campus is the environment, and last year some students started a successful recycling program. There is also a Progressive Student Union, which grew out of a Dukakis-for-President group. This group campaigned to distribute free condoms on campus, but it was voted down in favor of a program to educate students about birth control and sexually transmitted diseases.*

TONY KELLY FOR USN&WR

Campus life: *Student life revolves around campus activities and fraternity parties—there's a strong Greek influence. As president of the student body, I am involved in scheduling everything from debates and speakers to concerts.*

fields of study, ranging from accounting and physics to theater arts and women's studies. Wake Forest students may also take graduate-level courses, but only after first completing a two-year program of liberal arts designed to give them a taste of many different disciplines. The total student-faculty ratio at the North Carolina school is an impressive 6 to 1.

With an endowment of more than $285 million, Wake Forest is among the wealthiest schools in the country for its size. Its financial resources have enabled it to build one of the finest laboratories for laser research in physics anywhere in the Southeast as well as a new 100,000-square-foot university center, which will house student organizations. And the university's wealth enables it to provide students and faculty with one of the best library facilities—which houses more than 1.1 million volumes and 14,000 annual periodicals—available on any campus in its category.

MIDWEST

These days regional colleges and universities must carve out a niche to stay afloat, and Illinois Wesleyan University, top-ranked in its region, has done just that by emphasizing programs in nursing, business and the fine arts, programs in which the university awards more than half its undergraduate degrees. Indeed, so well-regarded is its College of Fine Arts that an unusually high proportion of its 1,750 undergraduate students choose to concentrate their studies in art, drama or music.

By particularly emphasizing its strengths in the arts, the 140-year-old university can afford to be choosier than many schools. Among the 132 colleges in its category, Illinois Wesleyan ranked first in student selectivity in the *U.S. News* survey. Although it draws almost 83 percent of its students from its home state, the university is actively seeking to recruit more foreign students. In the words of Roger Schnaitter, associate dean of academic affairs: "We're a Midwestern college in downstate Illinois, but it's important to reach out into the global community to achieve greater diversity on campus."

Illinois Wesleyan's relatively large endowment of $64.3 million gives it a head start in attracting students. The university has a "need blind" admissions policy, accepting every qualified student, regardless of ability to pay. Four out of 5 students get some form of financial aid. In addition, an unlimited number of academic scholarships, ranging from $2,000 to $7,500 per year, are given to students who rank in the top 10 percent of their high-school classes and score 26 or higher on their ACT exams. Artistic-talent scholarships range from $2,000 to a full year's tuition.

WEST

Texans have a reputation for wanting to be the best in whatever they do, and Trinity University in San Antonio is no exception. During the last decade, the 121-year-old private school has been recruiting top-notch faculty and students in pursuit of its goal to become one of the finest small universities in the nation. The result: Trinity is now, for the second year in a row, the top-ranked college among the 112 Western regional institutions in the *U.S. News* survey.

The ranking represents a remarkable turnaround for a school once considered little more than an educational country club for the children of rich Texans. Ninety-three percent of its faculty, more than half of whom were recruited in the 1980s, have their doctorates, while incoming freshmen can now boast an average combined SAT score of 1,205, the highest in the region.

Trinity owes part of this transformation to an abundant endowment, which has tripled since 1979 from $80 million to $266 million. Located at the city's north side along the San Antonio River, the campus has seen $50 million worth of construction during the 1980s, including two new residence halls, an expanded student center, 40,000 more square feet of library space and new chemistry labs. Its deep pockets have also allowed Trinity to offer two thirds of its undergraduates financial aid and to pledge to meet 100 percent of the financial need of every student it accepts. The university has actively sought minorities, increasing enrollment of black, Hispanic and Asian students from 11.7 percent in 1986 to 18 percent this year.

Trinity is truly a liberal-arts college, with a curriculum built on courses designed to acquaint students with the fundamentals of civilization, ranging from the heritage of Western culture to the origins of artistic creativity. Freshmen must also take a seminar focusing on a specific theme, which changes from year to year, as well as a writing workshop. Also, they must demonstrate proficiency in one or more foreign languages, computer and mathematical skills and physical fitness. But even with its comparative wealth, Trinity has felt the need to concentrate its resources by reducing its graduate offerings from 16 master's programs to three while expanding its offering of undergraduate majors. Says President Ronald K. Calgaard: "We decided that in only a few areas could we offer graduate programs that equaled the quality of the undergraduate offerings." ■

BY SHANNON BROWNLEE AND NANCY LINNON

U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT

SEPTEMBER 30, 1991

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AMERICA'S BEST COLLEGES

HOW TOP EXPERTS RATE 455 SCHOOLS

THE BEST BUYS IN FOUR-YEAR COLLEGES

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players is below that of the student body as a whole. But the gap is narrowing. Of the football players who entered in 1986, 70 percent have received degrees, compared with 84 percent of all students. Of the basketball players who entered in 1987, three out of four have graduated; the fourth is still enrolled and on his way to a degree. While Wake Forest is forthcoming with such data, many schools have not been. That is about to change. Prodded by a new federal law, the NCAA will soon publish graduation rates at its member schools for both athletes and nonathletes.

Wake Forest's undergraduate enrollment of just over 3,500 makes it difficult for a student-athlete to maneuver anonymously through his classes while majoring primarily in athletic eligibility. "If a player cuts class at 10, I'll know about it by noon," says basketball coach Dave Odom. When a player misses class, Odom requires a punishment: The entire team and his coaching staff must get up at 6 a.m. for running drills. "That provides a strong incentive to go to class," observes one school official.

Unlike many schools that compete in big-time sports, Wake Forest is not plagued by out-of-control boosters and alumni giving players under-the-table benefits. "The alumni are very patient and respect what we are doing," says Athletic Director Gene Hooks.

In spite of the school's ability to keep sports in perspective, it has done some dubious things. Wake Forest had its wrists slapped by the NCAA in 1983 for minor recruiting violations. And until last year it followed a common practice of housing athletes in separate dorms. The college began phasing out the dorms three years ago—but not without objections from the football coaches. However, says President Thomas K. Hearn Jr., "A statement needed to be made that separation of these students from the rest of the student body was adverse."

It is not surprising that the decision on the dorms was Hearn's. The former professor of philosophy, who has headed Wake Forest since 1983, is a leader of the reform movement in college sports. He served on the Knight Foundation Commission on Intercollegiate Athletics, which issued a report earlier this year calling for widespread changes in college athletics. And he is a member of the NCAA Presidents Commission, which is spearheading the effort to clean things up, often in the face of fierce opposition from athletics officials. At many schools, popular coaches backed by boosters have had more power over sports than academic leaders. "A lot of university presidents are in

1992 COLLEGE GUIDE

U.S. News Top Regional Universities

TEST SCORES, ACCEPTANCE RATES AND OTHER VITAL DATA OF THE LEADERS IN THE NORTH AND SOUTH

	Overall score	Academic reputation	Student selectivity	Faculty resources	Financial resources	Student satisfaction	Avg. or midpoint SAT/ACT score	SAT/ACT 25-75 percentile	Acceptance rate
■ NORTH									
1. Worcester Poly. Inst. (Mass.)	100.0	2	9	3	3	9	1205	1120-1290	79%
2. Alfred University (N.Y.)	95.1	10	21	9	2	35	1120	1015-1225	68%
3. Villanova University (Pa.)	94.7	1	20	5	30	5	1106	1007-1205	65%
4. Fairfield University (Conn.)	94.6	5	7	10	36	4	1127	1036-1217	49%
5. Rutgers St. Univ. Camden (N.J.)	91.1	31	15	1	6	108	1050	940-1160	49%
6. Providence College (R.I.)	89.9	4	1	31	55	2	1060	1000-1120	62%
7. Ithaca College (N.Y.)	89.7	8	28	18	26	34	1070	980-1160	61%
8. Trenton State College (N.J.)	87.5	10	3	30	53	49	1100	1005-1195	37%
9. St. Michael's College (Vt.)	84.4	10	29	59	17	13	1052	960-1143	54%
10. Hood College (Md.)	83.3	18	68	21	9	36	995	890-1100	83%
11. Susquehanna Univ. (Pa.)	82.9	25	62	23	10	30	1040	950-1130	78%
12. Loyola College (Md.)	82.0	8	48	32	45	26	1080	980-1180	72%
13. St. Joseph's University (Pa.)	81.8	10	37	33	60	13	1035	930-1140	74%
14. Simmons College (Mass.)	81.7	18	95	12	1	27	925	800-1050	79%
14. Manhattan College (N.Y.)	81.7	18	74	8	34	21	1035	920-1150	80%
■ SOUTH									
1. Wake Forest University (N.C.)	100.0	1	1	1	1	1	1250	1150-1350	37%
2. University of Richmond (Va.)	95.9	2	9	7	9	2	1195	1090-1300	48%
3. Stetson University (Fla.)	93.5	6	18	3	10	16	1050	940-1160	70%
3. Berea College (Ky.)	93.5	3	4	23	3	31	905	750-1060	36%
5. Univ. of Alabama in Huntsville	91.9	8	15	6	4	73	960	790-1130	59%
6. Rollins College (Fla.)	90.0	8	21	14	16	7	1075	960-1190	60%
7. Samford University (Ala.)	87.9	12	10	16	34	15	1030	N/A	61%
8. Florida Intl. University	84.2	19	8	5	60	39	1002	895-1109	56%
9. The Citadel (S.C.)	83.3	6	59	9	21	9	1000	850-1150	79%
10. Mercer University (Ga.)	83.2	12	71	4	5	9	985	860-1110	93%
11. University of Central Florida	82.3	12	2	27	65	23	1045	930-1160	35%
12. James Madison Univ. (Va.)	79.1	3	7	19	106	4	1079	967-1191	43%
12. Loyola Univ. New Orleans (La.)	79.1	11	44	38	12	60	1020	900-1140	75%
14. Univ. of N.C. at Asheville	78.4	12	13	17	71	99	985	880-1090	54%
15. Appalachian State Univ. (N.C.)	77.2	12	23	18	81	36	955	850-1060	65%
15. Winthrop College (S.C.)	77.2	12	29	34	48	56	932	N/A	63%

FOR A DETAILED EXPLANATION OF THE *U.S. NEWS* METHODOLOGY, SEE PAGE 83. FOR AN EXPLANATION OF THE STATISTICS, SEE PAGE 93.

METHODOLOGY

THE U.S. NEWS RANKINGS COMBINE A SCHOOL'S ACADEMIC REPUTATION WITH DATA ON ITS STUDENTS, FACULTY AND FINANCES

Here is how *U.S. News* arrived at the rankings in this fifth annual guide to "America's Best Colleges": As in the past, the schools were first divided into categories using the standard guidelines established by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. To simplify the groupings, some smaller categories were combined into larger units, and some larger categories were subdivided regionally. The process created the same 14 categories of schools used in prior editions:

National universities and national liberal arts colleges are the major leagues of higher education, usually with more-selective student bodies, greater resources and broader reputations than schools in other categories. According to the Carnegie guidelines, the 204 national universities (story, Page 90) offer a wide range of baccalaureate programs, give a high priority to research and award a large number of Ph.D.'s; the 140 national liberal arts colleges (Page 96) are highly selective and award more than half their degrees in the liberal arts.

Regional colleges and universities (Page 104) generally award more than half their bachelor's degrees in two or more professions. Many also offer graduate degrees. The 558 schools in this large category have been subdivided by region: North, South, Midwest and West.

Regional liberal arts colleges: Similarly subdivided, the 387 schools in this category (Page 107) are, on the whole, less selective than the national liberal arts colleges and generally grant more than half their degrees in the liberal arts.

Specialized institutions: This category (Page 95) consists of 84 institutions divided into four groups of schools that award more than half their degrees in business, engineering or the arts. It also includes the five service academies.

Altogether, 1,373 four-year schools were included in the above categories (institutions with 200 or fewer students were excluded). They were ranked within the separate categories by combining statistics gathered from the colleges with the results of *U.S. News*'s exclusive survey of academic reputations among 2,425 responding college presidents, deans and admissions directors. While *U.S. News* is aware that not even college presidents can make precise judgments about schools other than their own, the survey is designed to measure not academic quality as such but academic reputation—which has become so vital in opening doors for college students to both graduate education and employment.

KEVIN HORAN FOR *USN&WR*

Yardstick. *Student satisfaction is one variable.*

Survey participants, who rated only institutions in the same category as their own, graded the reputations of other schools by placing them into one of four quartiles. Four points were given for each vote in the top quartile, three for each vote in the second, two for each in the third and one for each in the fourth. *U.S. News* then ranked the schools in descending order based on their average quartile scores. "Don't know" answers were not counted, and the highest possible score was 4.0.

The reputational scores were combined with data provided by the schools, including statistics relating to (1) the selectivity of the student body; (2) the degree to which the school financially supports a high-quality, full-time faculty; (3) the school's overall financial resources, and (4) the level of student satisfaction as measured by the school's ability to graduate the students it admits as freshmen.

Selectivity was determined by the acceptance rate among applicants to the 1990 entering class; the "yield," or the percentage of those accepted who actually enrolled; the enrollees' high-school class standings, and either the average or midpoint combined scores on the Scholastic Aptitude Test or on the composite American College Testing Assessment. For national universities and national liberal arts colleges, class standing was measured by the percentage of freshmen finishing in the top 10 percent of their high-school classes; for regional colleges and liberal arts schools, by the percentage of entering students who graduated in the top 25 percent.

Faculty-resources ranking was derived from the following data: the 1990 ratio of full-time-equivalent students to full-time-equivalent instructional faculty; the percentage of full-time faculty with doctorates or other top terminal degrees in their fields (for national universities and liberal arts colleges); the percentage of faculty with part-time status, and the average 1990 salary, with benefits, for tenured full professors.

The strength of a school's financial resources was determined by the 1990 dollar total of its educational and general expenditures, divided by its total full-time-equivalent enrollment. And the measurement of student satisfaction used the average percentage of students in the 1983 to 1985 freshman classes who graduated within five years of the year they enrolled. For national liberal arts colleges, *U.S. News* added the percentage of a school's living alumni who gave to their alma mater's fund drives in 1990.

Educational data were collected for *U.S. News* by College Counsel of Natick, Mass. Additional data were provided by the American Association of University Professors and the Council for Aid to Education. Market Facts Inc. conducted the reputational survey in the spring of 1991. The final rankings were produced with a statistical model developed by *U.S. News*. For further details, see the footnotes on Page 93. ■

BY ROBERT J. MORSE

U.S. News Top 25 National Universities

THE BIGGEST OF THE BEST OFFER A WIDE RANGE OF PROGRAMS, GIVE HIGH PRIORITY TO RESEARCH AND AWARD MANY DOCTORAL DEGREES

Rank name	Overall score	Academic reputation	Student selectivity	Faculty resources	Financial resources	Student satisfaction	Avg. or midpoint SAT/ACT score	SAT/ACT 25-75 percentile	Freshmen in top 10% of HS class	Acceptance rate	Faculty with doctorate	Student/faculty ratio	Total spending per student	Graduation rate	Freshman retention rate
1. **Harvard University**	100.0	1	1	1	10	2	1370	1270-1470	90%	18%	99%	8/1	$50,677	93%	97%
2. **Yale University**	99.5	3	2	5	6	4	1365	1270-1460	95%	20%	96%	6/1	$57,879	92%	98%
3. **Stanford University**	99.1	3	4	7	3	10	1365	1270-1460	90%	22%	99%	9/1	$72,551	89%	98%
4. **Princeton University**	98.7	3	3	8	9	2	1340	N/A	89%	17%	100%	9/1	$50,786	93%	98%
4. **California Institute of Technology**	98.7	7	6	3	1	24	1400	N/A	98%	30%	98%	5/1	$106,611	81%	96%
6. **Mass. Institute of Technology**	97.7	1	5	17	4	15	1375	1290-1460	94%	32%	90%	8/1	$63,605	87%	97%
7. **Duke University** (N.C.)	96.1	11	10	6	17	4	1305	1220-1390	90%	33%	97%	6/1	$40,229	92%	99%
8. **Dartmouth College** (N.H.)	95.9	15	7	10	14	1	1310	1220-1400	82%	26%	93%	5/1	$42,444	95%	95%
9. **Columbia University** (N.Y.)	95.7	11	12	14	8	7	1275	1150-1400	79%	28%	94%	6/1	$51,262	90%	95%
10. **University of Chicago**	95.4	7	24	2	11	26	1290	1190-1390	70%	46%	100%	6/1	$49,954	79%	93%
11. **Johns Hopkins University** (Md.)	94.9	7	30	9	2	15	1315	1230-1400	67%	53%	94%	4/1	$74,750	87%	94%
12. **Cornell University** (N.Y.)	94.5	7	11	22	13	18	1280	1180-1380	82%	30%	94%	11/1	$43,941	85%	95%
13. **University of Pennsylvania**	93.4	11	15	18	20	14	1285	1190-1380	83%	42%	99%	7/1	$36,617	87%	96%
14. **Northwestern University** (Ill.)	92.4	15	21	13	21	20	1245	1140-1350	82%	46%	99%	8/1	$35,394	84%	95%
15. **Rice University** (Texas)	91.5	24	8	21	27	13	1323	1206-1440	86%	25%	100%	9/1	$29,533	88%	95%
16. **University of California at Berkeley**	90.9	3	14	24	39	46	1210	1070-1350	95%	38%	98%	17/1	$24,789	70%	92%
17. **Brown University** (R.I.)	90.7	15	9	32	32	8	1295	1180-1410	80%	23%	99%	13/1	$27,689	90%	96%
18. **Washington University** (Mo.)	88.9	29	42	15	7	28	1205	1100-1310	62%	59%	96%	4/1	$57,667	76%	94%
19. **Vanderbilt University** (Tenn.)	88.7	26	41	12	18	28	1190	1090-1290	55%	59%	95%	5/1	$37,564	76%	90%
19. **Georgetown University** (D.C.)	88.7	35	17	19	30	20	1228	1125-1330	68%	29%	89%	7/1	$28,037	84%	96%
21. **University of Virginia**	88.4	15	16	29	49	11	1215	1100-1330	72%	32%	89%	10/1	$22,080	88%	97%
22. **University of Michigan**	87.3	11	29	35	37	25	1180	1070-1290	69%	60%	95%	12/1	$25,486	79%	95%
23. **Univ. of California at Los Angeles**	86.6	15	20	44	29	65	1130	980-1280	90%	43%	100%	23/1	$28,306	63%	93%
24. **Carnegie Mellon University** (Pa.)	85.8	24	53	23	15	47	1225	1100-1350	53%	65%	94%	9/1	$40,844	69%	87%
25. **Univ. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill**	85.5	21	18	47	38	35	1110	990-1230	76%	37%	91%	10/1	$24,853	75%	94%

HOW TO READ THIS TABLE: For details on the *U.S. News* ranking methodology see Page 83. To determine a school's overall rank, data for each of the five attributes—reputation, selectivity, faculty resources, financial resources and student satisfaction—were converted to percentiles. The highest raw score for any attribute or subattribute was given 100 percent value, and all the other percentile scores were taken as a percentage of that top score. The schools were then numerically ranked in order in each of the five attributes and weighted: Financial resources counted for 20 percent, student satisfaction 5 percent and the other three 25 percent each. The weighted numbered ranks for each school were then totaled and compared with the weighted totals for all the others in its category. Because the scores are based upon numbered ranks, the lowest total translates into the highest ranking. The lowest score was converted into a percentile of 100. The totals for all the other schools were taken as a percent of the top score, and the schools were then ranked in descending order. Data for test scores, acceptance rate and high-school class standing are for fall, 1990 freshmen. 1990 student/teacher ratios use full-time-equivalent (FTE) total faculty and students. 1990 percent of full-time faculty with doctorate includes highest terminal degree. SAT and ACT 25th-75th percentile scores are the test scores at the 25th and 75th percentiles of freshmen enrolled. Schools with a range show both that range and an estimated midpoint. Total spending per student is school's 1990 educational and general expenditure per FTE student. Graduation rate is average percent of 1983-85 freshmen graduated within 5 years. Freshman retention is average percent of 1987-89 freshmen who became sophomores. Schools with same numbered rank are tied. N/A means not available or colleges chose not to provide the data.

Ref.
LA226
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1991
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THE RIGHT COLLEGE 1991

College Research Group of Concord, Massachusetts

More part-time Pgms
full-time
No housing — transfers
housing —
Commuter school ??

Arco
New York London Toronto Sydney Tokyo Singapore

Distribution of degrees: The majors with the highest enrollments are electrical engineering, aeronautics, and marine biology; humanities, business communication, and chemistry have the lowest.
Requirements: General education requirement.
Academic regulations: Minimum 2.0 GPA must be maintained.
Special: Preparatory courses offered during summer quarter in science and engineering. Project Ahead available for members of armed forces. Language Institute trains foreign students in English. Double majors. Dual degrees. Internships. Cooperative education programs. Seniors may take graduate courses. Preprofessional programs in dentistry, law, medicine, veterinary medicine. 3-2 program in science and engineering with Duquesne U. 3-1 programs with High Point College. Member of consortium with Independent Colleges and Universities of Florida (ICUF). Exchange program with High Point College and North Carolina U. Teacher training program. Teacher certification on secondary level in biology, chemistry, environmental science, general science, mathematics, physics, and junior high school science. Study abroad in any country by student-initiated request. ROTC.
Honors: Beta Beta Beta, Eta Kappa Nu, Tau Beta Pi, Blue Key, 16 professional honor societies.
Academic assistance: Individualized Learning Center (tutoring in all areas).

STUDENT LIFE. Housing: Freshmen must live on campus. Men's, women's, and coed dorms. School-owned/operated apartments. Fraternity housing. 55% of students live in college housing.
Social atmosphere: "Being a highly technological university, most of the students spend their time studying and with their books," reports the student newspaper. "The beach and the sunshine available so often in Florida are a great temptation, but most students are not tempted that often." Favorite off-campus gathering spots include the Mighty Mushroom Restaurant, the Harbour Inn, Toucan Lounge in the Hilton Rialto, Encore Lounge in the Hilton-Melbourne Beach, and the beach.
Services and counseling/handicapped student services: Placement services. Health service. Counseling services for veteran students. Personal and psychological counseling. Career and academic guidance services. Religious counseling. Handicapped student services.
Campus organizations: Undergraduate student council. Newspaper (Crimson, published weekly). Yearbook. Radio station. College Players, FITV (video club), student environmental group, stage band; over 85 groups and organizations. Eight fraternities (four with chapter houses) and three sororities. 15% of men join a fraternity and 10% of women join a sorority. No sorority chapter houses.
Religious organizations: Newman Club, Fellowship of Christian Athletes.
Minority/foreign student organizations: Spanish-speaking student society, Caribbean student association, black student group.

ATHLETICS. Physical education requirements: None.
Intercollegiate competition: 15% of students participate. Baseball (M), basketball (M,W), cheerleading (M), crew (M), cross-country (M,W), fencing (M,W), soccer (M), softball (W), tennis (M), volleyball (M). Member of the NCAA Division II, Sunshine State Conference.
Intramural and club sports: 75% of students participate in intramurals. Men's club cycling, football, golf, martial arts, polo, racquetball, sailing, water polo, weight lifting, wrestling.

ADMISSIONS. Academic basis for candidate selection (in order of priority): Secondary school record, SAT or ACT scores, class rank, school's recommendation, essay.
Nonacademic basis for candidate selection: Character and personality, extracurricular participation, and particular talent or ability are all considered.
Requirements: Secondary school graduation or GED is required. 16 secondary school units with the following high school program recommended: 4 units of English, 4 units of math, 3 or more units of science. Minimum SAT scores of 500 verbal and 600 math, rank in the top 30% of class, and minimum 2.8 GPA recommended. Applicants are also expected to present units in chemistry, physics, biological science, and trigonometry. SAT is required; ACT may be substituted. Campus visit and interview recommended. No off-campus interviews.
Procedure: Take SAT or ACT by December of 12th year. Visit institute for recommended interview by December of 12th year. Suggest filing application by April 1; no deadline. Notification of admission on rolling basis. Reply is required by May 1. $200 nonrefundable tuition deposit. $150 room deposit refundable until classes begin. Freshmen accepted in terms other than fall.
Special programs: Admission may be deferred one year. Both credit and placement may be granted for CEEB Advanced Placement exam scores of 4 or 5. Both credit and placement may be granted through CLEP general and subject exams. Institute also has its own advanced placement program. Early entrance/early admission program. Concurrent enrollment program.
Transfer students: Transfer students accepted for terms other than fall. In 1989, 28% of all new students were transfers into all classes. 710 transfer applications were received, 394 were accepted. Application deadline for fall is July 1; December 1 for spring. Minimum 2.5 GPA recommended. Lowest course grade accepted is "C." Maximum number of transferable credits is 135 quarter hours (equivalent of three years). At least 45 quarter hours (equivalent of one year) must be completed at Institute of Technology to receive degree.
Admissions contact: Jacklyn S. Wilson, M.S., Director of Admissions. 407 768-8000.

FINANCIAL AID. Available aid: Pell grants, SEOG. State, school, and private grants and scholarships. ROTC. Academic merit scholarships. Athletic scholarships. Loans: Perkins Loans (NDSL), PLUS, Stafford Loans (GSL). State and private loans. SLS. Knight Tuition Plan.
Financial aid statistics: 10% of aid is not need-based. In 1989-90, 66% of all undergraduate applicants received aid; 60% of freshman applicants. Average amounts of aid awarded freshmen: scholarships and grants, $2,500; loans, $2,000.
Supporting data/closing dates: FAF: deadline is March 1.
Financial aid contact: Leonard Gude, M.S., Director of Student Financial Aid. 800 348-4636 (in-state) 800 352-8324 (out-of-state).

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT. College Work/Study Program. Institutional employment. 24% of full-time undergraduates work on campus during school year. Students may expect to earn an average of $1,500 during school year. Off-campus part-time employment opportunities rated "excellent." Freshmen are discouraged from working during their first term.

COMPUTER FACILITIES. DEC VAX-11/780 and Harris multi-user computer systems. 80 terminals are available for student use. 100 microcomputers. Apple, Apple Macintosh, IBM, and Harris microcomputers. Computer languages and software: Ada, COBOL, FORTRAN, LISP, Pascal, SPSS-X; all major languages and software packages.
Use: Computers are available to all students.
Fees: None.
Hours: 8 AM - midn. Some terminals have 24-hour access.

GRADUATE CAREER DATA. Graduate school percentages: 10% enter graduate business programs. 25% enter graduate engineering programs. 5% enter other graduate and professional programs. Highest graduate school enrollments: Florida Institute of Technology, U of Central Florida, Rutgers U, New York U, U of Miami. 25% of graduates choose careers in business and industry. Companies and businesses that hire graduates: Harris, NASA, McDonnell Douglas, Texas Instruments.
PROMINENT ALUMNI/AE. N/A.

Florida International University

Miami, FL 33199 **305 554-2000**

1989-90 Costs. Tuition: $1,136 (state residents), $3,687 (out-of-state). Room: $1,860. Board: $1,482. Fees, books, misc. expenses (school's estimate): $567.

Enrollment. Undergraduates: 2,784 men, 3,529 women (full-time). Freshman class: 2,459 applicants, 1,107 accepted, 709 enrolled (61% from public schools). Graduate enrollment: 4,101.

Test scores. Average SAT scores: 481 verbal, 544 mathematics. Average ACT composite score: 23.

Faculty. 587 full-time; 272 part-time. 81% of faculty holds doctoral degree. Student/faculty ratio: 13 to 1.

Selectivity rating. More competitive.

PROFILE. Florida International was established in 1965 as an upper-level institution and began a four-year undergraduate program in 1981. The academic organization includes the Colleges of Arts and Sciences, Business Administration, and Engineering and the Schools of Accounting, Engineering, Health Sciences, Hospitality Management, Nursing, and Public Affairs and Services. The 344-acre campus is located 10 miles from downtown Miami.
Accreditation: SACS. Numerous professional accreditations.
Religious orientation: Florida International University is nonsectarian; no religious requirements.
Library: Collections totaling over 810,418 volumes, 10,283 periodical subscriptions, and 2,240,816 microform items.
Special facilities/museums: Art gallery. Consumer Affairs Institute. Center for Economic Studies. Women's Studies Center.
Athletic facilities: Indoor and outdoor facilities for basketball, volleyball, tennis, racquetball, soccer, baseball, and softball; aquatic center, VITA course, and fitness center.

STUDENT BODY. Undergraduate profile: 94% are state residents; 18% transfers. 3% Asian-American, 8% Black, 48% Hispanic, 1% American Indian or Eskimo, 40% White. Average age of undergraduates is 25.
Freshman profile: 1% of freshmen who took SAT scored 700 or over on verbal, 2% scored 700 or over on math; 9% of freshmen who took SAT scored 600 or over on verbal, 25% scored 600 or over on math. 4% of freshmen who took ACT scored 30 or more on composite; 43% scored 24 or over on composite. (90% of accepted applicants took SAT; 45% took ACT.) 61% of freshmen come from public schools.
Foreign students: 686 students are from out of the country. Countries represented include Canada and Central American, Caribbean, South American, African, Southeast Asian countries; Near, Middle, and Far Eastern countries; 93 in all.

PROGRAMS OF STUDY. Degrees: B.A., B.Accounting, B.B.A., B.F.A., B.Hlth.Sci.Adm., B.Mus., B.Public Admin., B.S., B.S.Ed., B.S.N.
Majors: Accounting, Apparel Management, Architectural Technology, Art, Art Education, Biology, Biology Education, Business Teacher Education, Chemistry, Chemistry Education, Civil Engineering, Communication, Computer Science, Construction, Construction Management, Criminal Justice, Dietetics and Nutrition, Electrical Engineering, Elementary Education, Emotional Disturbances, Engineering, English, English Education, Environmental and Urban Systems, Environmental Studies, Finance, French, General Economics, General Hospitality Management, General Physics, Geology, German, Health Occupations Education, Health Services Administration, History, History Education, Home Economics Education, Humanities, Industrial and Systems Engineering, Industrial Arts Education, Interior Design, International Business, International Relations, Italian, Liberal Studies, Management, Management Information Systems, Marketing, Mathematical Sciences, Math-

ematics, Mathematics Education, Mechanical Engineering, Medical Records Administration, Medical Technology, Mental Retardation, Modern Language Education, Music, Music Education, Nursing, Occupational Therapy, Parks and Recreation Administration, Personnel Management, Philosophy, Physical Education, Physical Science Education, Physical Therapy, Political Science, Portuguese, Prosthetics and Orthotics, Psychology, Public Administration, Religious Studies, Social Studies Education, Social Work, Sociology/Anthropology, Spanish, Specific Learning Disability, Statistics, Technical Education, Theatre, Vocational Industrial Education.

Distribution of degrees: The majors with the highest enrollments are computer science, accounting, and finance; education specializations have the lowest.

Requirements: General education requirement.

Academic regulations: Minimum 2.0 GPA must be maintained.

Special: Minors possible. Academic and professional certificate programs in all college and school divisions. Double majors. Dual degrees. Independent study. Accelerated study. Pass/fail grading option. Internships. Cooperative education programs. Graduate school at which undergraduates may take graduate-level courses. Preprofessional programs in dentistry, law, medicine. 2-2 programs with Florida community colleges. Member of Southeast Florida Educational Consortium with seven area institutions. Teacher certification in early childhood, elementary, secondary, and special education. Study abroad in England. ROTC and AFROTC at U of Miami.

Honors: Honors program. Beta Alpha Psi (accounting), Finance Honor Society, Omicron Delta Kappa, Phi Delta Kappa (education), Phi Eta Sigma (freshmen), Phi Kappa Phi (academic excellence), Phi Theta Epsilon, Phi Theta Kappa (civic), Pi Gamma Mu (social science), Psi Chi (psychology), public administration honors, Sigma Lambda Chi (construction), Sigma Pi Sigma (physical sciences).

Academic assistance: Skills Center provides assistance in developing reading, writing and computational skills.

STUDENT LIFE. Housing: Students may live on or off campus. School-owned/operated apartments. Residence complexes presently under construction. 11% of students live in college housing.

Services and counseling/handicapped student services: Placement services. Health service. Women's center. Day care. International Student Center and Services. Counseling Services Department/Wellness Center. Counseling services for minority, veteran, and older students. Birth control, personal, and psychological counseling. Career and academic guidance services. Religious counseling. Diagnostic testing service. Reader service for the blind. Handicapped student services. Notetaking services.

Campus organizations: Undergraduate student council. Newspaper (Sunblazer). Yearbook. Radio station. Scholarly publications. Student Union. Four fraternities and two sororities. 6% of men join a fraternity and 5% of women join a sorority. No chapter houses.

Religious organizations: Baptist Campus Ministry, Fellowship of Christian Athletes, Hillel, Intervarsity Christian Fellowship, Jesus Students Fellowship, Students for United Jewish Appeal.

Minority/foreign student organizations: Black Student Union, Students Against Apartheid. Arab and American Organization, Brazilian Club, Caribbean Students Association, Chinese Students Association, Colombian Club, Hispanic Engineers Association, International Black Student Union, International Student Club, Iranian Solidarity Committee, Korean Students Association, Nicaraguan Student Association, Nigerian Students Association, Russian Club.

ATHLETICS. Physical education requirements: None.

Intercollegiate competition: 1% of students participate. Baseball (M), basketball (M,W), cross-country (M,W), golf (M,W), soccer (M,W), tennis (M,W), volleyball (W). Member of the NCAA Division I, New South Women's Athletic Conference.

Intramural and club sports: 10% of students participate in intramurals. Intramural basketball, bowling, fitness, flag football, floor hockey, golf, racquetball, soccer, softball, tennis, volleyball. Men's club bowling, cheerleading, crew, cycling, diving, lacrosse, martial arts, rugby, swimming, weight lifting. Women's club bowling, cheerleading, cycling, diving, lacrosse, martial arts, rugby, swimming, weight lifting.

ADMISSIONS. Academic basis for candidate selection (in order of priority): Secondary school record, SAT or ACT scores, GPA, school's recommendation.

Nonacademic basis for candidate selection: Extracurricular participation, particular talent or ability, and alumni/ae relationship are all important. Character and personality are very important.

Requirements: Secondary school graduation or GED is required. 19 secondary school units with the following high school program required: 4 units of English, 3 units of math, 3 units of science including 2 units of lab, 2 units of a foreign language, 3 units of social studies, 4 units of electives. "B" average in secondary school academic subjects required. Special requirements for admission to specific programs. Either SAT or ACT is required.

Procedure: Take SAT or ACT by October of 12th year. Suggest filing application by December 1. Application deadline is April 1. Notification of admission on rolling basis. Freshmen accepted in terms other than fall.

Special programs: Admission may be deferred. Credit may be granted for CEEB Advanced Placement exam scores of 3 or higher. Credit may be granted through CLEP general and subject exams. Early decision program. Early entrance/early admission program. Concurrent enrollment program.

Transfer students: Transfer students accepted for terms other than fall. In 1988, 18% of all new students were transfers into all classes. 7,786 transfer applications were received, 4,460 were accepted. Minimum "B" average and 1000 combined SAT score or 23 composite ACT score required for freshmen and sophomores. Those with A.A. degrees from Florida community colleges must take Florida's College Level Academic Skills Test (CLAST).

Admissions contact: Carmen Brown, M.A., Director of Admissions. 305 554-2363.

FINANCIAL AID. Available aid: Pell grants, SEOG. School and private scholarships; state and school grants. Loans: Perkins Loans (NDSL), PLUS, Stafford Loans (GSL). State and school loans. Short-term tuition loans. Emergency loans.

Financial aid statistics: 10% of aid is not need-based. In 1988-89, 52% of all undergraduate applicants received aid; 71% of freshman applicants. Average amounts of aid awarded freshmen: scholarships and grants, $1,350; loans, $1,500.

Supporting data/closing dates: School's own aid application: priority filing date is April 15. FAF: priority filing date is April 15.

Financial aid contact: Ana Sarasti, M.A., Director of Financial Aid. 305 554-2431.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT. College Work/Study Program. Institutional employment. 14% of full-time undergraduates work on campus during school year. Students may expect to earn an average of $2,750 during school year. Off-campus part-time employment opportunities rated "excellent."

COMPUTER FACILITIES. SUN 4/280 and DEC VAX-8800 multi-user computer systems. 400 terminals are available for student use. 500 microcomputers. Mostly IBM and IBM-compatible microcomputers. Computer languages and software: dBASE III, Lotus 1-2-3, SuperCalc, Symphony, others.

Use: Computers are available to all students.

Regulations: Student users must have individual accounts.

Fees: None.

Hours: Vary to meet student demand.

GRADUATE CAREER DATA. Highest graduate school enrollments: Graduate schools of business administration and education. 40% of graduates choose careers in business and industry. Companies and businesses that hire graduates: Big Eight accounting firms, local and regional banks.

PROMINENT ALUMNI/AE. Pat Bradley, professional golfer.

Florida Southern College

Lakeland, FL 33801-5698 **813 680-4111**

1990-91 Costs. Tuition: $5,600. Room & board: $3,870. Fees, books, misc. expenses (school's estimate): $780.

Enrollment. Undergraduates: 780 men, 858 women (full-time). Freshman class: 1,537 applicants, 953 accepted, 441 enrolled. Graduate enrollment: 87.

Test scores. N/A.

Faculty. 100 full-time; 75 part-time. 60% of faculty holds doctoral degree. Student/faculty ratio: 19 to 1.

Selectivity rating. N/A.

PROFILE. Florida Southern is a college of liberal arts and sciences founded in 1885 under the auspices of the Methodist Church. The Trustees adopted the name of Florida Southern College when it was incorporated in 1935. Ten of the buildings on campus were designed by Frank Lloyd Wright who described Florida Southern as "the first uniquely American campus." Wright also designed the Wall Plaza and the Water Dome, as well as the esplanades which connect most of the Wright buildings. The campus is listed with the National Register of Historic Places and now has some 60 buildings on 100 acres.

Accreditation: SACS.

Religious orientation: Florida Southern College is affiliated with the Methodist Church. Two semesters of religion required. Attendance at convocations is mandatory one Wednesday each month.

Library: Collections totaling over 200,000 volumes, 792 periodical subscriptions, and 205,556 microform items.

Special facilities/museums: Preschool lab for education students. Radio and TV studios.

Athletic facilities: Gymnasiums, lighted tennis courts, outdoor basketball court, swimming pool, dock area, sail boats, ski boat.

STUDENT BODY. Undergraduate profile: 65% are state residents. 1% Asian-American, 2% Black, 2% Hispanic, 95% White. Average age of undergraduates is 20.

Undergraduate achievement: 82% of fall 1988 freshmen returned for fall 1989 semester.

Foreign students: Countries represented include the Bahamas, West Germany, Japan, Curacao, Spain, and South American countries.

PROGRAMS OF STUDY. Degrees: B.A., B.S., B.S.N.

Majors: Accounting, Anthropology, Art, Art Communications, Biology, Broadcasting, Business Administration, Chemistry, Citrus/Horticulture, Communications, Criminal Justice, Early Childhood Education, Economics, Elementary Education, English, French, German, Health and Physical Education, History, Journalism, Mathematics, Medical Technology (3-1), Music, Music Education, Music Management, Physical Education, Physics, Political Science, Pre-Art Therapy, Psychology, Public Relations/Advertising, Recreation, Religion, Religious Education, Sacred Music, Social Work, Sociology, Spanish, Special Education, Speech, Sports Management, Studio Art, Theatre.

Distribution of degrees: The major with the highest enrollment is business; art has the lowest.

Requirements: General education requirement. Core comprehensive and senior exams required.

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1987
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Eighteenth Edition

LOVEJOY'S College Guide

A COMPLETE REFERENCE BOOK TO SOME 2,500 AMERICAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES FOR USE BY STUDENTS, PARENTS, TEACHERS, REFERENCE LIBRARIES, YOUTH AGENCIES, GUIDANCE COUNSELORS, INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS, FOUNDATIONS, ARMY, NAVY, AIR FORCE STATIONS, OTHER FEDERAL SERVICES, AND BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND AGENCIES.

Edited by Charles T. Straughn II and Barbarasue Lovejoy Straughn

7/13/89

MONARCH PRESS **NEW YORK**

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graduates go on to higher education immediately upon graduation. 1% enter medical school, 1% enter dental school, 3% enter law school, 3% business school, 3% other. 83% of graduates enter the job market directly upon graduation. Career Placement Center helps with resumes, on-campus job interviews, internships, coop education.

[1] FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Tamiami Trail & 107th Avenue, Miami 33199 (305) 554-3421

Selectivity:

Director of Admissions, School and College Relations: William Brinkley

• FTU: 1,992m, 2,123w • PTU: 3,032m, 3,803w • GRAD STU: 1,403m, 2,168w • TUITION/YR: Public $878 (in-state), $2,906 (out-of-state) • R&B/YR: $2,500 • B&PE: $500 • DEGREES: BS, BA, MA, MS, MBA, PhD, EdD • Med SAT: 486v, 544m • ACH: req • Med ACT: 23 • S-F RATIO: 18:1 • CAL SYS: sem • S/T: A-6 wks, B-6 wks, C-12 wks • FRESH: 2,174 applied, 1,000 accepted, 593 enrolled • TRANS: 4,523 applied, 2,561 accepted, 1,849 enrolled

Public, four-year, graduate, co-ed, university. Established in 1965. 537.2 acre campus located in a large city, population 1,759,251. Campus is within the city/town. Bus, train, air service. Bus service is available from campus to nearest airport or train station.

Academic Character SACS accreditation. Professional accreditation in business, construction, physical therapy, nursing, home economics, chemistry, social work, engineering, dietetics, allied health. Majors: arts & sciences, business administration, education, hospitality management, nursing, public afffairs & services, engineering & applied sciences. Majors with the largest enrollment are management, hospitality management, accounting. 14% are enrolled in art and humanities, 20.2% business, 2% math and sciences, 8.3% engineering, 5.5% social sciences, 6.4% education. Graduation requirements include English (1), math (1), social science (1), national science (1/2), modern language (1), art (1/2), historical analysis (1/2). 536 full-time faculty, 361 part-time faculty. 75% hold doctorates. Computer center on campus. Computer terminals available for student use. Library has 714,000 volumes, 6,543 periodicals, 1,586,674 microform items.

Special Programs Dual majors, independent study, honors programs, internships, cooperative education, pass/fail, credit by exam, tutorial/remedial programs in math, writing, reading. Cross/registration/study consortiums with Florida Atlantic University, University of Central Florida, University of Miami. Army ROTC, AFROTC.

Financial CEEB CSS. Required financial aid forms: FAF. Scholarships, grants, loans, work-study, state aid. PELL, SEOG, Perkins, CWS, GSL, PLUS. 19% of student body receives scholarship/grant aid, 13% other aid. Average amount of general financial aid package is $1,200. 406 academic/merit based scholarships awarded each year with average amount of $700. 2,100 need-based scholarships awarded each year with average amount of $995. 160 athletic scholarships awarded each year with average amount of $1,250. 8% of student body has campus jobs. Tuition waiver to cover part of non-resident tuition costs. Financial aid application deadline: April 15(fall).

Freshman Admissions High school graduation required. GED accepted. 19 academic units required for entrance: 4-English, 3-Math, 3-Science, 2-Foreign Language, 3-Social Studies, 4-Academic Electives. Admissions criteria of most importance: grades, SAT/ACT scores, degree of difficulty of courses taken. 65% of freshmen are from public schools, 35% are from private/parochial schools. Average high school GPA of current freshman class is 3.3. 7% of enrolled freshmen scored 601-700 on the verbal SAT, 37% scored 500-600, 52% scored below 500. 2% of enrolled freshmen scored above 700 on the math SAT, 22% scored 601-700, 51% scored 500-600, 25% scored below 500. 2% of enrolled freshmen scored above 28 on the ACT, 33% scored 25-28, 43% scored 21-24, 22% scored below 21. SAT/ACT required. SAT/ACT are used for admissions only. SAT/ACT deadline: April 1(fall), November 1(spring). Personal interview required. Essays required. Application deadline: April 1(fall), November 1(spring). Notification of acceptance deadline: May 1(fall), December 1(spring). Freshmen accepted every term, Early Decision/Early Action, Early Admissions/Early Entrance, credit earned for AP exams, credit earned for CLEP exams.

Transfer Admissions Suggested GPA: 2.0. SAT/ACT scores required for transfers with less than 60 credits. "D's" are transferable. Transfers accepted every term. Transfers accepted as 2nd semester freshmen, sophomores, juniors. High school transcripts required of applicants with less than 60 credits. Application deadline: April 1(fall), November 1(spring). Notification of acceptance deadline: April 1(fall), November 1(spring). Candidates reply deadline: May 1(fall), December 1(spring).

General Admissions Rolling admissions. $15 application fee. Individual/group tours available: By appointment. 18% out-of-state freshmen accepted. 15% out-of-state transfers accepted.

Foreign Students 42 freshmen enrolled each year. SAT/ACT required. Average TOEFL score: 500. Foreign students are not entitled to scholarships/grants. Special services: ESL.

Student Life Campus Organizations: student government, newspaper, literary publication, yearbook, radio/TV station, music group, drama group, religious organizations, special interest groups, debate, political & honor. Fraternities: 4. Sororities: 2. Assistance offered in locating off-campus housing if no on-campus housing is available. 8% of students live on campus. Students may live off campus if not athletes with scholarships. 92% of students live off campus or commute. Housing available for married students. Cars are allowed on campus for freshmen and upperclassmen. 85% of students have cars; restrictions on use: car has to be registered with public safety. Alcohol is permitted on campus for students of legal age. Campus pub. Campus services: health center, women's center, learning center, career placement, psychological counseling, foreign student center, tutoring, handicapped services, minority students center. Student body composition: 44.6% white, 2.0% Asian, 8.1% black, 38.4% Hispanic, .1% native American, .4% other. 9.2% of students are from out-of-state. Majority of out-of-state students are from the Eastern section of the country.

Athletics Intercollegiate sports for men: 6 (baseball, basketball, cross-country, golf, soccer, tennis). Intercollegiate sports for women: 6 (basketball, cross-country, golf, soccer, tennis, volleyball). Intramurals for men: 6 coed. Club sports for men: 7 coed. Conferences: New South Womens Athletics Conference. Special athletic facilities: handball/squash/racquetball courts, pool, stadium, sports center, tennis courts.

Handicapped Services Special program for Learning Disabled students. Support services offered: tutors, tapes, video, readers, talking books. 80% of campus facilities are accessible to the physically handicapped. Facilities include: ramps, wide doors, elevators. Office of Handicapped Services on campus. Jennifer King is contact person.

Graduation/Enrollment Statistics 85% of freshmen return for sophomore year. Career Placement Center helps with resumes, on-campus job interviews, internships, coop education.

[J1] FLORIDA KEYS COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Key West 33040

[1] FLORIDA MEMORIAL COLLEGE

15800 North West 42nd Street, Miami 33054 (305) 625-4141

Director of Admissions: Roberto Barragan

• FTU: 339m, 377w • TUITION/YR (1984/85): $2,200 • R&B/YR: $1,800 • Fees: $340 • DEGREES: BA, BS • S-F RATIO: 15 to 1

A private college affiliated with the Baptist Church, established 1879. 50-acre urban campus in large city of Miami. Served by air, bus, and rail.

Academic Character SACS accreditation. Semester system, 2 5-week summer terms. 4 majors offered in the Division of Business Administration, 4 in Education, 2 in Humanities, 3 in Natural Sciences & Math, 6 in Social Sciences. Minors offered in all major fields; courses in 11 additional areas. Distributive requirements. 2 semesters of religion required. GREs required for graduation. Exchange program with International College of the Cayman Islands. Summer courses in physics at Howard, in premedicine at Fisk. General Education Program divided into 3 ability levels. Elementary and secondary education certification. AFROTC through U of Miami. Reading lab. Language lab. 70,000-volume library.

Financial CEEB CSS and ACT: FAS. College scholarships, grants, loans. Member United Negro College Fund. PELL, SEOG, FISL, CWS .

General Admissions High school graduation with 16 units recommended. GED accepted. Interview recommended. $25 application fee. Rolling admissions; suggest applying by March. $50 room deposit required on acceptance of offer of admission. Transfers accepted.

Student Life Student government. Newspaper, literary magazine, yearbook. Choir, band, drama circle. Cultural arts program. Athletic, departmental, honorary, religious, service, and special interest groups. 4 fraternities and 4 sororities. All non-commuting students must live on campus except with permission of the Dean of Students. No married-student housing. 40% of students live on campus. 75% attendance minimum requirement for passing course. Drugs, liquor, and firearms prohibited. 4 sems of phys ed required. Student body composition: 88.3% Black, 0.5% Hispanic, 11.2% Other.

◆

[1] FLORIDA SOUTHERN COLLEGE

111 Lake Hollingsworth Dr, Lakeland 33801-5698 (813) 683-5521

Selectivity:

Director of Admissions: William B. Stephens Jr.

• TUITION/YR: Private $4,400 • R&B/YR: $3,200 • FEES: $400 • DEGREES: BS, BSN, BA, MBA, BM, BSM • Med SAT: 440v, 470m • ACH: not req • Med ACT: 20 • S-F RATIO: 24:1 • CAL SYS: sem • S/T: 2 terms (1 month each)

Private, four-year, co-ed, liberal arts college. Affiliation: Methodist Church. Established in 1885. 100 acre campus located in a small city, population 65,000. Campus is within the city/town. Tampa-30 miles, Orlando-45 miles. Air service.

Academic Character SACS accreditation. Majors: arts, humanities, social sciences, natural sciences, education, business, administration, pre-nursing, physical education, communications, citrus/horticulture. Majors with the largest enrollment are business, communications, education. 7% are enrolled in art and humanities, 37% business, 11% math and sciences, 21% social sciences, 11% education. 103 full-time faculty, 60% hold doctorates. Special features: Frank Lloyd Wright Buildings. Computer center on campus. Library has 190,000 volumes, 767 periodicals, 8,220 microform items.

Special Programs Dual majors, independent study, internships, credit by exam. Academic year and semester abroad in England, Germany. Army ROTC, AFROTC.

Financial CEEB CSS. Required financial aid forms: CEEB FAF, IRS. Scholarships, grants, loans, work-study, state aid. PELL, SEOG, Perkins, CWS, GSL, PLUS. 85 (total aid)% of student body receives scholarship/grant aid. Average amount of general financial aid package is $2,480. 60 academic/merit based scholarships awarded each year with average amount of $1,500. 500 need-based scholarships awarded each year with average amount of $3,800. 95 athletic scholarships awarded each year with average amount of $3,100. 20% of student body has campus jobs. Tuition reduction available. Financial aid application deadline: April 15(fall).

Freshman Admissions GED accepted. Admissions criteria of most importance: grades, SAT/ACT scores, degree of difficulty of courses taken, essays, recommendations. Average high school GPA of current freshman class is 2.638. SAT/ACT required. Personal interview required. Essays required.

Transfer Admissions High school and college transcripts required of all transfer applicants. Essays required.

General Admissions Rolling admissions. $20 application fee. $100 deposit fee upon acceptance of admissions offer. Individual/group tours available: All year 8-5. 36% out-of-state freshmen accepted. 24% out-of-state transfers accepted.

Student Life Campus Organizations: student government, newspaper, literary publication, yearbook, music group, drama group, religious organizations, special interest groups. 76% of students live on campus, 100% of those live in single-sex dorms. 24% of students live off campus or commute. Cars are allowed on campus for freshmen and upperclassmen. Campus services: health center, career placement, psychological counseling, tutoring. Student body composition: 58% Protestant, 20% Catholic,

The College Blue Book®

22nd Edition

Narrative Descriptions

MACMILLAN PUBLISHING COMPANY
NEW YORK

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LONDON

FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY *(O-13)*
University Park
Miami, Florida 33199 (305) 554-2000

Description: The publicly supported coeducational university was established by the State Legislature on June 22, 1965, and is a member institution of the State University System of Florida. The first classes were held in September, 1972, for upper-division and graduate students; classes for freshmen and sophomores began in 1981. Current enrollment is 17,482 students, including 10,265 part-time students. The school is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and operates on the semester system with two summer sessions. The university grants the Associate, Bachelor's, Masters, and Doctorate degrees. It is composed of the Colleges of Arts and Sciences, Business Administration, Education, Engineering and Applied Sciences, and the Schools of Health Sciences, Hospitality Management, Computer Science, Nursing, and Public Affairs and Services.

Entrance Requirements: High school graduate with 19 units including 4 English, 3 mathematics, 3 laboratory science, 3 social studies, and 2 foreign language. SAT 1000 combined or ACT 23 minimum. Application fee $15.

Costs per Year: $1,136 tuition; $3,687 tuition for out-of-state residents; graduate tuition: $1,585 resident, $4,584 for out-of-state residents. $61 student fees. $3,342 room and board.

Collegiate Environment: University Park occupies 344 acres in the western suburbs of Dade County, not far from Miami International Airport. The campus has eight major buildings, a residential complex for 800 students, and a new athletic arena. The North Miami campus encompasses 200 acres on Biscayne Bay, including a large natural cypress preserve. Campus facilities include six campus buildings, an Olympic-type aquatic center, and apartment-style housing for 552 students. The two campuses are linked by a university-operated transportation system. The libraries on campus contain 786,824 volumes, 10,283 periodicals, 57,349 audiovisual materials and over 2.2 million microform units. Over 1,100 scholarships are available and 49% of the students receive financial aid.

Community Environment: The Greater Miami area offers cultural diversity and a dynamic economical and aesthetic climate. South Florida is a major center of higher education and stands at the forefront of international trading, finance and banking, as well as tourism and a developing high technology industry. Miami International Airport is served by more airlines than any other in the country. One of the most culturally diverse cities in America, Miami has many distinctive neighborhoods. Both visual and performing arts thrive in Miami. The new Metro-Dade Cultural Complex in downtown Miami houses the main Library, the Museum of South Florida, and the Center for the Fine Arts. A wealth of galleries, libraries, and theaters are valuable resources. The greater Miami area also hosts many sports events and offers recreation activities such as fishing, boating, scuba diving, wind surfing, snorkeling, swimming, and deep-sea fishing.

FLORIDA KEYS COMMUNITY COLLEGE *(R-9)*
5901 W. Junior College Road
Key West, Florida 33040 (305) 296-9081

Description: The public-controlled community college is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. The college was authorized in 1963 and moved to Stock Island in 1968. Recent enrollment included 271 full-time and 1,291 part-time students. A faculty of 33 full-time, 41 part-time gives a faculty-student ratio of 1–19. The trimester system is used in conjunction with two eight-week summer sessions. The college grants the Certificate and the Associate degree. Special programs include: continuing education, cooperative education. Nursing, Marine Propulsion, Small Business Management, Computer Science.

Entrance Requirements: High school graduation or equivalent; open enrollment policy; non-high school graduates considered; early admission, and advanced placement plans available. $15 application fee.

Costs per Year: $540 tuition; $1,170 out-of-state tuition; additional expenses average $250.

Collegiate Environment: The campus has five buildings on 126 acres. The library contains 23,320 volumes, 300 pamphlets, 271 periodicals, 9,419 microforms and 5,412 audio visual materials. All students applying for admission are accepted including midyear students. Financial aid is available and 25% of the current student body receives financial assistance.

Community Environment: Key West is the southernmost city in the continental United States; a tropical island 157 miles southwest of Miami with an Old-World atmosphere; a blend of Cuban, West Indian, and Bahamian lore. Climate is warm with low humidity; air is almost pollen free; rich and colorful history is retained in a thriving modern city. All forms of transportation serve the area. Searstown and four shopping centers are among the nation's most unique shopping areas, all having a tropical flair. A coral reef several miles off shore provides some of the world's finest diving. Year round outdoor recreation includes some of the world's finest fishing. Numerous points of interest are the Audubon house, Ernest Hemingway Home and Museum, Martello Gallery and Museum, the Lighthouse and the Military Museum.

FLORIDA MEMORIAL COLLEGE *(O-13)*
15800 Northwest 42nd Avenue
Miami, Florida 33054 (305) 625-4141

Description: Private college accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and controlled by Baptist Church. Current enrollment includes 1,951 men and women. A faculty of 12 full-time and 71 part-time gives a faculty-student ratio of 1–17. The semester system is used and two summer sessions are offered. The college grants the Bachelor degree. Continuing education courses are offered; cooperative education programs are available.

Entrance Requirements: Open enrollment C average policy; completion of 16 units including 4 English, 1 mathematics, 1 science and 4 social science; SAT or ACT accepted; CLEP (English); rolling admission and early decision plans; $15 application fee.

Costs per Year: $3,900 tuition; $2,520 room and board; $340 student fees; additional expenses average $205.

Collegiate Environment: The campus has 12 buildings on 7.5 acres. Approximately 81% of the students applying for admission are accepted and 75% of the freshman class returned for sophomore year. The library contains 57,607 volumes and 7,613 microforms.

Community Environment: See Barry College

FLORIDA SOUTHERN COLLEGE *(I-8)*
111 Lake Hollingsworth Drive
Lakeland, Florida 33801-5698 (813) 680-4100

Description: Private, liberal arts college had a recent full-time coeducational enrollment of 2,317 men and women. A faculty of 227 gives a faculty-student radio of 1–24. The college is controlled by the United Methodist Church and accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. The college was founded in 1885. Army ROTC is available to both men and women. The early semester system is used and 2 summer sessions are offered, as well as May optional (held in England) and winter Mini-mester option.

Entrance Requirements: High school graduation with a minimum C average and 18 units, including 4 English and 3 Mathematics, 2 Science, 2 Foreign Language and 2 Social Science; non-high school applicants considered; early admission, rolling admission and advanced placement plans available; $20 application fee.

Costs per Year: $5,100 tuition; $3,400 room and board; fees $400.

Collegiate Environment: the campus, located on a beautiful lake, is near the exact geographical center of Florida. The college is known for having the world's largest collection of Frank Lloyd Wright buildings. The library contains 190,000 volumes. The Panhellenic building houses six of the chapters of national sororities at Florida Southern; total dormitory capacity is 750 men and 787 women.

Community Environment: Lakeland is located in the geographical center of Florida, 35 miles East of Tampa, 50 miles west of Miami, 100 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, 35 miles from Disney World and 60 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. The Seaboard Coast Line Railroad serves the area. The "World's Citrus Center" is the permanent spring training headquarters of the Detroit Tigers. Excellent shopping facilities in the city; a million dollar civic center, concert association, and little theatre are part of the lively community. Recreational facilities include 12 lakes within the city for excellent fishing, golf courses, boating, hiking, and waterskiing. The annual Orange Cup Regatta Hydroplane Race is held the weekend closest to February first.

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY *(B-3)*
216 B WJB
Tallahassee, Florida 32303 (904) 644-6200

Description: The state university is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and numerous professional organizations. The university was authorized in 1851; it is one of Florida's oldest universities. Recent enrollment included 8,323 men, 9,450 women full-time, 998 men, 1,028 women part-time; with a faculty of 1,247 full-time, 187 part-time. The faculty-student ratio is 1–18. The semester system is used with two summer sessions. Army, Navy and Air Force ROTC are available as electives. The college grants the Bachelor's, Master's, Ad-

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The 1990 GIS® Guide to Four-Year Colleges

Based on the **Guidance Information System™**

By the Editors of the Guidance Information System

Pedro Arango and Dwight Hatcher, Consultants

Software Division / Trade and Reference Division
HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY • Boston 1989

service organizations, student government, college-operated TV station
SPORTS: NCAA Division II, INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC PROGRAMS FOR MEN, baseball, golf, soccer, tennis, INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN, basketball, golf, swimming, tennis, volleyball, INTRAMURAL ATHLETIC PROGRAMS

Florida Institute of Technology

150 West University Boulevard
Melbourne, FL 32901
407 768-8030 or 800 352-8324
University
1958
Private control
No religious affiliation
Coeducational

TUITION/FEES 1989-90: $6,966
ROOM/BOARD 1989-90: $3,141
FINANCIAL AID: 70% of students receive aid; average award $4,000
STUDENT BODY: 3,004 (undergrad)—2,285 men, 719 women; 3,296 (grad)
CALENDAR PLAN: Quarter, summer session available
SELECTIVITY: Highly selective. 1,550 of 2,200 accepted; 715 enrolled
Mean SAT—verbal, math: 490, 590
ACT composite: 25
Freshman profile: Up to 25% of freshmen from top 10% of HS class; 80% returned for second year
Graduates: 30% of graduates pursue advanced degrees
Student/faculty ratio: 18:1
Full-time faculty: 220
ADMISSIONS: Application deadline—6/1; SAT or ACT required; early admission for qualified 11th graders; credit may be given for college-level work in HS; transfer credit given for previous college work; CLEP; freshmen admitted other than in the fall; transfer students admitted; early decision plan
MAJOR PROGRAMS OF STUDY: BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES, BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT, COMMUNICATIONS, COMPUTER AND INFORMATION SCIENCES, EDUCATION MAJORS, ENGINEERING AND INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES, LETTERS (HUMANITIES), MATHEMATICS, PRE-PROFESSIONAL PROGRAM ADVISERS FOR COURSE SELECTION, PSYCHOLOGY, SOCIAL SCIENCES
SPECIAL PROGRAMS, SERVICES, AND RESOURCES: remedial math and/or English, continuing education/enrichment courses, counseling, foreign-student advisers, courses in English as a foreign language, Army ROTC
FINANCIAL AID SOURCES: CWS, Pell, SEOG, GSL, CEP, veterans training (Title 38), scholarships specifically for minority students, athletic scholarships for men, athletic scholarships for women, off-campus employment assistance for students
RESIDENTIAL LIFE: majority of students reside on campus, all-male residence halls, all-female residence halls, coed residence halls, freshmen required to live on campus, freshmen allowed cars, foreign-language residence halls, off-campus housing
CAMPUS ACTIVITIES: campus publications, cheerleading, drama, outing club, political organizations, college-operated radio station, religious organizations, social service organizations, student government
SPORTS: NCAA Division II, INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC PROGRAMS FOR MEN, baseball, basketball, crew, cross-country, soccer, tennis, INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN, basketball, crew, cross-country, softball, tennis, volleyball, INTRAMURAL ATHLETIC PROGRAMS

Florida International University

Tamiami Trail
Miami, FL 33199
305 554-2363
University
1965
Public control
No religious affiliation
Coeducational

TUITION/FEES 1988-89: $1,104 ($3,657 out-of-state)
ROOM/BOARD 1988-89: $4,000
FINANCIAL AID: 49% of students receive aid; average award $2,458
STUDENT BODY: 13,560 (undergrad)—6,125 men, 7,435 women; 3,059 (grad)
CALENDAR PLAN: Semester, summer session available
SELECTIVITY: Selective. 1,154 of 2,379 accepted; 685 enrolled
Mean SAT—verbal, math: 501, 560
ACT composite: 23
Freshman profile: More than 50% of freshmen from top 10% of HS class; 85% returned for second year
Graduates: 27% of graduates pursue advanced degrees
Student/faculty ratio: 13:1
Full-time faculty: 552
ADMISSIONS: Application deadline—4/1; SAT or ACT required; early admission for qualified 11th graders; credit may be given for college-level work in HS; transfer credit given for previous college work; CLEP; freshmen admitted other than in the fall; transfer students admitted
MAJOR PROGRAMS OF STUDY: ARCHITECTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN, BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES, BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT, COMMUNICATIONS, COMPUTER AND INFORMATION SCIENCES, EDUCATION: CERTIFICATION PROGRAMS, EDUCATION MAJORS, ENGINEERING AND INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES, FINE AND APPLIED ARTS, FOREIGN LANGUAGES, HEALTH SCIENCES AND STUDIES, HOME ECONOMICS, LETTERS (HUMANITIES), MATHEMATICS, PSYCHOLOGY, PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND SERVICES, SOCIAL SCIENCES, INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES
SPECIAL PROGRAMS, SERVICES, AND RESOURCES: courses at other colleges, pass/fail grade option, continuing education/enrichment courses, counseling, study abroad, foreign-student advisers, courses in English as a foreign language, program(s) for the hearing-impaired, sign-language interpreter, services for the blind, Braille materials, special programs for the learning-disabled, Air Force ROTC, Army ROTC
FINANCIAL AID SOURCES: CWS, Pell, SEOG, GSL, CEP, veterans training (Title 38), scholarships specifically for minority students, athletic scholarships for men, athletic scholarships for women, off-campus employment assistance for students
RESIDENTIAL LIFE: coed residence halls, freshmen allowed cars, vegetarian meals on campus, public transportation to/from campus, off-campus housing, day-care facilities on or near campus
CAMPUS ACTIVITIES: band, campus publications, cheerleading, choral groups, drama, modern dance, orchestra, political organizations, college-operated radio station, religious organizations, social service organizations, student government
SPORTS: NCAA Division II, Men's Baseball I, Women's Golf I, INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC PROGRAMS FOR MEN, baseball, basketball, cross-country, golf, soccer, tennis, INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN, basketball, cross-country, golf, soccer, tennis, volleyball, INTRAMURAL ATHLETIC PROGRAMS

Florida Memorial College

15800 Northwest 42nd Avenue
Miami, FL 33054
305 625-4141
Liberal arts college
Private control
Religious affiliation—Baptist
Coeducational

TUITION/FEES 1989-90: $4,100
ROOM/BOARD 1989-90: $1,460
STUDENT BODY: 1,750 (undergrad)
CALENDAR PLAN: Semester, summer session available
SELECTIVITY: Least selective
Mean SAT—verbal, math: Not reported
ACT composite: Not reported
Freshman profile: Data on high school rank not reported
ADMISSIONS: Application deadline—6/15; no tests required; transfer credit given for previous college work; transfer students admitted
MAJOR PROGRAMS OF STUDY: BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES, BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT, COMPUTER AND INFORMATION SCIENCES, EDUCATION: CERTIFICATION PROGRAMS, EDUCATION MAJORS, HEALTH SCIENCES AND STUDIES, LETTERS (HUMANITIES), MATHEMATICS, PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND SERVICES, SOCIAL SCIENCES, THEOLOGY
SPECIAL PROGRAMS, SERVICES, AND RESOURCES: remedial math and/or English, counseling, foreign-student advisers, Air Force ROTC
FINANCIAL AID SOURCES: CWS, Pell, SEOG, GSL, CEP, veterans training (Title 38), off-campus employment assistance for students
RESIDENTIAL LIFE: all-male residence halls, all-female residence halls, coed residence halls, freshmen allowed cars
CAMPUS ACTIVITIES: campus publications, cheerleading, choral groups, debating, drama, modern dance, political organizations, college-operated radio station, social service organizations, student government
SPORTS: NAIA, INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC PROGRAMS FOR MEN, baseball, basketball, track and field, INTRAMURAL ATHLETIC PROGRAMS

Florida Southern College

111 Lake Hollingsworth Drive
Lakeland, FL 33801
813 680-4131
Liberal arts college
1885
Private control
Religious affiliation—Methodist
Coeducational

TUITION/FEES 1989-90: $5,600
ROOM/BOARD 1989-90: $3,660
FINANCIAL AID: 30% of students receive aid; average award $4,210
STUDENT BODY: 1,765 (undergrad)—825 men, 940 women; 85 (grad)
CALENDAR PLAN: Semester, summer session available
SELECTIVITY: Selective
Mean SAT—verbal, math: 478, 497
ACT composite: 21
Freshman profile: Up to 25% of freshmen from top 10% of HS class; 80% returned for second year
Graduates: 40% of graduates pursue advanced degrees
Student/faculty ratio: 17:1
Full-time faculty: 100
ADMISSIONS: Application deadline—8/1; SAT or ACT required; early admission for qualified 11th graders; credit may be given for college-level work in HS; transfer credit given for previous college work; CLEP; freshmen admitted other than in the fall; transfer students admitted
MAJOR PROGRAMS OF STUDY: AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES, BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES, BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT, COMMUNICATIONS, COMPUTER AND INFORMATION SCIENCES, EDUCATION: CERTIFICATION PROGRAMS, EDUCATION MAJORS, ENGINEERING AND INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES, FINE AND APPLIED ARTS, FOREIGN LANGUAGES, LETTERS (HUMANITIES), MATHEMATICS, PRE-PROFESSIONAL PROGRAM ADVISERS FOR COURSE SELECTION, PSYCHOLOGY, PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND SERVICES, RECREATION, SOCIAL SCIENCES, THEOLOGY, INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES
SPECIAL PROGRAMS, SERVICES, AND RESOURCES: pass/fail grade option, remedial math and/or English, counseling, study abroad, Army ROTC
FINANCIAL AID SOURCES: CWS, Pell, SEOG, GSL, athletic scholarships for men, athletic scholarships for women
RESIDENTIAL LIFE: majority of students reside on campus, all-male residence halls, all-female residence halls, freshmen required to live on campus, freshmen allowed cars, public transportation to/from campus
CAMPUS ACTIVITIES: band, campus publications, cheerleading, choral groups, drama, orchestra, outing club, political organizations, religious organizations, social service organizations, student government
SPORTS: NCAA Division II, INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC PROGRAMS FOR MEN, baseball, basketball, cross-country, golf, soccer, water skiing, INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN, basketball, cross-country, softball, tennis, volleyball, water skiing, INTRAMURAL ATHLETIC PROGRAMS

Florida State University

Tallahassee, FL 32306
904 644-6200
University
1857
Public control
No religious affiliation
Coeducational

TUITION/FEES 1988-89: $1,100 ($3,589 out-of-state)
ROOM/BOARD 1988-89: $2,800
FINANCIAL AID: 60% of students receive aid; average award $2,236
STUDENT COMMENT ON LOCALE: Located in the heart of Tallahassee, Florida State is a short walk from the capital area. Known as one of the most beautiful campuses in the Southeast, FSU is nestled in rolling hills with numerous large trees and green areas. Springtime is especially beautiful on campus, with a large number of blooming trees and shrubs.
STUDENT BODY: 19,799 (undergrad)—9,321 men, 10,478 women; 4,084 (grad)
CALENDAR PLAN: Semester, summer session available
SELECTIVITY: Selective. 7,937 of 13,384 accepted; 3,284 enrolled
Mean SAT—verbal, math: Not reported
ACT composite: 23

American Universities and Colleges

Thirteenth Edition

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American Council on Education

Walter de Gruyter · New York · Berlin

WFIT-FM broadcasts 126 hours per week. *Surrounding community:* Melbourne population 49,600. Orlando, 65 miles from campus, is nearest metropolitan area. Served by mass transit bus system; airport 2 miles from campus.

Library Collections. 168,589 volumes. 486,000 microforms; 1,369 current periodical subscriptions.

Most important holdings include Aerospace Collection (500 volumes, including some autographed editions); Medaris Collection (personal papers, memorabilia of Major General John B. Medaris, an important figure in space program development). Library is depository for U.S. government documents.

Finances, Fiscal Year 1986. $35,078,557 *total current funds revenues,* including $24,711,888 from student tuition and fees; $564,306 unrestricted private gifts, grants, and contracts, $270,152 restricted; $1,072,662 endowment income; $3,267,995 auxiliary enterprises.

$34,637,392 *total current funds expenditures and mandatory transfers,* including $31,731,451 for total education and general expenditures and mandatory transfers ($14,547,636 instruction; $2,928,425 research; $543,367 academic support for libraries; $2,631,702 operation and maintenance of plant; $2,267,273 scholarships and fellowships) and $3,064,813 auxiliary enterprises.

Buildings and Grounds. Campus area 171 acres. *New buildings:* Evans Library (houses an academic computing center, a software library, and an audio-visual distribution center).

Chief Executive Officer. President John Miller.

Undergraduates address admission inquiries to Director of Undergraduate Admissions Jacklyn S. Wilson.

Florida International University

Tamiami Trail
Miami, Florida 33199
Tel: (305) 554–2000

Characteristics of Institution. Florida International University is a state institution with a branch campus in north Miami, 30 miles away from main institution. The institution provides primarily upper division and graduate study.* *Enrollment:* 7,798 men / 9,168 women. *Degrees awarded:* Baccalaureate, master's. Certificates also given.

Academic offerings subject to approval by statewide coordinating bodies. Budget subject to approval by state governing boards. Member of Southeast Florida Educational Consortium.

Accreditation. *Regional:* SACS-Comm. on Coll. *Professional:* Dietetics, medical record administration, medical technology, occupational therapy, physical therapy, social work.

History. Established and chartered 1965; adopted present name 1969; offered first instruction at postsecondary level 1972; awarded first degree (baccalaureate) 1973; initiated limited lower division program 1981. *See* Rafe Gibbs, *Visibility Unlimited* (Miami: Florida International University Foundations, Inc., 1976) for further information.

Institutional Structure. *Governing board:* Florida Board of Regents. Representation: 13 members, including 1 student (appointed by governor of Florida) and commissioner of education. All voting. *Composition of institution:* Administrators 41 men / 12 women. Academic affairs headed by vice president for academic affairs. Management/business/finances directed by vice president for administrative affairs. Full-time instructional faculty 516. Academic governance body, University Academic Council, meets an average of 12 times per year. *Faculty representation:* Faculty served by collective bargaining agent affiliated with AFT.

Calendar. Semesters. 1986–87 academic year Aug. to Apr. Students admitted Aug., Jan., May, June. Degrees conferred Apr., June, Aug., Dec. Formal commencement Apr. 1987 summer session of 2 terms from early May to mid-Aug.

Admission. Rolling admissions plan. *Requirements:* Either associate degree or 60 semester hours from accredited institution with general education course work. Minimum grade average B; minimum socres 1000 SAT or 21 ACT. *Entrance tests:* For foreign students TOEFL. *For transfer students:* 2.0 minimum GPA; from 4–year accredited institution 135 quarter hours maximum transfer credit; from 2–year accredited institution 90 hours.

College credit for extrainstitutional learning (life experience) on basis ACE *Military Guide,* portfolio and faculty assessments.

Tutoring available. Developmental/remedial courses offered.

Degree Requirements. 120 quarter hours; 2.0 GPA; 2 terms in residence. Fulfillment of some degree requirements possible by passing departmental examinations, College Board CLEP. *Grading system:* A-F; credit-noncredit; withdraw.

Distinctive Educational Programs. *For undergraduates:* Cooperative education. Accelerated degree programs. External degree programs through State University System. Interdisciplinary program in environmental studies; interdisciplinary major. *Available to all students:* Weekend and evening classes. *Other distinctive programs:* Division of Centers and Institutes providing cultural programs, training sessions, and conferences on race relations, youth projects, women's research, sexism, labor research. Division of Latin Affairs providing bilingual and consumer education. Nondegree credit courses for professional nurses. Faculty Scholars Program allowing graduates of secondary school to enroll in the upper division program. Joint Center for Environmental and Urban Problems established with Florida Atlantic University. International Institute for Housing and Building. Consumer Affairs Institute sponsored jointly with University of Miami. International Affairs Center providing research, development, and joint programs in international education, research, and training. Continuing education.

ROTC. Army, Air Force in cooperation with University of Miami.

Degrees Conferred, 1985–1986. 1,806 *baccalaureate* (B), 285 *master's* (M): architecture and environmental design 14 (B); biological sciences 16 (B); business and management 571 (B), 91 (M); communications 35 (B); computer and information sciences 175 (B), 4 (M); education 120 (B), 111 (M); engineering 213 (B), 3 (M); fine and applied arts 31 (B); foreign languages 11 (M); health professions 173 (B), 16 (M); home economics 48 (B), 4 (M); letters 49 (B); mathematics 8 (B), 1 (M); physical sciences 20 (B), psychology 58 (B); public affairs and services 104 (B), 52 (M); social sciences 143 (B), 3 (M); theology 7 (B); interdisciplinary studies 6 (B).

Fees and Other Expenses. *Full-time tuition per academic year 1985–86:* undergraduate in-state residents $904, out-of-state $2,854; graduate resident $1,129, out-of-state $3,289. *Room per academic year:* $2,025.

Financial Aid, 1985–1986. Aid from institutionally generated funds is awarded on the basis of academic merit, financial need, athletic ability.

Departments and Teaching Staff. *Total instructional faculty:* 516. *Total tenured faculty:* 183.

Enrollment, Fall 1986. (1985) Total enrollment 16,966. Full-time 6,542, part-time 10,424.

Characteristics of Student Body. (1985) *Ethnic/racial makeup:* Black non-Hispanic 1,307, American Indian or Alaskan native 14, Asian or Pacific Islander 344, Hispanic 5,965, White non-Hispanic 7,383.

Foreign Students, 1986. 1,103 nonresident aliens enrolled 1985. *Programs available to aid students whose native language is not English:* Intensive English. Financial aid available specifically designated for foreign students.

Student Life. No on-campus housing. *Intercollegiate athletics:* men only: baseball, basketball, cross-country, golf, soccer, tennis; women only: basketball, cross-country, golf, softball, tennis, volleyball. *Special regulations:* Cars permitted; $1.25 parking fee. *Special services:* Learning Resources Center, medical services, shuttle bus between main and north campuses. *Student publications:* An international magazine, a newspaper, a student handbook, and a yearbook. *Surrounding community:* Miami 1980 population 346,931. Served by airport 5 miles from campus; passenger rail service.

Publications. *Caribbean Review* (quarterly) first published 1978.

Library Collections. 466,750 volumes. 1,041,217 microforms; 55,854 audiovisual materials; 4,504 current periodicals.

Most important holdings include International Collection; Latin American-Caribbean Collection; Narot Collection.

Finances, Fiscal Year 1986. $71,148,181 *total current funds revenues.* $69,843,707 *total current funds expenditures and mandatory transfers.*

Buildings and Grounds. Campus area 539 acres. Book value of buildings, grounds, equipment $89,215,012.

Chief Executive Officer. Address all admission inquiries to Director of Admissions.

*Exhibit compiled from HEGIS and college catalog data.

Florida Memorial College

15800 Northwest Forty-second Avenue
Miami, Florida 33054
Tel: (305) 625–4141

Characteristics of Institution. Florida Memorial College is a private

FLORIDA NEWS, 4B
DEATHS, **3B**

LOCAL
The Miami Herald

SECTION B
FRIDAY,
APRIL 17, 1992
F

ROBERT L. STEINBACK

Orlando's view of police force unlike Dade's

If a police officer in Miami shoots a civilian unnecessarily, he or she could be charged with a crime.

Bush makes FIU rites a hot ticket

■ GRADUATION SCHEDULES, 3B

By KIMBERLY CROCKETT
Herald Staff Writer

The president is the first to speak at a Florida state university while serving in the Oval Office.

Dade County's hot tickets?

The Dolphins on a winning streak. The Lipton finals. The Heat in the playoff chase.

But Florida International University's graduation?

Since President Bush signed up to speak at FIU's April 27 commencement, tickets have become as rare as sleep during finals.

FIU administrators expect record attendance for this commencement, the first delivered by a president at a state university in Florida while he is serving in office. Students are scurrying to beg, borrow or buy additional tickets for the 2 p.m. event at Miami Beach Convention Center.

"Before, if you didn't have tickets, you could get in. Now it's going to be impossible," said Yanira Bermudez, a graduating FIU biology major at the University Park campus. "I need 12 tickets. My family is coming from Canada. I am willing to pay $5 to $10 a ticket."

In addition to the usual crowd of faculty, students and proud parents, Bush is luring some luminaries. Normally, one member of the state Board of Regents attends FIU's graduation. This year, six have signed up so far — as has Charles Reed, the chancellor of the state university system.

Many last-minute pleas from alumni, boosters, staff and community folks are being rejected, said Michael Morgan, vice president of university relations and development.

FIU administrators are trying to handle the added complications of a presidential visit — the demands of White House staff, Secret Service and the national press corps — without upstaging the graduates and honorary degree recipients, Morgan said.

Some details remain classified, such as security and travel arrangements.

Others are non-negotiable, such as a specific musical arrangement of *Hail to the Chief* and the required "White House blue" bunting, which must hang behind the president.

Is it worth it?

"It's a public relations coup," Morgan said. "Millions will read about FIU who never heard of it before."

NEED 12 TICKETS

McGroarty/Bunton
April 22, 1992
1:00 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 us.

All of those factors keep this university close to the community it serves -- and all of those factos make FIU a force in shaping South Florida's furtunes 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 Spanish saying about the Castro regime that is true in any language: "En las novientas, 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 the 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.

Carmen Lunetta Miami Port Director

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 ....

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.

People have had it with the "no-fault" lifestyle. In their private lives, they know: actions have consequences. What they want is a government whose policies and programs recognize that people are 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.

Many of you would stop to pick up a piece of litter in the street -- because when it comes to the environment, you believe one individual's actions can make a difference. But when it comes to self-government, you're not so certain: you've come to doubt that one vote counts.

That's wrong. And that's going to change. // 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 public life 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.

We start with five key issues -- five issues at the heart of my reform agenda: First, the issue I mentioned a moment ago -- we've got to keep pushing for free and fair trade -- to break

down barriers, open new markets to American goods. Second, we've got to fight for legal reform -- to end the explosion of litigation that strains our patience and saps our economy. Third, 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. Fourth, we've got to a revolution in American education -- community by community, to make our children's schools the.... Fifth and finally, we've got to 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 is 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. {Her plans for the future...}

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. //

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.

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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3RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Los Angeles Times

April 6, 1992, Monday, Home Edition

SECTION: Part A; Page 1; Column 1; Foreign Desk

LENGTH: 3578 words

HEADLINE: COLUMN ONE;
CAN CASTRO WEATHER STORM?;
EXILED CAPITALISTS AND OPPONENTS OF CUBAN LEADER MANEUVER FOR POWER AND INFLUENCE. BUT THE SOCIAL WELFARE SYSTEM IS DEEPLY EMBEDDED -- AS IS A LEGACY OF INTOLERANCE.

SERIES: FIRST OF TWO PARTS. Next: a post-Castro, morning-after scenario.

BYLINE: By RICHARD BOUDREAUX, TIMES STAFF WRITER

DATELINE: MIAMI

BODY:

Jorge Mas Canosa, a Cuban immigrant who made a fortune selling tractors and stringing telephone cables in Florida, is peddling something new these days: opportunities in a "free Cuba" after President Fidel Castro is gone.

For $10,000 a year, he tells business people, you can become a "director" of his Cuban American National Foundation, which has drafted a new constitution for the island and a 430-page blueprint for converting its economy from socialism to consumerism.

"The pitch is basically that, 'We're writing a plan for the future of Cuba, and if you grease our palm now, we'll take care of you later,' " said a Florida vegetable grower hustled by Mas Canosa and his deputies at a cocktail party. "They said all the land in Cuba is government-controlled and, naturally, they were going to be the provisional government."

Mas Canosa, a combative, ambitious man of 52, is not the only one betting that the Soviet Union's collapse will soon bring down Havana's Communist revolution. Other anti-Castro politicians, capitalists and economic gurus are maneuvering for power and influence in a post-Castro Cuba.

Nowhere is the anticipation more naked than in south Florida, where more than 600,000 Cuban exiles live, dream and conspire within 300 miles of the motherland. Viewed from here, the economic crisis precipitated in Havana by the loss of Soviet Bloc patronage makes the 65-year-old dictator a terminal case.

Cuban-Americans convinced that the end is near are selling their homes for cash to start businesses in Cuba. Bay of Pigs veterans belonging to Alfa 66 and other paramilitary bands are training in the Everglades, eager for a shot at claiming a role in Castro's downfall.

Texaco, RJR Nabisco and 10 other U.S. firms have commissioned research on Cuba by the University of Miami. Conferences on the post-Castro era are held in Miami and in Caracas, Venezuela, with specialists on Russia, Eastern Europe

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grad school of

Los Angeles Times, April 6, 1992

and Nicaragua imparting wisdom to Cuban exiles on how to manage a "transition."

But wait: Can't Castro confound them all and survive this crisis? If not, can communism survive him? Who would take over? Will the future belong to those who left Cuba and grew rich or those who stayed and endured? Can any new regime overcome the Castro legacy of economic decay and political division?

While differing in their predictions, Cubans and Cuba watchers caution that any leadership change provoked by the island's current crisis could be so chaotic, perhaps so bloody, as to wreck anyone's best-laid plans. And even after the dust settles, they say, Cuba's strongest assets for an economic rebound -- the skill of its work force, the energy of its exiles, the proximity of the U.S. market -- could be devalued by its greatest liability: a history, predating Castro, of intolerant, undemocratic behavior.

"The future of Cuba is not bright," said Jorge Dominguez, a Cuba scholar teaching political science at Harvard University, "no matter who its rulers are or what form the regime takes."

When the Berlin Wall came down in 1989, Cuban exiles coined a self-assuring little rhyme: En el noventa, se revienta. In '90, it will explode. But 1990 passed and Cuba stayed intact, so the refrain was altered slightly: In the '90s, it will explode.

Castro has defied such predictions, year after year, since seizing power in 1959. This crisis is his worst, but he has a plan to overcome it.

Cuba's economy, squeezed for three decades by a U.S. trade embargo, has shrunk more than 25% since its trading partners in Eastern Europe abandoned communism. Petroleum imports, nearly all from Russia, could fall this year to a third of their 1989 level. As tractors run out of fuel, the harvest of sugar, Cuba's chief export, is threatened. Consumer shortages are severe. Discontent is widespread.

The Lid on Dissent

Yet there is no political upheaval. Castro's heavily policed one-party state keeps a lid on dissent while trying to revive the economy with Western investment and trade. Foreign companies eager to get into Cuba ahead of American rivals if the embargo is ever lifted have signed 100 joint ventures in tourism, biotechnology, construction, mining and food processing. Central planning is being quietly relaxed in some export industries.

Andrew Zimbalist, a Smith College economist, likens the strategy to China's and considers it viable. His forecast is optimistic for a Cuba watcher: The economy will contract another 7% to 12% this year, then start expanding.

If the strategy works, Cuba could achieve economic independence under a less rigid socialism and a triumphant Castro. But the end of the crisis could bring new uncertainties. An economy more open to the West, for instance, might weaken his Communist Party's long-term hold on power.

For now, Castro holds off political change by framing all debate about it as a stark choice stacked in his favor: me or Miami. Cubans are warned that his brightest achievements -- health and education standards still among the

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highest in Latin America -- will be trashed if counterrevolutionary exiles take back the island.

"What land are they going to seize?" Castro asked in a recent speech. "What are they going to do with the houses the revolution has given to the people? Are they going to turn the child-care centers into brothels?"

Under the dictator's withering attacks, any blueprint brandished in Miami can look like self-defeating prophecy. "Castro needs the stupidity of the exiles to stay in power," said Frank Calzon, a Cuban-American at Freedom House in Washington. "He needs us to keep declaring victory ahead of time."

If the crisis persists, it's hard enough to predict how long Castro might cling to power. The real question -- what happens if the crisis defeats him? -- is inconceivable on an island where half the population is too young to remember any other leader.

Public discussion of Castro's mortality is taboo in Cuba, except by the president himself. Broaching the subject in a speech last month, he warned against hope for radical change after he's gone. "One shouldn't make the mistake of thinking the revolution is one man," he said.

Scenarios for Change

But many Cuba watchers doubt that the highly militarized, personalized and socialized welfare state Castro created and so thoroughly dominates could long survive him. What replaces it, they say, will depend on the circumstances of his departure. They offer three scenarios:

* Castro dies, is assassinated, is incapacitated by illness or (least likely) retires.

His uncharismatic 60-year-old brother and armed forces minister, Gen. Raul Castro, is next in command. Cuban officials say privately, however, that a junta would probably take over. Other likely members include Interior Minister Abelardo Colome, 52, an army general who commands the police, and Carlos Aldana, 49, the Communist Party's chief of ideology.

This may be the best formula for fidelismo without Fidel. But are these men able -- or even willing -- to resist pressure from party reformers and other Cubans for rapprochement with the United States, competitive elections, a freer market? "As long as Fidel is there, we don't know what the people around him are really like," said RAND Corp. analyst Edward Gonzalez.

* Castro is ousted, along with his brother, by junior army officers and party reformers in the midst of widespread food riots.

Younger officers are believed to harbor resentment over the 1989 firing-squad execution of Gen. Arnaldo Ochoa, an Angola war hero, on what many considered trumped-up drug-trafficking charges. Fear instilled by his demise might keep the young officers from acting unilaterally, but civil disorder would offer a pretext. If the mobs are big enough, Castro's support in the top army ranks and the police could collapse.

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While paying lip service to revolutionary nationalism, the interim rulers would move decisively away from communism. "In that scenario, you'd have a tremendous backlash," said Mexican political scientist Jorge Castaneda. "Everything from the past would be discredited."

The new regime, however, might be less clear in its commitment to early elections. But unless it matches Castro's repression, non-Communist parties could proliferate, with exiles returning to jump into the game.

* Castro loses a civil war sparked by popular unrest that divides the armed forces.

The longer the struggle, the less predictable the shape of the post-Castro order -- and the more likely it would degenerate into disorder. The United States would face pressure from Cuban-Americans to intervene, to keep Communists from coming out on top. Armed exiles might stage raids from Florida.

Even if the United States stays out, Castro's defenders would accuse it of engineering his ouster and keep fighting. "This would excite the Cubans' nationalistic instincts," said Georgetown University research scholar Gillian Gunn. "You'd have the ingredients of a major, ongoing conflict."

However Castro leaves, a crucial decision for his successor will be how far to open the door to Cuba's exiles -- and their capitalist dreams and political ambitions.

Cuba stands to be reshaped by homecoming exiles more than any nation that has already abandoned communism. More than a million Cubans live in exile, about half of them in south Florida, and their total income far exceeds that of the 10 million people on the island.

The problem is that the Cubans with the most money to offer are the most conflictive. Rich white Miami exiles, decades removed from an island many left as children, tend to belittle Castro's accomplishments in education and health and to brand those who stayed behind as chivatos, or informers, devoid of any other talent.

Islanders have their own epithet for those exiles: gusanos, or maggots. Privileged professionals fear losing their status. Blacks, who have gained opportunities under Castro, fear a return to the more racist past.

"We saw in Kuwait that you had, even after a few months, this deep division between those who stayed and those who left," said Wayne Smith, a former head of the U.S. Interests Section in Havana. "In Cuba, it's been 30 years!"

According to a Florida International University survey, 90% of the Cubans here would not return to live permanently in a post-Castro Cuba. But among the other 10% are many, like Mas Canosa, with well-financed plans for "rebuilding" the homeland.

Mas Canosa is controversial enough in Miami, where he once challenged a city commissioner to a duel with pistols. Through Havana's propaganda prism, he is more so -- the symbol of Cuba's Dickensian capitalist past, the devil to be avoided in favor of "socialism or death," in the words of Castro's rallying cry.

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Like a mirror image of his archenemy, the exile leader paints Cuba's choices as black or white.

"The current conditions prevent people on the island from planning a post-Castro Cuba," he said in a speech last year. "We, the free Cubans, are filling that void."

In an interview, Mas Canosa denied any ambition to form a provisional government. But he said his foundation would back a candidate, possibly himself, who favors rapid privatization.

"Our participation in the reconstruction of Cuba is subject to these people holding elections," he said. If they choose capitalism, he added, exile money will pour in, and "Havana will be an extension of Miami."

That kind of boast only magnifies his notoriety on the island, reminding people of how thoroughly the United States dominated Cuba's pre-revolutionary economy.

"Cubans would love to have what the exiles have -- stores full of clothes, limousines, Coca-Cola -- but without their politics, without the Yankees," said a Havana University student. "We want paradise without the serpent."

Sensitive to such sentiment, Mas Canosa's chief rival in exile politics, Carlos Alberto Montaner and his Madrid-based Democratic Platform, have forged ties to the island's pro-democracy movement, touting it as the alternative from within. Montaner says he would back a movement leader -- Gustavo Arcos, a human-rights activist, or Maria Elena Cruz, a poet now in prison -- for president.

But Castro's one-party system allows them little in the way of an organized following or even name recognition at home.

Perhaps as important are the small, liberal exile groups and the growing informal contacts between Miami's Cuban-American intellectuals and their Havana counterparts, who can travel more freely these days.

"Moderates on both sides will play very important roles after Castro," said Damien Fernandez, a political scientist at Florida International. "It's not going to be two blocs fighting each other, but a multiplicity of groups. Some will build bridges."

Looming Struggle

Underlying the tension between exiles and islanders is the looming struggle over nationalized property that is certain to complicate any post-Castro recovery.

A government taking over today would inherit an economy crippled by chronic trade deficits and $30 billion in foreign debt. It would find 1 million Cubans without electricity, Havana's famed harbor polluted like a sewer and its water system near collapse. The Central Bank holds less than $100 million in reserves. One engineer estimates that it would cost $4.5 billion just to fix Cuba's failing telephones and buses.

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If the new rulers were agreeable to Washington, the U.S. embargo would end, making Havana eligible for American aid and multilateral bank loans. Even then, economists estimate, Cuba could not count on more than $500 million in aid and $2 billion in loans. Who would provide the rest?

That's where Mas Canosa comes in. He proposes to auction 60% of Cuba's nationalized assets to private investors. After consulting an expert team led by Reaganomics guru Arthur B. Laffer, Mas Canosa contended that such an auction could raise $15 billion in 15 months.

Critics of the plan call it politically unthinkable. "Doesn't (Mas Canosa) realize that although Marxist ideology is dead, nationalism (in Cuba) is very much alive?" asked Ernesto F. Betancourt, former head of Radio Marti, the U.S.-sponsored station beamed at Cuba.

Nationalism, or fear of U.S. domination, is indeed one reason Castro outlasted the Soviet-imposed regimes of Eastern Europe. It tempers all debate among economists over how to apply in Cuba the technocratic lessons of privatization learned from Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

But so far, the debates have produced no consensus. For example, Felipe Pazos, who was Castro's first Central Bank president and is now an exile, proposed more than a year ago that 70% of all state farms and factories be divided among the workers, to limit foreign takeovers. His plan has been assailed as unproven elsewhere, but it is still widely discussed.

Formidable Hurdles

Beyond the transition, any new government inheriting the current crisis would face formidable economic and political hurdles.

It would confront the same riddle bedeviling Castro -- how to sustain one of Latin America's most envied public welfare systems with the income of a declining sugar industry.

Rather than break Cuba's dependence on sugar for 75% of the island's export income, Castro switched from the U.S. market to the Soviet Union's. Now Russia's huge price subsidies have collapsed, the spot market is depressed and Cuba's old quota for preferential U.S. prices is divided among other countries.

"The reconstruction of Cuba cannot be centered on sugar," said Alvaro Carta, an exiled Cuban sugar producer. "It is an industry of the past."

Tourism and nickel are promising alternatives. Ending the U.S. embargo would reunite Cuba with American vacationers, igniting a tourist boom. Cuba has the world's largest nickel reserves, but the island's Soviet-made nickel plant is such a gas-guzzler that its products may be too costly for export.

Meanwhile, the bill for social services and pensions is mounting as Cuba's well-cared-for population turns gray and the veterans of its African wars come home. What leader could afford to cut their benefits? "The political cost of not trying to keep them would be too high," admitted exile leader Montaner.

Some Cuba watchers believe that the Communist Party, even if ousted, could survive in opposition by rallying Cubans to defend such popular Castro

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achievements as universal health care, near-full-employment and mass participatory assemblies in neighborhoods and factories. The party encompasses the military officer corps, which could resist efforts to trim the 386,500-strong regular armed forces.

"A possible future for Cuba looks like (present-day) Nicaragua, where the Sandinistas -- though a minority in the electorate -- are the largest single political force, with continuing significant weight in the country," said Harvard's Dominguez.

Recipe for Conflict

That might be a recipe for violent conflict on an island ruled by dictators for most of its 90-year independence. But some Cuba watchers believe that multi-party democracy can take root if enough training and institutional support flow from the United States and Latin America.

One such optimist is Carl Gershman, president of the National Endowment for Democracy, a Washington institute funded by Congress and run by a board of leading Democrats and Republicans to assist political movements abroad. The institute last year doubled its allotment for Cuban opposition groups, both on the island and in exile, to $462,132.

"I think Cuba will make it because I see it happening in a place as unlikely as Romania," Gershman said.

Many Cuban exiles are skeptical -- and not just because of antipathy on the island. Miami has democracy, they note, and yet some exiles still practice terrorism here to enforce far-right standards of political correctness.

A case in point is the campaign of death threats, bomb scares and vandalism launched against the Miami Herald in January after Mas Canosa accused it of "manipulating information just like Granma," Cuba's official newspaper. The Herald opposes a congressional bill pushed by Mas Canosa's foundation to tighten the U.S. embargo against Havana.

"The leaders of the Cuban community here have had 33 years to prove they really believe in democracy, free expression and tolerance, and they haven't done it," said Francisco Aruca, the Cuban-American owner of Miami's Radio Progreso. "Do you believe that, if placed in Cuba all of a sudden, they would behave any differently?"

An Island in Need

The Cuban economy has shrunk 25% in the last two years as subsidies from other communist nations have dried up. The drop in oil supply has crippled farm equipment and hurt sugar production, Cuba's most important trade commodity.

Total imports from Soviet Union

1989: $5.52 billion

1991: $1.74

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*1992: $1.2

* Projected (note: in 1992 the imports are from Eastern Europe and former Soviet Union)

Oil imports from Soviet Union

1989: 13.11 million tons

1991: 8.5

*1992: 3.75 to 4.5

* Projected

Sugar production

1989-90: 8.1 million tons

1990-91: 7.2

*1991-92: 5.2 to 6.5

* Projected

CUBAN TRADE OUTLETS

Here are Cuba's leading trade partners, with projections for Cuban exports to the nations in 1992:

China: $200-$250 million

Japan: $200-$250 million

Spain: $150-$200 million

Canada: $150-$200 million

Eastern Europe and former Soviet Union:

Sugar: $900 million

Citrus, seafood, tobacco: $70-$80 million

Nickel and chrome: less than $150 million

Footnote: 1992 projections. Trade with China, Japan, Spain and Canada are primarily sugar and some tobacco.

Source: Jorge Salazar, professor of economics and director of the Center for Economic Research at Florida International University

Compiled by Times researcher Anna M. Virtue

U.S.-Cuba Relations: Three Decades of Tension and Crises

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Los Angeles Times, April 6, 1992

The United States has barred all commerce and most travel with Cuba for 30 years. Here are key moments in a continuously testy relationship.

1959 -- Castro takes power

1960 -- Nationalization of U.S. properties in Cuba. U.S. cuts off sugar quota. Soviet Union establishes diplomatic relations with Cuba and starts military buildup.

1961 -- U.S. breaks diplomatic relations with Cuba. Bay of Pigs invasion.

1962 -- U.S. imposes trade embargo. Cuban missile crisis. Castro pledges support of guerrilla movements in Latin America. Membership of Cuba in the Organization of American States is suspended.

1975 -- Cuba sends troops to defend Soviet-backed regime in Angola, marking escalation of Havana's aid to socialist governments in Africa. OAS allows members to normalize relations with Havana.

1977 -- U.S. and Cuba partially restore diplomatic relations by establishing special interest sections in Havana and Washington.

1979 -- Sandinista movement backed by Cuba gains power in Nicaragua, and a guerrilla movement launches 12 years of insurrection in El Salvador.

1980 -- Massive emigration known as Mariel boat lift.

1983 -- U.S. ousts Cuban-backed government in Grenada and relations between Cuba and U.S. deteriorate.

1985 -- Gorbachev rise to power marks slow withdrawal of Soviet aid.

1989 -- Fall of communism in Eastern Europe throttles Cuba's trade relations.

1990 -- U.S.-backed coalition wins elections in Nicaragua.

1991 -- Last Cuban troops come home from Africa. Gorbachev announces the start of withdrawal of Soviet troops from Cuba.

1992 -- Peace agreement signed in El Salvador.

GRAPHIC: Photo, Fidel Castro is facing an economic crisis that many Cuban exiles anticipate will bring an end to his power. Others aren't so sure. Associated Press; Photo, Fidel Castro ; Photo, Mikhail Gorbachev ; Chart, An Island in Need, PAUL GONZALES / Los Angeles Times ; Chart, U.S.-Cuba Relations: Three Decades of Tension and Crises, PAUL GONZALES / Los Angeles Times

TYPE: Non Dup; Series; Infobox; Chronology

SUBJECT: MAS CANOSA, JORGE; CASTRO, FIDEL; CUBA -- GOVERNMENT; CUBA -- POLITICS; CUBA -- ECONOMY; EXILES -- CUBA; FORECASTS; FUTURE; UNITED STATES -- FOREIGN RELATIONS -- CUBA

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Florida International University

FAX COVER

FROM: Dan Kalmanson, Director of Media Relations

(305) 348-2716

TO: Jeannie Bunton

LOCATION: White House Speechwriting Office

PHONE: (202) 456-7750

FAX NUMBER: (202) 456-6218

OF PAGES: 9 (including cover sheet)

NOTE

58.3%	White (Non-Hispanic)
16.7%	Hispanic
0.00%	Black
16.7%	Asian
0.0%	Indian
8.3%	International

- more -

FIU Student Profile

Oldest Student: Born 1915

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

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

Florida International University

FAX COVER

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TO: Jeannie Bunton

LOCATION: White House Speechwriting Office

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FAX NUMBER: (202) 456-6218

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NOTE

FIU News Release

Florida International University, Office of Media Relations/News Bureau

University Park
Miami, Florida 33199
(305) 348-2232
Fax (305) 348-3337

North Miami Campus
North Miami, Florida 33181

1992 SPRING COMMENCEMENT FACT SHEET
FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
APRIL 27, 1991

Total Graduates:	2,111 *	
Degree Level:	1,750	Bachelor's degrees
	344	Master's degrees
	5	Specialist's degrees
	12	Doctoral degrees
By Gender:	57%	Female
	43%	Male
Ethnicity, by degree level:		
	Bachelor's	
	38.1%	White (Non-Hispanic)
	43.8%	Hispanic
	8.5%	Black
	3.5%	Asian
	.3%	Indian
	5.9%	International
	Master's	
	52.3%	White (Non-Hispanic)
	23.0%	Hispanic
	10.2%	Black
	1.5%	Asian
	0.0%	Indian
	13.1%	International
	Specialist's	
	20.0%	White (Non-Hispanic)
	60.0%	Hispanic
	20.0%	Black
	0.0%	Asian
	0.0%	Indian
	0.0%	International
	Doctoral	
	58.3%	White (Non-Hispanic)
	16.7%	Hispanic
	0.00%	Black
	16.7%	Asian
	0.0%	Indian
	8.3%	International

- more -

Total numbers of graduates by college or school, at the bachelor's, master's, specialist's and doctoral levels and percentages by gender:

Bachelor's:	Total	M	F
Arts & Sciences	504	13%	16%
Business Administration	367	11%	11%
Education	293	2%	14%
Engineering & Design	134	6%	2%
Health	48	1%	2%
Hospitality Management	163	5%	4%
Journalism/Mass Comm.	57	1%	2%
Nursing	76	1%	4%
Public Affairs	108	2%	4%
Total	1750	41%	59%

Master's:	Total	M	F
Arts & Sciences	51	8%	7%
Business Administration	75	13%	9%
Education	77	5%	17%
Engineering & Design	36	7%	3%
Health	16	1%	4%
Hospitality Management	21	3%	3%
Journalism/Mass Comm.	3	0%	1%
Public Affairs	65	5%	14%
Total	344	42%	58%

Specialist's:	Total	M	F
Education	5	0%	100%
Total	5	0%	100%

Doctoral:	Total	M	F
Arts & Sciences	2	8.3%	8.3%
Education	8	33.3%	33.3%
Public Affairs	2	8.3%	8.3%
Total	12	50.0%	50.0%

* Note: These figures include anticipated Spring 1992 graduates only

# # #

DATE: April 21, 1992

MEDIA CONTACT: Dan Kalmanson, Director, Office of Media Relations/News Bureau, (305) 348-2716

UNIV REL/DEV
TEL NO.305-348-3337 APR 22,92 11:16 NO.006 P.06

Emphasis on school helps farm family beat the odds

By AMINDA MARQUES GONZALEZ
Herald Staff Writer

Mireyra Vidales, 22, keeps a red plastic bucket as a memento of her childhood: days spent in the fields of South Dade helping her parents pick tomatoes and squash.

"All of us would go," said Beatriz Vidales, 25. "There was no money for a baby sitter. The little ones would stay in the car while they picked in the fields."

Today, it's just a memory. Both sisters are working their way through college, a tradition in the family of nine children. Seven of them have completed high school — quite a feat considering there is a 50 percent dropout rate among migrant farmworker children, said Cipriano Garza, director of the migrant education program for Dade County Public Schools.

Three of the children have college degrees, four are now in college. The two youngest attend Homestead High School.

"When you have the desire to give your children an education, with thousands of sacrifices you do it," said Beatriz Prado Vidales, their proud mother. "The sacrifice was worth it."

The family was one of 10 finalists for the Florida Hispanic American Family of the Year, winning a $1,000 scholarship for one of the children. The awards, held in Florida, Texas, Illinois, California and Arizona, are based on community service, individual growth and dedication to others.

The winners of the Florida Hispanic Family of the Year were Joseph and Alicia Baró of Coral Gables. "They're a heck of a role model," said Garza, who nominated the Vidales family for the award.

The Vidales family attributes much of their success to their father, Dimas, who died 18 months ago from a heart attack.

A former bank worker in his native Mexico, he stressed his children's education when they moved to Florida City in 1974.

"Unless you were really, really sick, he wouldn't let you stay home from school," said his daughter Beatriz. "Then he would come home for lunch and check to make sure you were home."

While other migrant farmworker families packed up at the end of the Dade's winter crop in April, her father would wait until the end of school before leaving, Mireyra said.

After three years working in the fields Dimas Vidales started working for the Dade's migrant education program, maintaining the trailer where the preschool program was

FAMILY NOMINEES

Joseph and Alicia Baró of Coral Gables were named Florida Hispanic Family of the Year. A lifetime achievement award was presented was presented to Horacio Aguirre, founder of Diario de las Americas.

The other finalists were:

Matias and Sonia Arellano, Miami

Miguel and Conchy Bretos, Miami Beach

Amador and Teresa Fernandez, Miami

Luis and Candice Lopez, Miami

Victor and Marcia Lopez de Mendoza, Miami

Jose Joaquin and Maria Rosa Poza, Coral Gables

Edgar and Esperanza Sanchez, Miami Beach

Frank and Kay Toraño, Tampa

Beatriz Vidales, Homestead

RAUL RUBIERA / Miami Herald Staff

PROUD FAMILY: Beatriz Prado Vidales is surrounded by her family, standing, Greg McNeer, son-in-law, Dimas Vidales, Maribel Vidales McNeer, Johanna Vidales, and Marcos Vidales, as well as Beatriz Vidales, Mireyra Vidales and Sandra Vidales.

D

FIU Student Profile

Name: Mary Iris Toro

Tel. (305) 251-9304 - Beeper 397-4263

College: Education Degree: BA

MAJOR: Special Education

GPA - 3.75 -- Faculty Scholar, Dean's List - Years at FIU: 4

Age: 21 , will be 22 in June

Address: 8240 S.W. 210 Street, Apt. 312, Miami, FL 33189

Suggested Publications:

Diario Las Americas

Interesting Facts:
Puerto Rican origin - Born in Miami, father Puerto Rico. Large family. Mom had 3 natural children, third one born with birth defect, spina bifiba . Were encouraged to give her up and place her in an institution, but would not hear of it. Going back and forth to hospital saw others parents who did not want children that were born with severe birth defects, and many of them were left in the hospital, so they decided to be foster parents. First child they took home went back home. Over the year have adopted 13. Now at home have children with Down Syndrome, with spina bifida, one who is microcephalic. Over the year 3 have died. Family was recognized with the Spirit of Excellence Award by The Miami Herald in 1989. Father use to be a salesman, now helps mother at home. There is a non-profit organization, Capernaum House, Inc. to help support family.

Iris was a runner up for the Silver Knight Award, that is how she met Dick Capen, which led to the Spirit of Excellence Award and also to her marriage. -When Dezso Szuri, El Nuevo Herald photographer went to photograph family, mother invited him over for dinner. He and Iris hit it off and later marry - Both help out family - Father had stroke year and half ago, Dezso and Iris have now moved in with her parents for a while to help out -

- more -

She hopes to find a job. When she was in high school wanted to be a business major, but the work her parents have done have made her realize she wants to help others. Plans to go to graduate school in the future.

Contacts at Publications:

FIU Quotable Contact:

Caryl M. Grof
Assistant Director, Honor Program

348-4100

Note: Was not planning on coming to commencement but will come if there is going to be a story on her family, because she feels publicity helps the Foundation that supports their work.

Will stop by to see me today (4/22) at 3:30 P.M.

FIU COMMENCEMENT PLATFORM PARTY

PRESIDENT BUSH

ROW 1	REGENT COURTELIS	PRESIDENT MAIDIQUE
	CHANCELLOR REED	REGENT HANTMAN
	ALVAH CHAPMAN, JR;	CELIA CRUZ
	ABRAHAM FOXMAN	JAMES MAU
	SHERWOOD WEISER	ROBERT BELL
	MARK ROSENBERG	SISTER TRINITA FLOOD
ROW 2	REGENT MOYLE	REGENT CERIO
	REGENT ROBERTS	REGENT KEENE
	VP CORRENTI	VP GALLAGHER
	VP MORGAN	VP RODRIGUEZ
	SETH GORDON	
	(ELIAS BARDAWIL)	(ZACHARY BURTON)
ROW 3	DEAN HERRIOTT	DEAN WYMAN
	DEAN GOLDENBERG	DEAN HOPKINS
	DEAN KEPPLER	DEAN HEISSE
	DEAN MARSHALL	DEAN SIMUNEK
	DEAN ROSENBAUM	DEAN CAMPBELL
	DR. MILLER	DEAN GONZALEZZ-REIGOSA
		DEAN BADLYGA

The Mystique of MAID

Though he has enriched Florida International University through his corporate connections, money alone doesn't motivate the president of FIU

by HINDI DIAMOND

Photos by PHIL BULGACH

Five years ago, at the age of 46, Mitch Maidique had a personal resumé that spanned 20 pages. It was an impressive chronicle of career accomplishments — among them, an executive MBA from Harvard University, a PhD. in electrical engineering, and three U.S. patents for semiconductor devices.

His hard work in academia was paying off in the business world. He was working as a consultant to Fortune 500 companies, and was funneling millions of dollars to promising high tech firms on behalf of a large venture capital company. His annual income was somewhere in the neighborhood of $400,000.

But money, it turned out, wasn't Maidique's only motivator. He took a 75 percent pay cut to become president of Florida International University in 1986. His starting salary at FIU was $95,000 a year.

"It was a time of my life that the move was just right," Maidique says. "I'm not rich, but I'm comfortable, so money wasn't the consideration."

One consideration, he says, was a desire to "give something back to this community." But there are many jobs, other than university president, that can satisfy a personal sense of civic duty. Why the top job at FIU?

To hear Maidique describe it, the position seems tailor-made for an intellectual overachiever who never could be satisfied with a single career.

"Being a [university] president today is one of the toughest jobs in the country," he says. "Years ago, he had to be primarily an academic leader. But today, a university president is a businessman, an academic, a policeman, a psychologist and a fund raiser."

Maidique has played each of those roles at Florida International University—and if the school's explosive growth is any indication, he has turned in a fine performance. Under his leadership, FIU has catapulted from a smallish upper-division college to a thriving international university.

From 16,400 students five years ago, enrollment has increased to more than 23,000, making FIU one of the fastest growing major universities in the United States.

The university's budget has jumped from $99 million five years ago to $150 million this year. Faculty quality has been improved. About $80 million has been spent on construction during the Maidique era. And in each of the last four years, an annual survey by *U.S. News & World Report* has ranked FIU among the top universities in its class.

His work at FIU has brought Maidique plenty of national recognition. *Hispanic Business* magazine recently named Maidique one of the 100 most influential Hispanics in the United States.

A Cuban-American born in Havana, Maidique is one of only two Hispanics in the United States who serve as president of a four-year university. He is one of three Hispanics who have been appointed to a national education policy council that advises President George Bush.

Locally, he has strengthened FIU by forging strong ties with the corporate community. Among other business connections, Maidique recently was named

chairman elect of the Beacon Council, the primary economic development agency of Dade County.

"The thing that makes him a strong president is not only that he is smart, but that he knows the importance of gaining the trust and support of the business community, which he certainly has done," says Robert Hogner, a professor of marketing and environment at FIU. "That differentiates him from most of the prior presidents."

But Maidique is an energetic populist, too. When he's not using his sophisticated understanding of business to garner corporate support, he's often pressing the flesh in the community at large, extolling the virtues of FIU.

"Maidique's style is to get FIU known in the total community, not just in the business world," says Alvah Chapman, chairman of the executive committee of Miami-based Knight-Ridder Inc. and chairman of the FIU board of trustees.

"He speaks to a great many groups. He is out in the community more than any other president was," Chapman says. "He talks to people who are parents, and word gets around. He holds freshman picnics at his house, and gets to know the students personally, and tells the FIU story very well."

Maidique is a Renaissance man, a charismatic leader who sometimes stuns his friends and associates with his range of interests and abilities.

"I have never met anyone who has such a wide spectrum of interests," says Michael Morgan, the vice president of university relations and development at FIU. "He would just as soon talk to you about Mozart and Beethoven as he would about physics."

"He was a very intelligent child"

Modesto Alex "Mitch" Maidique is a *mezcla*, a man of mixed ethnic heritage. His ancestors came from Europe and settled in Cuba. He says his last name is a Latin version of Majyek, which means the month of May in the native tongue of Czechoslovakia.

Both his father and mother were teachers. Each of them had earned college degrees in education and had taught high school students. Their only son showed scholarly instincts at a young age.

"He was a very intelligent child," says his 87-year-old aunt, Dora Rodriguez Sarabia, who lives in Miami. "I saw early on he had a very high IQ."

Maidique never knew his father. In addition to teaching, Modesto Sr. served as a federal legislator in the Cuban government. He was shot to death by a political opponent shortly after Modesto Jr. was born in 1940. His mother died in 1986, just months before he was named president of FIU.

Maidique first came to the United States when he was nine years old. He and his mother moved to New York, where she enrolled at Columbia University for post-graduate work in education.

She married a jovial New Yorker named Max Finkelstein, who was managing a large department store at the time. He later accepted a job in Havana as vice president of a steel distribution company and moved his new family back to Cuba.

Maidique says his step-father was an important influence in his life. "I learned a lot of things from him," Maidique says. "He was a very persuasive guy. He taught me how to dress and he was a tremendous joke-teller, the life of the party. He also loved to imitate people, and he taught me how to do that. In fact, I sometimes still get into trouble at parties for my imitations."

Maidique spent most of the 1960s studying at the prestigious Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston. During his years at MIT, he earned a bachelor's degree, master's degree and PhD., all in electrical engineering. He received his PhD. in 1970.

Though a couple of fellowships and teaching positions helped him pay for his education, Maidique also worked as a waiter, translator, short-order cook, electronics technician and an assembly-line worker in a computer plant.

In the early 1970s, Maidique and three other engineers built a computer-chip manufacturing business from scratch. They ended up selling their business to Analog Devices Inc., a large corporation now listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

In the mid 1970s, while working in a top management position at Analog Devices, Maidique earned an executive MBA at Harvard in his spare time.

As Maidique's career began to blossom, his relationship with his first wife, Eulalia, disintegrated in divorce.

"He married too young," his aunt says. "He was only about 19 years old. They had two wonderful children, who are still close to him, and also to his new wife, Ana Margarita. But you know what happens sometimes. It was a matter of two people getting married too young, and then they grow apart and go off in different directions."

Maidique met his second wife, Ana Margarita, in New York in the fall of 1980. They met at a conference where Maidique was one of the speakers.

At that point in Maidique's career, he was spending a great deal of time working as a management consultant. His clients included IBM, Honeywell and Texas Instruments.

In the mid-1980s, Maidique was hired by Hambrecht & Quist of San Francisco, one of the world's largest venture capital companies. He was a general partner in charge of the

Maidique personally meets as many FIU students as he can through campus chats and freshman picnics.

company's Miami office, funneling millions of dollars into promising high tech firms in the southeastern United States. In addition, he and several business associates personally invested in a small venture capital fund on the side.

But Maidique continued to maintain ties to the academic world. At Stanford University, he directed a training program for senior executives of high tech companies. And at the University of Miami, he co-founded the Innovation and Entrepreneurship Institute, which conducts research on small businesses and technological innovation.

Those ties helped him land the top job at FIU when the university started searching for a new president. He was one of 208 applicants for the job.

"I knew he'd be appointed," says Bob Cunze, a friend of Maidique's who worked with him at Hambrecht & Quist. "One of his outstanding qualities -- and he has many -- is that he is persistent. He simply doesn't give up and he doesn't know the meaning of defeat. He can do anything."

Maidique's busy schedule keeps him running from meetings to banquets to social events.

"A corporate style of decision-making"

Maidique's predecessor at FIU was Gregory Wolfe. He came to FIU from Portland State University, where he had been president for about seven years. Wolfe is now teaching at FIU.

Wolfe's tenure as president of FIU was a turbulent period in the university's history. Among other things, critics charged that FIU didn't do enough for the local Hispanic community.

"I have been a veteran/survivor of three wars," Wolfe says today. "The Second World War, the Vietnam War, and the second Spanish-American War here in Miami, which revolved around discussion as to whether we were responsible enough to Cuban interests at FIU."

But campus controversies didn't end when a Cuban American became president of Florida International University. Maidique's management style has ruffled some feathers.

"He brings a corporate style of decision-making into a non corporate environment, and that's bound to cause friction," says FIU professor Robert Hogner.

Hogner cites the way FIU's logo was redesigned. Maidique hired an outside consultant to create a new logo, then issued a memo announcing the change.

"A CEO, if he doesn't like the company name, changes it. But in a university, there are different constituencies and interests, and traditionally, decisions are made with full consultation with the faculty," says Hogner, former president of an organization that represents faculty at Florida's state universities.

Shortly after he took over at FIU in the fall of 1986, Maidique fired 40 people in the university's administration. Today he says the purge was necessary to accelerate FIU's growth.

"When you come in as I did," Maidique says, "and you have a golden and unique opportunity to make changes in structure, personnel and direction ... it must become a concentrated team effort."

That point wasn't lost on Paul Gallagher, the only high-level administrator who survived the purge. He now runs FIU's North Miami campus and serves as the vice provost for academic affairs for the entire university.

"You definitely have to be a team player to stay in his league," Gallagher says of Maidique.

But once he had his team in place, Maidique started to show his people management skills.

Morgan, the vice president of university relations and development at FIU, has nicknamed Maidique "the Maestro" because, like a symphony conductor, he has the ability to "take individual sounds and blend them to get a beautiful tone.

"That's exactly what Mitch does with his people, his staff, his administrators and his board. He has this incredible ability to take these diverse personalities and intellects and blend them together to get the best possible results."

Maidique also has helped blend the interests of FIU and the business community.

His pitch for corporate support is compelling for any company that draws from the local labor force. About half of all graduate and post graduate degrees awarded in Dade County are now coming from FIU. (The university now offers 180 bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees.)

"A dual- or triple-language capability"

Alvah Chapman has been a key link to the Miami business community by virtue of his high-level position with Knight-Ridder, the corporate parent of the *Miami Herald*. Chapman played an important role in a recent FIU fund-raising drive that garnered $17 million.

Another ally of Maidique's in the business community is Woody Weiser, chairman and chief executive officer of The Continental Companies, a Miami-based hotel management and development company.

Weiser is a strong supporter of FIU's School of Hospitality Management, which trains students for careers in hotel management. It is widely regarded as the nation's second-best, behind a similar school at Cornell University.

On behalf of the School of Hospitality Management, Weiser helped secure a $250,000 gift from ITT Sheraton. He also helped raise $800,000 of the $3 million required to renovate the building now occupied by the hospitality school.

Merrett Stierheim, head of the Greater Miami Convention & Visitors Bureau, is another strong supporter of the Maidique administration.

Under Stierheim's leadership, the bureau has launched a scholarship program for FIU students. This year, the program is helping 21 African-Americans study at the School of Hospitality Management. "I was so impressed with the caliber of the faculty," Stierheim

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MITCH MAIDIQUE

continued from page 27

says. "Not only are they academicians, but many of them have tremendous careers in industry. It's a very distinguished group."

In an increasingly global economy, FIU touts its students as strong candidates for international business management jobs.

Maidique says language skills make FIU grads stand out: "One of the things that the majority of our students take with them to market is a dual- or triple-language capability, which is extremely important in a shrinking world."

Harold Wyman, dean of the FIU School of Business, markets the university as a prime source for Spanish-speaking accountants.

"We have been telling businessmen here, 'If you want to expand your business into the Hispanic world, hire our graduate accountants,' and they do, in great numbers," Wyman says.

He says companies have responded not only by hiring FIU grads but also by supporting the school: "We are drawing heavy financial support from some of the largest international companies for scholarships and donations."

Financial support also has come in the form of sponsored research. During Maidique's five-year tenure, FIU's annual income from sponsored research has more than doubled, from $6.2 million to more than $13.5 million.

Further growth in research revenue is expected as a result of FIU's decision to begin offering a PhD. in electrical engineering. Says Maidique: "I think ultimately it will result in enormous leverage, in terms of our ability to attract doctoral students and sponsor more research grants."

"We have to slow him down once in a while"

FIU also is expanding its operations into foreign countries. Last year, the university began setting up one of the first MBA programs in Eastern Europe. For the time being, however, plans to launch the program in Yugoslavia have been postponed due to civil unrest there.

FIU also is planning to help Latin countries improve their judicial systems. The program initially will involve the establishment of teaching facilities at selected locations in Central America. "Eventually," Maidique says, "we hope to expand the program to reach all of South America."

In theory, Maidique might not continue as president long enough to see FIU's expansion into Latin America and Eastern Europe come to fruition.

"I have no plans of resigning in the foreseeable future," he says, "but one day, I will retire and become a professor of management here at FIU."

But watching him in action today, it's hard to imagine Maidique leaving the top job at FIU anytime soon.

On a recent day, Maidique arrived at Miami International Airport at 11:15 a.m. fresh from a business trip out of town and sped to FIU to meet a visiting labor minister from Hungary by noon. Immediately after lunch, he dashed into a meeting of the state Board of Regents, who had traveled to FIU to discuss school matters with him. At some point during the afternoon, he met privately with a philanthropist who was thinking of donating a million dollars to FIU. And as the sun started to set, he showered, changed clothes, and went to the university's art museum to help open a new exhibit.

In the long run, Maidique's resumé may show that he stayed in his job at FIU longer than any other in his career.

"I feel very comfortable working with him," says Carlos Arboleya, a vice chairman of Barnett Bank and an FIU trustee. "We have to slow him down once in a while, but I'd rather slow someone down than have to push them ahead." ■

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THE GOOD EARTH
University celebrates 22nd Earth Day

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LONG, HOT SUMMER
Hot tips for a cool summer

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CHARLESTON CHEWED
Panthers sweep Charleston in last games of TAAC tournament

The Beacon

Vol. 3, No. 28 | The Student Newspaper at Florida International University | April 14, 1992

Thanks for the great memories, Jonathan.

Plans set for Spring '92 commencement exercises

DAVID BIEHL
Staff writer

Plans for the 1992 Spring Commencement April 27 at the Miami Beach Convention Center are set. President George Bush is scheduled to address graduates and receive an honorary doctorate degree in public service.

Of the 1,610 available seats for graduates to march, 1,592 have already been allocated, including 344 students receiving master's degrees, five students receiving specialist's degrees and 12 students receiving doctoral degrees.

Each graduating student is limited to four tickets. But further concern centers around planning and seating arrangements for the event.

According to Dan Kalmanson, associate director of Media Relations, seating charts were redesigned to accommodate the White House press corps and security. More than 150 journalists are expected to cover the event.

> *"If someone didn't know about FIU, they'll surely know about it now."*
>
> – Modesto Maidique
> President of FIU

"Getting a president to come to graduation is more laborious than having a child," FIU President Modesto Maidique said. "It's a long process that involves a lot of work and energy. But if someone didn't know about FIU, they'll surely know about it now."

For students who missed the deadline to sign up for graduation exercises, not all hope is lost. Those interested in attending must write a letter to Vice Provost Judith Blucker explaining why they missed the deadline. Letters should be taken to PC 526.

In addition to commencement, a luncheon is tentatively scheduled to precede the exercises.

The Dean's office will select five students to attend the brunch, along with the honorees, the Master's, Specialist's and Doctoral degree recipients, members of the Florida Board of Regents, university administrators and numerous community leaders.

However, at press time, it was undetermined whether Bush would attend the luncheon. Administrative Assistant Margaret Cuchel said the luncheon hinges on Bush's decision to attend.

FIU is one of four universities that Bush will visit this year, in-

Turn to Graduation/ page 7

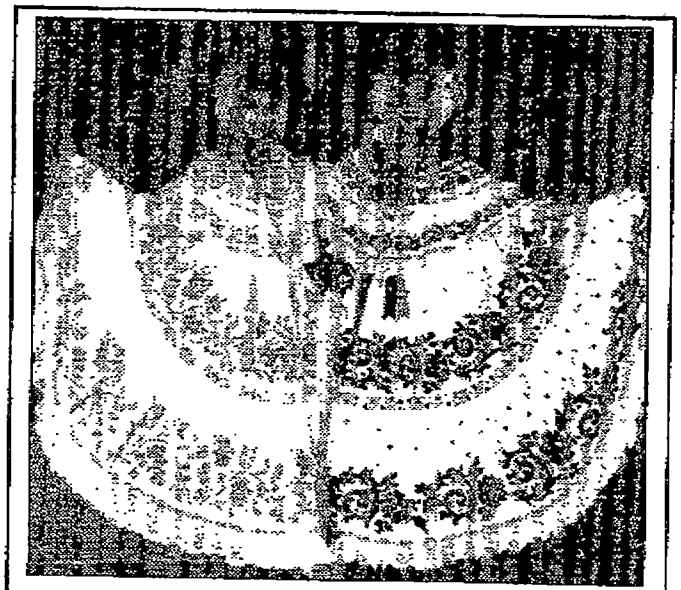

Photo by Gillian Murray

Double your pleasure

SPRING '92 CULTURE fest

A pair of Spanish dancers show off their native costumes at UP Spring Culturefest, a celebration of international customs, food, and culture, which comes to a close this week.

Graduation continued from page 1

cluding Notre Dame, Southern Methodist and the U.S. Naval Academy.

Grammy award-winner, Celia Cruz, will receive an honorary doctorate degree in Music. Cruz, a latin music performer who has released more than 50 albums, 20 of which were gold, received a doctorate from Yale University.

Abraham H. Foxman, national director of anti-defamation for the League of B'nai B'rith, will receive an honorary doctorate degree in law. Foxman, a 52-year old polish-born survivor of the Holocaust, is a recognized authority on the Holocaust and Jewish resistance against the Nazis.

He is an honors graduate from the City University of New York and holds a Juris Doctor degree from New York University School of Law.

In addition to the three honorary degrees, three honorary awards will be presented.

An FIU Community Service Award, presented for service to FIU and the community, will be awarded to Sherwood Weiser, chairman of the board and CEO of the Continental Company, a hotel management and development firm.

Weiser, a leader in the Miami hospitality industry, is an eight-year trustee of the FIU Foundation, a five-year trustee of the University of Miami and director of the Anti-Defamation League of South Florida.

An FIU Distinguished Service Award in University Service, presented to outstanding individuals from within the FIU community, will be awarded to Mark Rosenberg, a political science professor.

Rosenberg, a specialist in Central American politics and U.S. — Latin American relations, is a 1971 graduate of Miami University (Ohio) and a 1976 doctorate degree recipient from the University of Pittsburgh.

He received an FIU Foundation Excellence in Research and Scholarship Award in 1988 and has raised more than two million dollars in grants and donations for FIU.

Robert Bell, a 1981 FIU graduate, will receive the annual FIU Distinguished Service Award in Alumni Service. Bell is president and CEO of Sun Pharmaceuticals. In 1991, the Florida House of Representatives passed a resolution naming Bell the Florida Entrepreneur of the Year.

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Making ends meet: university copes with budget cuts

MARK LOUIS OSTROVSKY
Staff writer

With budgetary constraints as agonizing and merciless as they are, many seem hard-pressed to find anything good to say about the future of education in Florida. But if there is a port in the storm, or cause to be optimistic, it is because faculty and administration are exercising a creativity and resourcefulness that only bare necessity can generate. And sometimes, just plain luck will suffice.

"Faculty members are now bringing in a record amount of external funding to carry out the university's activities," according to Thomas A. Breslin, FIU director of Sponsored third quarter, in terms of external funding."

Breslin attributed this uplifting turn of events to efforts by administrators to become more efficient by "stretching the diminished state supplement," and "through working more closely with the faculty in acquiring outside funding."

Although Breslin acknowledged that "the torpedoes are still in the water," particularly with regard to legislation [House Bill 1977] which could have a devastating effect on sponsored research money, he is also optimistic. "The president and his staff remain committed to making good on his yearly promise to graduates that every year their degree will be worth more, because people have advanced the university."

Breslin is looking forward to FIU becoming a model of a very successful, publicly-supported university, which has gotten away from sole through times even worse than what we are going through," he said.

On a similar note, William J. Keppler, dean of the College of Health, said, "We have increased the amount of grant awards in 1991 of around $60,000 at this time, to $367,700 this year."

He attributed this to a concerted effort on the part of faculty to write more grants and get them funded. "There have been some benefits from being resourceful out of necessity ... rather than feel sorry for ourselves, assignments, according to Keppler.

Toni Downs, associate director of the library at the North Miami campus, claims to have had a run of good luck. "We were very fortunate in the library. The Board of Regents made a mathematical error in the allocations formula and, while we lost a lot of money in the beginning, we received a large sum from the state to make-up for this error ... this is a one-shot deal that will benefit both campuses," she said.

> ***"We were very fortunate... The Board of Regents made an error in the allocations formula... and we received a large sum from the state."***
>
> -Toni Downs
> Associate Director, NM Campus library

Downs is looking at new ways to access the same data base. "Right now, we have a one station, one user system," she said. "We are proposing a new network so that more popular CDs, like PSYCHLET, which students reserve far in advance, can be accessed by up to eight people simultaneously."

It is, perhaps, somewhat more difficult to be optimistic when budgetary and financial matters dominate your workload. Paul Gallagher, vice president for the NM campus, claims to be "the eternal optimist who tries to see sunshine in everything."

But outside of the fact that FIU continues to attract more students than ever before, he said, "The proposed 'reality' budget [also known as `the doomsday budget'], ... and what has happened to education in the state of Florida over the past 24 months or so, is devastating." With a

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Budget continued from page 3

seek new ways to be "more creative and efficient."

One revenue source that was virtually ignored until Maidique came to the university, approximately five years ago, was alumni support. Michael Morgan, vice president for University Relations and Development, said, "In the three years since I've been here, under the commitment of Maidique, we've gone back and rebuit the entire record system to enable us to track alumni, communicate and solicit."

"As of four years ago, the university could identify less than 3,000 of its 46,000 alumni. Today we can identify almost 41,000. Three years ago, we brought in around $15,000, and this year we are looking at close to $250,000. In time, the alumni base for unrestricted support should be substantial. In three or four years, we should have between $500,000 and $750,000," Morgan said.

But, according to Morgan, "The discouraging thing is that there is no way that private fund raising can offset our budget problems."

Positive attitudes and resourcefulness may not be enough to offset the scourge of radical budget cuts. But they help.

The time may have come to recycle a popular aphorism from the 80s with a slight twist: "If you think ignorance is expensive, try education."

Documents -
- "facts"
- "Quality"
- "Excellence"

proximity to South America
- Cuba.
good topic?

- 4th largest univ. in Florida
- Fastest growing in U.S.
- youngest univ. in U.S.
- F.I.U. produces 50% of degree holders in Southern Florida.
- school population 42% Hispanic 41% white mirrors community

---

students: older, more mature.
many married;
work through college.
ie: professional jobs (Gamut)

1st college member

no Bradley

- Bob Bell - young -
  founder company.

- Leon Compeigno-
  attend tentative.

female
most prominent -

· Florida International Univ.

Mike Morgan -
(305) - 348 - 2448
University Relations:

Miami.

FIU.

Mici,
348-2448
University relations

- pers ~ -

- Mike Morgan

[main number FIU.
(305) - 940 - 5500]

fax - background inf.
student profile
esp. senior class
PR stuff
grades/alumni
. prev. communication
speakers
- degree
- known school.

Incoming Tricks
~~School~~.

Information request:

Faculty list
Sports teams
Campus info
Names of campus newspaper, yearbook, radio and tv call letters
School mascot, alma mater, colors
Degrees available
Sports schedule
Previous commencement speakers
Members of Board of Trustees
Famous alums

Sr. class profile

honorary degrees? in addition to POTUS?

Miami District
Key West to Palm Beach
$79 billion trade
Florida $306 per year
Miami has 70% of that
* port $9billion

Caribbean, Latin American market
90%

only direct service far East
for ~~Miami~~ Fla.

4½ million tons general
cargo, no bulk cargo.

Information Received from
Port Director's Office
Port of Miami
(305) 371-7678

Economic benefit
$2b direct/indirect
2½ multiplier
35,000 jobs Miami Area.

Miami is "hub between Americas"
45% country's trade
between US and Latin
America done via Miami

Miami District (Key West to Palm Beach)
$19 billion trade per year

Port of Miami accounts for
70% of that amount, totalling
$9 billion in trade per
year.

Exports: $6b } approximations
Imports: $3b } from Director

90% of business for Port of Miami
is with Caribbean and Latin
American markets. It has the
only direct service to Far
East for all of Florida.

4 1/2 million tons general cargo
no bulk cargo

Economic benefit (Miami area)

$ 9 billion direct/indirect benefit
(using 9 1/2 multiplier)
which translates into 35,000 jobs

Miami is "hub between Americas"

45% of US trade with
Latin America done via
Miami

Information received from:

Carmen Lunetta
Director, Port of Miami
(305) 371-7678

migration from Ireland has underscored the strong ties between our two countries.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 350, has designated March 1992 as "Irish-American Heritage Month."

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim March 1992 as Irish-American Heritage Month. I invite all Americans to observe this month with appropriate programs and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

George Bush

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:54 a.m., March 5, 1992*]

Note: This proclamation was published in the Federal Register on March 6.

Remarks at a Bush-Quayle Fundraising Dinner in Miami, Florida

March 4, 1992

Thank you all. Please be seated. And Zach, Dr. Zachariah, thank you, sir, for that wonderful introduction, for all you do, and I am very, very grateful to you. I want to thank Father Murphy for his thoughtful invocation; the national finance chairman, you met Bobby Holt; but the national finance cochairman, my old friend Alec Courtelis; and another good longtime friend, Jack Laughery; to our campaign manager in Florida, no nepotism involved, I just chose the best, Jeb Bush. And may I salute one who gives us so much support, gives me so much support in Washington, Congresswoman Ileana Ros-Lehtinen. Where is she? Right here. And State senator Lincoln Diaz-Balart who we just met over here. Thank you, sir. And Van Poole, our State chairman, where's Van? He's right down here somewhere at the end. I salute him. And, of course, our Dade County chairman, our masterful master of ceremonies, Armando Codina. Thank you, Armando.

It is a pleasure to be here tonight. And we have much to do these next few months because we've much to do in these next few years. Together, we can finish what we've started, and we can move this country forward. And to do that, I need your support. And help me win the Presidency for 4 more years. I ask your support for the simplest reason: We believe in the same things, jobs, family, peace, the fundamentally important things. And Zach, thank you for your very kind words about my grasp of and leadership in the field of foreign affairs.

We know that taxes are too high in this country because the Government is too big, and it spends too much. And we believe in a strong defense. We believe in family and faith, responsibility and respect, community and country. And we know that we put America first when we put America's families first. The National League of Cities' mayors came to me, and they said the major problem in the cities is the dissolution, the diminution of the American family, and we've got to do something about that.

So often today's politicians do the easy thing, the popular thing. But it's the tough decisions that tell you something important about character and principle. For I believe in things that don't change from one election to the next. Things that guide each one of us every single day of the year.

During my Presidency I've been blessed to take part in a new era in America's history. And let's face it my friends, the cold war is over, and America won. And we are the leader of the entire world. And the Soviet Union collapsed, and imperial communism is dead.

Last week marked a special birthday, the battle of Grito de Baire in Cuba's war of independence. We support independence. We want freedom and prosperity for the Cuban people and an end to Castro's totalitarian regime. But look around the world. Castro has become an outcast even among the dictators. And his beaches are not borders, they're the confines of freedom. For years, the Cuban community—and I salute Jorge Mas and so many others here tonight. The Cuban community has energized Miami. And someday freedom-loving people will

change that island for the better, just like America has changed the world. It's going to happen. You can bet on it. It is inevitable.

And now tonight, I want to talk about how Republican leadership is changing America. We're changing it by setting right what is simply on the wrong track in our country.

Take our courts, for example, there's something wrong when the rights of the criminal are more important than the rights of the victim. And I am proud of our tough stand on crime. Although if Congress passed my crime bill, we could be doing a lot better. We could be a lot tougher. And I'm proud of our judicial appointments, judges who interpret and do not legislate from the Federal bench.

And there are other things that are wrong. When kids can't say a voluntary prayer in school or when fathers stop coaching Little League because they're afraid of liability suits, that, too, is wrong. And the same when people stop volunteering to help each other because they fear ambulance-chasers. This isn't the America we want. This isn't the way it's supposed to be, all these lawsuits out there. These days a sharp lawyer would tell the Good Samaritan, "Keep on walking." I want to change that, so I've proposed reforms to our system to reduce the number of frivolous lawsuits.

Now, I don't want to get in trouble with the Bar Association, but I once quoted to someone that line, "An apple a day keeps the doctor away." And he said, "What works for lawyers?" [*Laughter*] Legal reform will help our legal process work. But, you know, the real answer for solving problems is to be more concerned with helping each other than suing each other. We're going to try to correct that from this legal reform bill I have before the Congress.

Can't stop there though, not until we reform our health care system. Not because it doesn't offer the world's highest quality of health care, it does. I think everybody would agree on that. But we've got to reform it because too many people simply don't have access to health insurance. Too many people worry that they'll lose their insurance if they change jobs, or, worse still, if they lose their job. And anybody who's had even minor surgery knows that health care costs are going through the roof.

What's the solution? Not to go down the road of socialized medicine. All that means is long lines and impersonal service. And as I said at lunch, we can get that, long lines, impersonal service, at the department of motor vehicles. [*Laughter*] My idea, and we've got a good plan to do this, is to make insurance available to all, rich and poor alike, availability, keep the quality high, the bureaucracy low, and preserve choice. The last thing we want is the Government assigning you a doctor.

And I want you to know I'd written this before I knew there were going to be 200 doctors here tonight. [*Laughter*] But since I have your attention, I have an ache in my shoulder and a small headache, and I'd like to know what to do about it. [*Laughter*]

Health care reform means improving the system. And there's another area where reform means changing the system. And I'm talking about welfare. Let's face it: Too often welfare encourages dependency instead of personal responsibility and the dignity of a job. And so we've asked all the departments and agencies to make it easier through the waiver process for State and local government to reform policies and help broken families. We need to help make families whole, help bring dignity back into their lives. And yes, that means going after the deadbeat fathers who run out on their children and leave some struggling mother to take care of the responsibility.

There are so many issues out here. But this leads me, then, to the number one issue on the minds of all Americans: the economy, jobs. People out of jobs are looking for jobs, people who have jobs are worried they might lose it tomorrow, worried about their jobs, providing for their families, meeting the challenges of paying the bills, buying a home, setting aside for retirement.

The American people want this economy to grow, to create and preserve jobs. So in January, some of you may remember it in the State of the Union, I unveiled a two-part plan. The first part gets business moving again, upgrading plant and equipment, hiring workers again. It uses incentives like an investment tax allowance that speeds up the

depreciation, calls for Congress to wake up and understand how jobs are created and to cut the tax on capital gains which will create a lot of new small business jobs.

Housing and real estate have led us out of recessions in slow times before. So to get housing back on its feet I unveiled several commonsense proposals to get people buying and building homes. These proposals will create in Florida alone an estimated 26,500 additional housing starts and 51,000 new construction jobs. Now, perhaps the most easily understood proposal is a $5,000 tax credit for first-time homebuyers, that young family together that needs just a little more to own their first home. People almost able to buy that first home could do it with that extra $5,000 in their pocket.

Two hundred and three years ago on this very date the United States Congress met for the first time, this very date 203 years ago. I wonder what they would think today about the House Democrats' so-called plan. Here's the deal: 25 cents a day in temporary tax relief for 2 years, paid for, typical of them, by a large permanent tax increase. Now, over in the Senate, the bill the Democrats are working on is not much better than the one that's in the House. And its centerpiece is a huge tax increase. The last thing our economy needs now is a $100 billion tax hike, and they are not going to get it.

Zach alluded to this, we drew a line in the sand in the Persian Gulf, and we kept our word. So I'll draw another line in the sand right now. If the Democrats send me nonsense like the bill passed through the House, I will send it right back. I will veto it the minute it hits my desk. We are not going to inflict this on the American people. Instead of their crazy political maneuvers, Congress ought to pass my plan to make America more competitive. Here's the deadline: March 20th, the first day of spring. Here's the challenge: Give American workers a spring break. No more games. No more empty gestures. Just pass my plan, and get this economy moving.

Some question the need to act now. Well, let me repeat the story of a little boy who asked why his friend's grandmother read the Bible so much. "I'm not sure," said his friend, "but I think it's because she's cramming for her finals." Urgency counts in any world. And so I'm asking Congress to also pass the second part of my plan this year. It's a road map to make us competitive.

Our plan revolutionizes America's education system. I was reading that the average eighth grader spends four times as much of his time watching TV as doing homework. TV should not be America's babysitter. We can change that by making our schools accountable and demand excellence. Our plan will get the billions of dollars of Government research and development more quickly to private sector businesses and workers. Good education, and then use our know-how to move our technology from the Government labs out into the competitive world.

We have a commitment to children and strong families, and our plan provides tax relief to strengthen the family. We want to raise the tax deduction for children by $500. Make no mistake, I want this entire plan passed this year. I want it passed now.

Behind all of this is an idea vital to America: To succeed economically at home, we have to lead economically abroad. Zach put his finger on the importance of America's leadership around the world. Some don't want us to lead. They think we ought to just shut out the rest of the world. And they're dead wrong. More than 200,000 jobs in Florida stem from manufactured exports. And last year, more than $13 billion in exports went out through the Miami Customs District.

You know that the way to create jobs is not to cut and run, not to pull back in some isolationistic sphere of protection; rather to open markets for our exports everywhere in the world. And I am going to fight hard in every foreign market to do just that. It is exports that have saved us in these rough times, and it is exports that will lead us into the most prosperous decade that lies ahead. And it's working. Our overall trade imbalance is down. Look at the figures. In 1988 the trade deficit stood at $119 billion. Today it's dropped to $66 billion, a 44-percent drop in that relatively short period of time.

Now, I believe the American people want to hear about how we're going to address all these challenges, our country's challenges. And they want to hear solutions, not just a

19B two-way trade Port of Miami.

lot of tearing this country down and telling America how bad everything is. We have an awful lot to be grateful for in this country. They want to hear about the solutions that will keep inflation low, get our confidence high, protect the savings of our elderly. Solutions that will win the war on drugs, and we are making great headway. And I salute Miami's heroic efforts in this battle against narcotics. We are winning. Witness the massive seizure of drugs in south Florida over the past several months. Witness the fact that drug use amongst teenagers is down by 60 percent in the last couple of years.

We've got a lot to do in this country, and a lot to do. But I am absolutely confident that we will get the job done. And I'm going to fight hard in the Florida primary for these people, fight for what is right and good. I saw in the 8 years my friend Ronald Reagan led America how leadership matters. Last year, as Zach mentioned, we saw America stand tall again in the Persian Gulf. And I believe the next 5 years are just too important to entrust to the inexperienced. So I ask for your help to keep our party strong, united so that we can win this fall.

And yes, we have many challenges before us. But when haven't we? We're America. We're on the move. We're a country of change. And I guarantee you, we will meet every single challenge, each and every one of them, and meet them from the great panhandle to the tip of the Florida Keys.

And yes, there's an important primary next Tuesday, and then there's another election in November. And I guarantee you, I have never felt more confident about winning the primary and winning the general election. I've got to be a little careful; my mother's living up the coast here in Florida, so I've got to be careful. But I think I've been a good President, and I want to be your President for another 4 years. And I will give you my level-best and work my heart out for the greatest, freest country on the face of the Earth. Thank you, and may God bless America. Thank you all very, very much. What a great evening, and a great day in Florida.

Note: *The President spoke at 8:30 p.m. in the East Hall of the Radisson Mart Plaza Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Zach Zachariah, Bush-Quayle financial cochairman for Florida, and Van Poole, Florida Republican Party chairman. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.*

Remarks to the Home Builders Association of Greater Columbia in Columbia, South Carolina

March 5, 1992

Thank you very, very much, Carroll. Thank you all so much. What a nice welcome back to South Carolina. Thank you very, very much. It's great to be here. To Richard Sendler, congratulations on you and Carolyn's 26th wedding anniversary. The man knows timing. Timing is everything in life. And Governor Campbell, my dear friend Carroll, thank you for that generous introduction. We are grateful for your hospitality, for your leadership as one of America's greatest Governors. Carroll mentioned the Governors' conference where we set these national education goals, a first. Wasn't just Republican Governors, wasn't just Democrats, all coming together to set national education goals that led to a program that will revolutionize our education.

What he didn't tell you is he and only two or three others, maybe it was three, were the true leaders in designing this brandnew approach to revolutionizing education in America and bringing us into a competitive scheme for the next century. We are going to again be the leaders in education, and your Governor has been in the forefront of that change. And I am very, very proud that Carroll Campbell will serve as the National cochairman of my campaign, and once again, he's handling a lot of duties as the Southern regional chairman.

Good morning to the other members on the dais here, Chuck Newman, Mike McMichael, and Dottie Lafitte-Woolston. America still remembers your strength, the strength and resilience shown by South Carolina during Hurricane Hugo. I promise not to be quite that windy today. [*Laughter*] It's great to be back in this State where political victory is in the air. And then it'll be on to

FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

ALMA MATER

by Dr. Clair T. McElfresh

Hail to thee dear FIU
With voices true we pledge to thee
All our love and our devotion
Humble faith and loyalty.
We will strive for understanding
And for peace and unity
We will search for truth and wisdom.
We will always honor thee.
FIU Alma Mater
Hail all hail to thee.

Weekly Compilation of

Presidential Documents

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these deferrals are contained in the attached report.

George Bush

The White House,
September 30, 1991.

Note: The attachment detailing the deferrals was published in the Federal Register on October 7.

Remarks at the Beacon Council Annual Meeting in Miami, Florida

September 30, 1991

Thank you for that welcome back. And I'm delighted to be here. And Jim Batten, thank you, sir. What is it about the water in Miami? I think about Alvah Chapman and all he did as a civic leader in addition to running Knight-Ridder. And now in that same marvelous, unselfish tradition, you have Jim Batten who introduced me here today, and I'm very grateful to him for that warm introduction. And I listened carefully to his counsel. And, yes, the Federal Government must help when you have active citizens like Miami, trying to take care of their own problems. We have a role. We understand it. And we want to be your partners in these efforts for economic development. So, thank you, sir, very, very much.

I want to thank John Anderson, the council president. I want to salute Burt Landy, the incoming chairman. And I would like to just say what a great job your outgoing chairman has done. [*Laughter*] I'm entitled to my opinion. Now, wait a minute here.

I'm also pleased that one of the representatives from here, Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, flew down with us. And your State insurance commissioner is with us today. And I hope I'm not neglecting others, but that is a marvelous turnout.

Jeb, I've got to hand it to you. You've been telling me Miami is friendly territory, and I'm beginning to see what you mean. Imagine winning a new major league baseball franchise and naming it for my Press Secretary. I hear Marlin, Fitzwater that is, is serious about these rumors that he'll get to throw out the first pitch. [*Laughter*] Marlin thinks I don't notice these things, but last time I gave a press conference he'd left his rosin bag there at the podium in the newsroom. [*Laughter*]

Commerce in Miami, it's always been an adventure. Dade County now numbers 2 million residents, but in an exciting sense it's still an outpost of opportunity. Your organization's symbol, the beacon on the old Cape Florida Lighthouse, reminds us that less than a century ago, south Florida was a frontier less developed and more forbidding than the Western deserts. And in the year 1900, Miami was a sultry settlement of fewer than 1,700 souls. And today, Miami serves as the gateway of the Americas, a powerful magnet for economic growth.

Here, you look beyond your borders, and beyond your time. And you take seriously your obligation to build a prosperous economy not just for today, but for the future.

For instance, you do care deeply about education, and your schools reflect that commitment. Educators across our country admire Dade County's international schools program. Graduates of the program will meet all the requirements for university admission not only in the United States but also in participating foreign countries.

This sort of imagination, this commitment to quality lies at the heart of our administration's America 2000 strategy, to spark a veritable revolution in education. Miami can take pride that our Secretary of Education, Lamar Alexander, this month gave special recognition to the Dade County schools' innovations.

But you should not rest on today's laurels because you'll need to do even better in the future.

You know, we talk a lot at our students and about our students. Well, tomorrow I will be going into a junior high classroom to talk to and with our students about their role in this revolution.

All across the United States via CNN and PBS, other students in their own schools will be able to hear this message about the need for educational excellence. And we're determined to deepen the involvement of parents. We want to give parents the freedom to choose their children's schools, public, private, or parochial. We're chal-

lenging parents, students, businesses, and community leaders to help develop schools that simply break the mold. Because Dade County already is in the forefront, in the vanguard, I count on you to light the way, to show the whole Nation how we can reinvent American education.

You also build a better future with just plain common sense. You invite business, rather than shooing it away. Miami enjoys a large tax base with some of the lowest tax rates in the country. But one important tax remains not just for Miamians but for taxpayers all across the country. And I'm talking here about the Federal tax on capital gains. A capital gains tax cut will boost start-up companies and other small businesses. And these are the primary sources of new jobs in our country.

And I may be talking to the choir here with some of the entrepreneurs in this crowd, but that's because I want you to sing a louder chorus. Some folks in Congress still haven't gotten the message. They don't understand that a capital gains tax cut is not a sop for the rich. It offers a helping hand to entrepreneurs and dreamers, people who aren't rich today but whose contributions could enrich our entire society tomorrow.

A capital gains tax cut also will help beleaguered industry, especially the real estate business. And a cut will produce an immediate increase in property values, which in turn can offer new hope for struggling financial institutions.

So, I hope you'll make the truth vivid to Congress. Talk about your own experiences and needs. Tell them to cut the capital gains taxes and give our people jobs. The two things are interlocked.

And we also must fight as a Nation to battle another tax, an invisible tax. And many in this room have been in the forefront of this. I'm talking about crime. Crime exacts enormous costs. I think of the job that many of you did in battling the narcotics coming into this country, battling the crime related to all of that. I'm talking about crime. Crime exacts enormous costs in security systems, in business losses, in workers' morale, in pain, and in fear.

Our administration has proposed a comprehensive crime package that offers people hope, and it gives them a chance to reclaim their streets. The Senate has passed a bill that incorporates many of our suggestions. It's important that you urge the House to do the same thing. We must prevent the criminals from holding up our economy. And we need fewer stickups and more lockups, and this bill will help get the job done.

On a more positive note, Miami faces an exciting future in international banking and financial services. Among American cities, only New York conducts more foreign banking business. And with expected growth in foreign trade, the market for Miami-based financial services should grow ever more robust. And unfortunately, you must be dealing now, at the Federal level at least, with banking laws that lag way behind our times. Our administration wants to bring them up to date.

I worry about the economy. Jim Batten touched on it. These are tough times. But we can do something about it. We sent Congress a comprehensive package of banking reforms earlier this year. Our plan would protect depositors' hard-earned money, strengthen and modernize our banks and financial institutions, and make them more competitive in global markets.

So, this is no time for delay. And this is no time for anticompetitive measures. If we want strong banks and a strong economy, Congress must enact comprehensive banking reforms. And I might add, parenthetically, we also need a full and vigorous team on the Federal Reserve. This is a matter on which the United States Senate needs a loud wake-up call. Two of the seven seats on the Fed sit empty right now. And my nomination for the first vacancy, Larry Lindsey, won an overwhelming endorsement from the Senate Banking Committee, but one or two Senators have held up his nomination for months. And given the problems the country faces, the financial problems, that's just plain inexcusable.

And when the Senate confirms Larry Lindsey, we hope it will move quickly to confirm Susan Phillips, my choice for the other open seat. The Senate also needs to act on my renomination of Alan Greenspan as Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. He's doing a good job. There's no controversy, but they ought to get on about the Nation's financial business, it seems to me.

The Fed faces a host of important decisions in monetary policy, in bank regulation, and international affairs. And it shouldn't have to address them with anything less than a full team, a team dedicated to ensuring price stability and fostering economic growth.

Our administration wants to take on issues that you care about. And here I've touched on just a few: the education, crime and economic growth, the capital gains tax, Fed and banking reform. And I could talk, too, about energy or transportation or homeownership or tenant management in housing or in defense. But the point is, we need Congress' help if we want to move forward toward our goals. And looking out on the enormous collection of talent, of business talent, I can't resist asking you to volunteer in helping me persuade Congress to get moving, not tomorrow, not next year, not the next congressional session, but now.

And now I'd like to briefly look ahead. As we gather here, we can almost see a new age of liberty dawning around the globe. I can't think of a more exciting time in the history of our country to be President than right now. The changes around the world are amazing, and freedom and democracy is on the move, and I think peace has a much better chance than it's had in a long, long time.

Now, I spoke of that new age just this past Friday night in an address to the American people. And because of the dramatic changes that have swept our world, particularly in the Soviet Union, we are now able to take equally dramatic steps to make our world safer from the threat of nuclear weapons. I am very pleased with the positive worldwide response to our announcement, particularly from President Gorbachev.

I believe that this announcement the other day really does have the chance of removing fear from the minds and hearts of our young people in schools, not just in our country, but all around the world.

We are seeing that new age of democracy and freedom also dawn right here in our own hemisphere. With each passing day, we move closer to realizing the dream of free trade, from the Arctic Circle to the Strait of Magellan. Under President Carlos Salinas, this outstanding young President of Mexico, Mexico has enacted breathtaking economic reforms. And now, with the Fast Track procedures in place, we are negotiating with Mexico and Canada to create a North American free trade agreement that will create an open market of 360 million consumers, one that produces $6 trillion a year in economic output.

Our prospects south of Mexico look just as exciting. We have signed framework trade and investment agreements with 28 countries in this hemisphere. And I have asked Congress to act promptly on legislation for debt reduction and a multilateral investment fund for the hemisphere. These simple acts will let us put our Enterprise for the Americas Initiative into full effect and make Miami a key gateway to our Nation's economic future.

I might say, having challenged the Congress to take certain action on the domestic side, that we approach this Fast Track authority in a totally nonpartisan way. It wasn't Democrat; it wasn't Republican; it was just sound, good business that will help our neighbors and, in my view, will create job after job right here in the United States of America. It was government at its very best, and now we're working to hammer out an agreement that Congress can accept, a trade agreement with Mexico and Canada that Congress can enthusiastically endorse. And it shows that it can be done when you reach out and work across the aisle Republican and Democrat and even Independent. So, that is what we've got to do, and I must say, I think this sets a good example. And I hope when we bring these things to fruition, Miami and south Florida will be the immediate beneficiaries of what I think is farsighted foreign policy.

But our hopes for the future involve more than just the promise of trade, important though that is. We also see a dramatic increase in individual freedom and empowerment throughout our region. Democratic elections, respect for human rights, economic liberty are fast becoming the rule, not the exception.

This phenomenon just begs for a catchy name. Here's one, "La revolución sin fronteras," the revolution without frontiers. Now some here will know that I stole the term. It comes from the bad old days of

Sandinista rule in Nicaragua. When Marxists used this slogan, it signaled a threat to freedom and sovereignty of Nicaragua's neighbors. Threat to the sovereignty, threat to the freedom.

And how times have changed. Today, a real liberation movement sweeps the globe. And it threatens no one's peace or sovereignty, no one's right to worship, no one's freedom to buy and sell, or to imagine and create. It's the revolution of democracy. And it makes possible the equally startling revolution of ideas that gives rise to economic progress.

In closing, it's absolutely impossible to visit Miami these days without feeling that this revolution soon will sweep away our hemisphere's last dictator, Fidel Castro. Already, a savvy team of experts from the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce has prepared a detailed report on the economic opportunities that will emerge along with freedom in Cuba. Trade and investment will offer new hope to the Cuban people who have suffered enough despotism and deprivation.

Remember how we used to dream about a free Cuba and a prosperous, free hemisphere? Well, it's no longer a fantasy. It's inevitable in my view. Soon our new world, our hemisphere of the Americas, will be a community where liberty, peace, and prosperity know no frontiers. And Miami will flourish, you can see it clearly, as its hub and as its beacon.

Some have suggested to me that now is the time, given the enormous changes in Eastern Europe, changes in the Soviet Union, the changes for democracy south of Mexico, that now is the time to alter our policy towards Cuba.

Let me tell you something, I'm not going to change it one single bit. The Cuban people are entitled to have this wave of democracy fulfill their dreams. And we want to be a part of that answer, a part of that new democracy in which many people in this room can have such an active role as we try to bring commerce and prosperity to people that have been deprived too long because they've been the victim of totalitarianism.

It's a great pleasure to be back here in Miami today. As I say, I think of the activity and the energy of Miami's civic business community. You're an example to the rest of the country. And I salute you, I'm grateful to you, and I might just say on a very personal basis, thanks for embracing my son, our daughter-in-law. We've got a granddaughter here, and these Bushes feel that they're an integral part of the love and honor that is Miami. Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 3:33 p.m. at the James L. Knight International Center. In his remarks, he referred to James Batten, chairman and chief executive officer of Knight-Ridder, Newspaper, Inc.; Alvah Chapman, director and chairman of the executive committee of Knight-Ridder; John Anderson, president of the Beacon Council; Burt Landy, chairman of the Beacon Council; John Ellis (Jeb) Bush, the President's son and former chairman of the Beacon Council; Representative Ileana Ros-Lehtinen; State insurance commissioner Tom Gallagher; Marlin Fitzwater, Press Secretary to the President; Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander; Larry Lindsey and Susan Phillips, Presidential nominees to the Federal Reserve Board; Alan Greenspan, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board; President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union; President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico; President Fidel Castro Ruz of Cuba; and the President's daughter-in-law Columba Garnica Bush and granddaughter Noelle. Following his remarks, the President departed for New Orleans.

Remarks at a Fundraising Dinner for Governor Buddy Roemer in New Orleans, Louisiana

September 30, 1991

Thank you all very, very much. Thank you, Buddy, and thank all of you. Thank you so very much for that warm welcome. I'm just delighted to be here. It was a wonderful introduction, recalling why the author Pearl Buck wrote, "I fell in love with Louisiana generally and New Orleans in particular." Well, thinking back to the 1988 convention, this town reminds me of winning. And I have a feeling that, come Octo-

ate jobs here isn't to cut and run, and we're not going to do that, ever. The way to create jobs is by opening markets, opening markets for exports everywhere in the world. And I'm going to fight hard in every foreign market to do that, and I'm going to resist—I don't care about the politics—I am going to resist the siren's call for protection. It is not good for America. We are the leaders of the world not in retreat.

And I'm going to fight hard, lastly, in every primary, not for my sake but for America's. I believe fundamentally we're an optimistic people. We saw it after Desert Storm. We saw the country come together, and we were lifted up. And now we're subjected to some tough economic times, and there's some icing on that cake, with a lot of gloom and doom over and over again coming out of the political process itself.

I believe the American people want to hear about how we're going to address our country's challenges. They want to hear solutions, not just a lot of name-calling, and running this country down. And I might say parenthetically, again without any regard to the primaries, I think we've got to come together as a country to resist the politics of ugliness and hate, racial bigotry and discrimination. We've got to stand against that wherever we are.

So, the bottom line is, I need your help. I need your help to keep our party strong, keep it united so we can win this fall. And yes, there are many challenges before us, and I guarantee you we're going to meet them. We are the United States of America. We're going to come out of these rough economic times. We are going to continue to lead the world. And I, as President, am going to continue to see that our national security is second to none around the world.

We're going to meet these challenges, meet them all across the State of Florida from the Panhandle down to the Florida Keys. And yes, there's an important election next week, and then there's another one in November. And I say this, I hope without arrogance, I am confident I am going to win this nomination. And I am confident I am going to win this election, because I believe that the values I've touched on here today are the fundamental values of the American people. And I will do my level best. I will continue to try my hardest in tough times, and I will continue to lead the greatest, freest Nation on the face of the Earth. But I need your support on Tuesday, and I'll need it again in November.

Thank you all, and may God bless our great country.

Note: *The President spoke at 1:30 p.m. at the Omni Westshore Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Zach Zachariah, Bush-Quayle financial cochairman for Florida; Jeb Bush, Bush-Quayle chairman for Florida; Van Poole, Florida Republican Party chairman; and Al Austin, chairman of the luncheon.*

Remarks at the Bush-Quayle South Florida Rally in Hialeah, Florida

March 4, 1992

The President. Thank you very, very much. What a wonderful turnout. Thank you. Thank you, Jeb. And may I first salute your great Congresswoman, Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, doing a superb job in Washington, DC; Mayor Julio Martinez, also working at this important local level. And it's great to be back in south Florida. I believe I am the first President to visit Hialeah, but I am sure proud to be here. I want to mention three other State leaders who can't be with us today, senator Casas and representatives Garcia and Rojas. They'd planned on being here; they were called to Tallahassee for action in the legislature. And I just pay them my respects because they, too, are serving you all very, very well.

I wish we had a little more time here today. It would be great to have a Cafe Cubano at Chico Two's, but time won't permit it. And may I thank the people from south Miami here who are providing us with this cheering. And right over here, there they are, Hialeah.

I'm going to keep this speech short. When you've got to face the voters, you can't afford to give a 4-hour stemwinder, Castro-style. So I'll keep it shorter. Let me get right to the point of this visit. I want to be your President for 4 more years. We can, and we will, win

elections up and down the line, in Congress, in the statehouses, and in local communities, for people that share our values, who are working for jobs, family, peace. And together, we can win a great victory on primary day and then another one on November 3d, 1992.

You see, I think we agree on the big issues that shape the world, on the values that guide us at home. And I'm speaking of world peace, the importance of family, the need to create and sustain good jobs in a productive society.

We have big plans for this year. Here's what we need to accomplish together. First, we are going to get that economy growing and thriving. Help me with the Congress. And with Ileana's help, I will try to keep rolling back a Government that's too big and spending too much. We'll try to keep working on that one, Ileana. And we're holding Congress' feet to the fire, to meet this March 20th deadline for tax cuts to create jobs and incentives to get the housing market back on its feet. Right now, the tired old liberal leadership in the Congress is moving in the wrong direction.

You know, the House passed a bill that would raise taxes $100 billion, and if it comes to my desk, I am going to veto it so fast it'll make your head swim. And let me say also, we've got to break this stranglehold of Government monopoly on the schools. You see, we say don't let the bureaucrats decide. Let the parents decide. Let the parents choose where the children go to school. And let them have the freedom to choose among private and parochial schools as well as public schools.

Another point, and Jeb touched on it, we've got to take back our neighborhoods from the thugs and the drug dealers. Part of the answer is a tough crime bill in Washington, DC. Give me your support to get that passed. Our bill gives new protection to women and children, those that are victimized by sex criminals. It stops endless appeals. And for the worst kind of crimes, it provides the death penalty for the cop-killers and those narcotic kings. I support our police, and I think we need to show more compassion for the victims of crime and be a little tougher on the criminals.

And let me shift a little bit to a little bit to do with foreign affairs. I am looking forward to the day when democracy has triumphed and the Castro dictatorship nearby is no more. And let me say to those people outside who are concerned about their country: I want to see democracy restored to Haiti, and we will continue to work for the return of President Aristide.

I want to honor the Cuban brave human-rights activists and its martyrs for freedom and those who died resisting the dictatorship of Castro. And I'm looking forward to being the first President of the United States to set foot on the free soil of post-Castro Cuba.

Audience members. Four more years! Four more years! Four more years!

The President. Let's look at the real situation in the world. Look around the world. Fidel Castro is now hopelessly isolated. And let me be very clear about this: We cannot and we will not have a normal dialog with Cuba as long as that dictatorship remains in power. And we do not and we will not help Castro police that prison state. We're going to keep heavy pressure on the outlaw regime, and we are going to strictly maintain our embargo.

Now let me say, as I look at this situation as your President, Castro is showing signs of desperation. Over the past year, he has intensified his persecution of people who attempt free expression, of people who try to form independent organizations. And the secret police have carried out more arrests. The Government-controlled mobs are increasing their violence against brave individuals who stand up for the basic rights and liberties that we take for granted in this country. And so, Castro is trying to crush the Cuban spirit and the Cuban society in a manner like Stalin.

The world has run out of patience with Fidel Castro. Let me give you a profound example of what I have just said. Yesterday, at the Human Rights Commission in the United Nations in Geneva, they voted for the strongest action ever against Castro's human rights abuses. And listen to this one: A new democracy, a brandnew democracy joined the world's condemnation of Castro's crimes, and that democratic was Russia. Imagine the change. Russia condemning Fidel Castro. And the vote of that important Commission

was overwhelming. The ex-communist states of Bulgaria and Hungary and Czechoslovakia cosponsored that anti-Castro resolution. But not a single Latin American country voted to defend Castro. It's changing. It's changing all around the world. And this man is isolated in his dictatorship.

But let me say this more positively. Let me say this more positively: When Castro falls, and inevitably he will, we are going to be instantly prepared to renew our friendship and then help instantly in the rebuilding of a free and democratic Cuba. And I'm talking about a lot of trade. And while I'm on that subject, let me mention in a broad sense that the people I am running against for President of the United States, or who are running against me, do not share this vision of free and fair trade. They want to barricade our borders against job-creating trade. And they're the same kind of people that said to Columbus, "The Earth is flat, don't go." And as for me, I'm going to keep working to increase the flow of foreign trade and investment, which is the lifeblood of modern Miami. We will not go back to the sorry, sad, pessimistic days of protectionism. We're not going to do that as long as I am President.

My son, Jeb, told me that there were many people right here in the Guards and in the Reserve and in the regulars that served in Desert Storm. And they served with great patriotism. And let me say to them: You did a first-class job.

And now you're seeing in this political year many people that are saying cut the heart out of defense. Cut it all up. Cut it away. Don't have a defense. Let me tell you something. I am going to keep this country strong and ready for the challenges ahead, whatever they may be. Yes, we can make cutbacks. Because these people fought so well, our credibility is high, communism is on the run, democracy is going forward. We can make cuts in defense, but true to form, the liberals want to cut it to the bone. And we must not let that happen. I am for prudent cuts. We have suggested some. They're on the recommendation of the Joint Chiefs and of Colin Powell and of Dick Cheney. But I am not going to permit these people to gut defense so they can run off and spend your money in a reckless way.

When I think of Hialeah, I think of patriotism and service to country. And the Florida reservists and guardsmen answered that call for Desert Storm, and airmen and sailors from Florida's bases, and of course, the soldiers of General Schwarzkopf, central command all responded. And I am so proud of those of you here who served. And with your service and with your courage you said, "Never will we tuck our tail and let aggression stand." And we fought. And we won. And you that served deserve the credit.

And there were those who didn't support us then, and there are those who second-guess us now. But not the good people of Hialeah. Not the people of Florida. And when our kids laid it on the line, you never wavered. And for this, I want to thank the people of this great State.

And every 4 years we have this political dance. And now we are in the battle for the future of the United States of America. And we are determined to leave our kids the best legacy possible. We want to lead the world in good jobs with productive work. We want to remain a powerful force, the single world leader for world peace and freedom. And we're fighting to protect our most basic institution, the one that means so much to the people of Hialeah, and I'm talking about the family.

And on primary day and in November, you are going to have the future of this country in your hands. And you can prove your faith in self-government. You can prove that this epitomizes success in America, people that come here halfway around the world and then make a success of their lives. You can prove your success, and we can prove the pessimists wrong. So stand up and vote for what you believe in. Show Florida your strength. Show America the power that you represent. And give me 4 more years as President of the United States of America.

Audience members. Four more years! Four more years! Four more years!

The President. Thank you all. Thank you all, and may God bless the greatest country on the face of the Earth. Thank you very much.

Note: *The President spoke at 6:08 p.m. at the Milander Park Stadium.*

THE WHITE HOUSE

89 NOV 14 P5:50

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release November 13, 1989

The President today announced the formation of the President's Drug Advisory Council.

The Council will assist the President and the Director of National Drug Control Policy, William Bennett, in the development and promotion of our national drug policy. The Council will complement Director Bennett's public sector efforts by communicating with the American people, encouraging private sector involvement, establishing a national support group, and soliciting the views of the American people.

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be the Chairman and members of the President's Drug Advisory Council:

CHAIRMAN:

WILLIAM MOSS, of Texas. Mr. Moss is President and Chairman of the Board of William Moss Corporation.

MEMBERS:

ALVIN L. BROOKS, of Missouri. Mr. Brooks is Director of the Kansas City Human Relations Department and Executive Director and Founder of the Ad Hoc Group Against Crime.

PATRICIA ANN BURCH, of Maryland. Mrs. Burch is a founding member of the National Federation of Parents for Drug Free Youth and the National Partnership to Prevent Drug and Alcohol Abuse.

JAMES E. BURKE, of New Jersey. Mr. Burke is former Chairman and CEO of Johnson and Johnson and is Chairman of its Strategic Planning Committee.

ALVAH H. CHAPMAN, JR., of Florida. Mr. Chapman is former Chairman of the Board of Knight-Ridder, Inc. and is Director and Chairman of its Executive Committee.

ADMIRAL WILLIAM J. CROWE, JR., U.S. Navy, retired, of Virginia. Admiral Crowe is former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

LEE I. DOGOLOFF, of Maryland. Mr. Dogoloff is Executive Director of the American Council for Drug Education.

-more-

MODESTO MAIDIQUE, of Florida. Mr. Maidique is President of Florida International University.

JOE NATHAN, of Minnesota. Mr. Nathan is Senior Fellow at the Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota.

JAMES R. OGLESBY, of Virginia. Mr. Oglesby is President of the National School Boards Association.

FRANK H. T. RHODES, of New York. Mr. Rhodes is President of Cornell University.

ALBERT SHANKER, of Washington, D.C. Mr. Shanker is President of the American Federation of Teachers.

DONALD M. STEWART, of New York. Mr. Stewart is President of the College Board.

ROBERT M. TEETER, of Michigan. Mr. Teeter is President of the Coldwater Corporation.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release October 24, 1989

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be Chairman and Members of the President's Education Policy Advisory Committee:

CHAIRMAN:

PAUL H. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania. Mr. O'Neill is Chief Executive Officer of the Aluminum Company of America.

MEMBERS:

JOHN F. AKERS, of Connecticut. Mr. Akers is Chairman of the Board of the International Business Machines Corporation.

LAMAR ALEXANDER, of Tennessee. Mr. Alexander is President of the University of Tennessee.

CAROLYN R. BACON, of Texas. Ms. Bacon is Executive Director of the O'Donnell Foundation.

THOMAS E. BARTON, JR., of South Carolina. Mr. Barton is President of Greenville Technical College.

WILLIAM E. BROCK, of Tennessee. Mr. Brock is President of The Brock Group.

JUANA DAINIS, of New York. Ms. Dainis is Deputy Superintendent of Schools, District 4, East Harlem, New York City.

JAMES E. DUFFY, of New York. Mr. Duffy is Vice President of Capital Cities/ABC, Incorporated.

JAIME ESCALANTE, of California. Mr. Escalante is an educator at Garfield High School in Los Angeles.

MARVIN L. ESCH, of Michigan. Mr. Esch is President of The Communications Group.

H. DEAN EVANS, of Indiana. Mr. Evans is Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Indiana.

CHESTER E. FINN, JR., of Maryland. Mr. Finn is Director of the Educational Excellence Network.

KEITH B. GEIGER, of Michigan. Mr. Geiger is President of the National Education Association.

WYATT THOMAS JOHNSON, JR., of California. Mr. Johnson is Vice Chairman of The Times-Mirror Company.

THOMAS H. KEAN, of New Jersey. Mr. Kean is Governor of New Jersey.

man is never on the square
he uses up the fat and greenery of the earth
each generation wastes a little more
of the future with greed and lust for riches

DON MARQUIS, "What the Ants Are Saying," stanza 5, *Archy Does His Part*, in *The Lives and Times of Archy & Mehitabel*, p. 475 (1950).

Guilt

834 Friends and comrades! On that side [south] are toil, hunger, nakedness, the drenching storm, desertion, and death; on this side ease and pleasure. There lies Peru with its riches; here, Panama and its poverty. Choose, each man, what best becomes a brave Castilian. For my part, I go to the south.

FRANCISCO PIZARRO.—This English translation of a 1527 manuscript is in William H. Prescott, *History of the Conquest of Peru*, vol. 1, p. 263 (1848).

835 He who flies proves himself guilty.

Danish proverb.—Robert Christy, *Proverbs, Maxims and Phrases of All Ages*, vol. 1, p. 471 (1888).

The Bible says, "The wicked flee when no man pursueth."—Proverbs 28:1.

836 That deed which in our guilt we today call weakness, will appear tomorrow as an essential link in the complete chain of Man.

KAHLIL GIBRAN, *The Voice of the Master*, trans. Anthony R. Ferris, p. 32 (1958).

837 He declares himself guilty who justifies himself before accusation.

Proverb.—Robert Christy, *Proverbs, Maxims and Phrases of All Ages*, p. 470, no. 12 (1888).

The Oxford Dictionary of English Proverbs, 3d ed., rev. F. P. Wilson, p. 234 (1970), has "He who excuses himself, accuses himself." Shakespeare expressed it as, "And oftentimes excusing of a fault / Doth make the fault the worse by the excuse."—*King John*, act IV, scene ii, lines 30–31.

Haiti

838 Those of you who have been there [Haiti] know it is one of the most beautiful countries in the world. It has everything. It has everything above the ground, and everything under the ground. . . . It is an amazing place. I strongly recommend that whenever you get a chance, if you haven't been there, that you go to Haiti. I think it was a certain Queen of England who said that after her death "Calais" would be found written on her heart. When I die, I think that "Haiti" is going to be written on my heart.

President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, toast to the President of Haiti, White House dinner, October 14, 1943.—*The Public Papers and Addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1943*, p. 430 (1950).

It was Queen Mary I of England who said, "When I am dead and opened, you shall find Calais laying in my heart."—John Foxe, *The Acts and Monuments of John Foxe*, ed. Stephen Reed Cattley, vol. 8, book 12, p. 625 (1839). During her reign, England had lost Calais to the French.

REF
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A Dictionary of Quotations Requested from the Congressional Research Service

edited by **Suzy Platt**
Congressional Reference Division

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18TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The Hartford Courant

December 30, 1991, A Edition

SECTION: LIFESTYLES; Pg. A7

LENGTH: 1539 words

HEADLINE: The worst of 1991 in rock;
1991: blunders, bleeps, bloopers in a strange year of rock 'n' roll

BYLINE: ROGER CATLIN; Courant Rock Critic

BODY:

Coincidence? When the year began, Vanilla Ice dominated the charts. Then the gulf war started. It was just the beginning of an especially trying rock 'n' roll year, parts of which have been collected here for easy disposal.

And he never got an MTV Buzz Clip: Country's Garth Brooks dominates the charts toward the end of the year.

Best way to meet babes, '91 style: Warrant lead singer Janie Lane marries the star of their "Cherry Pie" video.

Bands that broke up: Replacements (again), Throwing Muses, Jane's Addiction, Poison (if we're lucky).

Out of the "Two Rooms": Elton John dresses up in drag to needle Rod Stewart while on stage at London's Wembly stadium.

Now everything's long hair or a cowboy hat: When Billboard changed the system for ranking albums on its charts, now relying only on actual sales, things like Fishbone drop like a stone, and country and metal just about take over. With nowhere to go but down: An album premiering on the charts at No. 1 -- something that hadn't been done since Michael Jackson's "Bad" -- happens all the time under the new system. Starting at the top this year were Skid Row, Van Halen, Metallica, Garth Brooks, Guns N' Roses, U2 and Michael Jackson. Material wearing thin: Madonna overkill reaches its pinnacle when she does interviews with everybody about her film that chronicles her tour.

People say I'm crazy/Doin' what I'm doin': EMF is chastised for using a bit of John Lennon assassin Mark David Chapman's voice reciting lyrics to Lennon's "Watching the Wheels" on its song "Lies."

Ignorance is Nirvana: Some teen magazines won't write about newly popular Nirvana because it thinks a major advertiser, Teen Spirit, would be upset about their hit song, "Smells Like Teen Spirit."

He got out of jail for this? James Brown does a duet show with M.C. Hammer on HBO.

Operation Desert Storm, it wasn't: "Operation Rock 'n' Roll," featuring Judas Priest, Alice Cooper, Motorhead and Metal Church tops the list of worst-grossing concerts of the year by the North American Concert Promoters

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Association, which say it collectively lost $ 4 million this year.

Somebody's making money in a recession: Despite a reported 30 percent downturn in the record industry and the worst year for concerts yet, many record companies offer unprecedented amounts for name acts such as Janet Jackson, Michael Jackson and, for some reason, Aerosmith.

Highest-priced program: $ 20 at Paula Abdul's concert.

Most revealing program: George Michael's, in which he states, among other things, "I used to feel like I was a fraud, I used to think that there was an element of me that someday everyone was going to wake up to and that everything was going to be taken away."

It's Only Jingoism, But I Like It: Radio rejects the Rolling Stones' best new single in years because it doesn't match the rah-rah wartime sentiment of its listeners.

The year in Milli Vanilli news: Rob and Fab appear in a Care-Free gum ad, parodying themselves. Then, showing that they are not exactly carefree, Rob threatens suicide because of harassment to his family over his lip-synching.

Taking advantage of Temptations reunion: Singer Eddie Kendricks was arrested after former fellow Temptation David Ruffin's funeral for non-payment of $ 26,000 in child support. The price of fame: When a woman in a Denver 7-Eleven mentioned she didn't know who the Black Crowes were, lead singer Chris Robinson spit at her, the woman said. Then he walked out of the store with two cases of beer without paying for them.

The one little spark his career needed: Danny Bonaduce of the Partridge Family is arrested for beating a transvestite prostitute in Phoenix, then goes on the road doing stand-up routines about the incident.

The relative worth of pop stars according to doll prices: The M.C. Hammer Doll was $ 19.95 at Christmastime, while the Vanilla Ice doll was $ 7.99. The New Kids on the Block dolls, however, bottomed out at $ 6.99 in concert clothes, $ 4.99 in street fashions.

Next goal, the Latin charts: After putting out five albums in less than two years, including two double albums (that's seven discs overall), Paul McCartney finally gets a No. 1 -- when his "Liverpool Oratorio" tops the classical charts.

Bob Marley is dead; Eric Clapton was touring: A man suspected of shooting a sheriff's deputy in California, Mo., then went to the sheriff's home and shot and killed his wife while her husband investigated the first incident.

Meltdown: After starting the year with a No. 1 album, Vanilla Ice follows with a flop second album, a flop movie and a flop soundtrack album. He ends up the year on the network safety net for has-beens, "Circus of the Stars."

Now to find a copy of that record: A study at Florida International University found that a group of students listening to Pigbag's "Papa's Got a Brand New Pigbag" were more productive than students listening to silence or Windham Hill instrumentals. But did he lip-synch? Punker GG Allin was arrested in Orlando, Fla., after a performance that included urination, defecation and

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bloodying himself on stage before running naked through his audience. And maybe because it was insipid and had nothing to do with the song: Because of parental complaints, Michael Jackson decided to eliminate the four-minute dance sequence following his song "Black or White" in which he unzips his pants and smashes a car's windows. It certainly doesn't to him: Michael Jackson, who has had several nose jobs and has apparently lightened his skin color over the years, declares in his new single, "It don't matter if you're black or white."

Of course, "Man in the Mirror" didn't affect anyone either: In a statement accompanying the decision to pull the dance sequence, Jackson said: "It upsets me to think that 'Black or White' could influence any child or adult to destructive behavior, either sexual or violent." Maybe they were jockeying to leave quickly: Nearly 1,000 people were injured at a Berlin concert by New Kids on the Block.

You won't see it on "ABC In Concert": For Jane's Addiction's final concert, singer Perry Ferrel takes off all his clothes. Amnesty International will be notified: A judge in Key West, Fla., sentenced a man charged with playing reggae music too loudly by making him listen to 101 Strings for two hours.

Stupidest haircut of the year: "The Roman" as modeled by George Michael. And Graceland can do anything it wants: The Memphis Jaycees apologize to the Elvis Presley estate for a room at their annual haunted house featuring "Dead Elvis." It was decorated with a toilet, empty pizza boxes, pill bottles and partly eaten jelly doughnuts.

At least he didn't shave his head: Former California Gov. Jerry Brown began his third campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination with a speech that stole liberally from a Midnight Oil song without attribution.

How come nobody uses "Smells Like Teen Spirit"?: U.S. Sen. Bob Kerrey, D-Neb., began his presidential campaign with a speech that was sandwiched between "Born in the U.S.A." by Bruce Springsteen and "Small Town" by John Cougar Mellencamp. Leaving a wide opening for M.C. Cougar: Recording artists Hammer and John Mellencamp officially shortened their names.

What if they perform in shawls over their pointy bras? Proposals for Madonna and Michael Jackson to sing in Pakistan outrage a powerful religious party, which threatens to respond with mass anti-government protests.

But they were good bits: Bits of a guitar smashed onstage by Jimi Hendrix fetch $ 50,200 at an auction of rock 'n' roll and film memorabilia.

Justified by camera shyness: Axl Rose of Guns N' Roses starts a riot in St. Louis when he ends a concert early after jumping into the audience to accost a fan who has a camera.

Rudeness N' Rebelliousness: Axl appears two hours late for a show at Nassau Coliseum, then is similarly late in Texas, and is routinely late during the fall tour in Worcester and New York.

Smart entertainment in the meantime: While waiting for Axl to hit the stage, the video crew focuses in on women in the audience and encourages them to show their breasts. Officials at the Worcester Centrum consider ending the concert for that reason. And "For Yours Eyes Only" is "Sweet Child o' Mine II": Axl

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proclaims that Paul McCartney's "Live and Let Die" is its "Welcome to the Jungle II."

Good thing he doesn't read The Courant: The day after a so-so review in The New York Times, Axl Rose demanded that Times critic Jon Pareles join him on stage for a point-by-point debate. Pareles demurred, so Axl read the review onstage the next night anyway.

Things we don't need: "Hammerman," the TV cartoon show. Gerardo, the Latino rapper. Nelson, the group. Marky Mark, the rapping New Kid brother.

Rest in peace: Miles Davis, Freddie Mercury, Bill Graham, Gene Clark, Steve Marriott, Johnny Thunders, David Ruffin, Def Leppard guitarist Steve Clark, Doc Pomus, Rob Tyner, Kiss drummer Eric Carr, Leo Fender. Things to look forward to in 1992: Yoko Ono boxed set. Spinal Tap's new album. Lovin' Spoonful reunion tour. Latest Axl Rose outburst. Elvis Presley's return at 12:01 a.m. New Year's Day, according to current Weekly World News.

GRAPHIC: Rick Pinchera/Special to The Courant

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11TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1992 The Washington Post
The Washington Post

February 8, 1992, Saturday, Final Edition

SECTION: FIRST SECTION; PAGE A1

LENGTH: 966 words

HEADLINE: 'We're the Perfect Americans'; South Florida's Haitians Build Proud, Vigorous Community

SERIES: Occasional

BYLINE: William Booth, Washington Post Staff Writer

DATELINE: MIAMI, Feb. 7

BODY:

From a distance, Haitian refugees can seem a desperate, dazed and diseased people hopelessly adrift in rickety boats, a horde of economic outcasts. The Bush administration is having them intercepted and returned home.

But here in south Florida, Haitian immigrants have built a growing and vigorous community. While not exactly affluent, they own hundreds of businesses, send their children to school and generally are known as law-abiding and hard workers.

"We're the perfect Americans," said Michel Lubin, a Haitian immigrant whose outlet of beauty supplies for blacks is among the nation's largest. He was speaking in a cramped office surrounded by an American flag, a picture of President Bush, a portrait of ousted Haitian president Jean-Bertrand Aristide and a painting of a nude woman in a jungle setting.

The administration maintains that the Haitians are economic, not political, refugees and thus ineligible for asylum. Critics, however, have said the policy is driven in part by a belief that thousands of new immigrants would overwhelm south Florida and disrupt the regional economy, already reeling from a 9.6 percent unemployment rate and the demoralizing collapse of such stalwarts as Pan American and Eastern airlines.

However, many researchers, business executives, teachers, doctors and politicians here do not seem too disturbed by potential influx of 10,000 or more Haitians.

In fact, the heads of schools and hospitals, the very institutions most likely to be burdened by incoming Haitians, said they are no more disruptive than any of the other refugee groups that have poured into this city over the past decade.

Miami Mayor Xavier Suarez often speaks about the plight of Haitians, who comprise a growing number of his constitutents. He would like to see more of them allowed into the United States. So too would Sen. Connie Mack (R-Fla.), who today called on Bush to delay the refugees' return.

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"By and large, their impact is not measurably different from any other in-migrating group," said Ira Clark, president of Jackson Memorial Hospital, which works with many of the Haitians. "If it is different, it's probably positive. They're very hard-working people."

Marietta Mischia, principal of Toussaint Louverture Elementary School, 85 percent of whose 1,220 students are Haitian, said Haitian children "are no more of a burden and no less than the Nicaraguans, the Cubans and everybody else."

About 6,600 Haitians are among the 300,000 children in Dade County public schools here. In the hallways of Louverture Elementary, a visitor can hear Spanish, English, Creole and French. Mischia said Haitian children generally learn English in about two or three years.

"Haitians really believe in education," said Alex Stepick, an anthropologist at Florida International University, who has tracked the lives of Haitian "just comes," as the immigrants are called, over the past decade. "Haitians are forever enrolling in classes."

Twenty years ago, few Haitians were counted in south Florida. Now, authorities said, there could be 100,000 or more in Dade and adjacent Broward County. The "Little Haiti" neighborhood, which began with a few shops in the mid-1970s, encompasses scores of city blocks from south to north.

Ringo Cayard, president of the Haitian American Foundation, said Haitians own 800 businesses in Miami, most of them "mom and pop" shops selling records and tapes, car repairs, groceries, clothes and services. "Haitians are good for America," he said.

Those coming here, particularly by sea, usually come from the Haitian countryside and are poor and often illiterate, Cayard said.

When they arrive, Stepick said, they work as cooks, maids, busboys and gardeners. Many drive gypsy cabs.

Rarely do they take welfare because many are here illegally and because welfare does not provide enough money to support living here and sending some back home. Haitians customarily put up relatives and friends for months, Stepick said.

In general, Haitians have no significant impact on the rate of violent crime, according to Miami police. Cayard said Little Haiti is one of the safest neighborhoods in Miami. Indeed, tourists on foot often stroll the heart of Little Haiti.

"For the past decade, most refugees I've seen are like country boys coming to a big city," said Sgt. Yves Fortune, a Haitian-American officer on the Metro Dade police force. "Contrary to what most people think, newly arrived Haitians are more likely victims of crime than perpetrators."

Polling by Robert Joffee of Mason-Dixon Opinion Research for the Miami Herald and a local television station found that, in December, most Floridians did not want the Haitians ousted.

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"Most folks are sympathetic," Joffee said. "I didn't see any evidence of widespread xenophobia. People seem willing to give them a chance."

Some critics said the Bush administration's policy of sending back refugees is racially motivated, and many people here said they detect a double standard. Cuban refugees are welcomed as heroes, but Haitian refugees are sent home.

"There's an ambivalence," said economist Antonio Jorge of Florida International, who has written widely on the regional impact of Cuban refugees. "Everybody wishes them well. But from a practical standpoint, any large migration of unskilled laborers causes problems."

Hospital President Clark said that, "with some preplanning, with some accurate information and with some federal support, we could assimilate the Haitians with less problems than we had taking in the Nicaraguans."

Gov. Lawton Chiles (D) has requested $ 35 million from the federal Emergency Immigration Fund to help south Florida resettle the Haitians.

"That's the point," Joffee said. "People here are willing to take them. They just want some help."

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, HAITIAN EMIGRE MICHAEL LUBIN'S BEAUTY SUPPLY STORE IS ONE OF THE ESTIMATED 800 HAITIAN-OWNED BUSINESSES IN MIAMI. CARL JUSTE FOR TWP

TYPE: NATIONAL NEWS, FOREIGN NEWS

SUBJECT: FLORIDA; HAITI; ALIENS; REFUGEES

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13TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1992 The Atlanta Constitution
The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

January 26, 1992

SECTION: STATE NEWS; SECTION A; PAGE 03

LENGTH: 732 words

HEADLINE: Peace Corps veterans bring their skills home; Program allows them to teach, pursue degrees

BYLINE: By Connie Green STAFF WRITER

KEYWORD: schools; rural; education; personnel; aid; colleges; southern; states

BODY:

Sparta, Ga. - Four years ago, Olga Biancheri was living in a rat- infested hut with a leaky roof in the Philippines, teaching science to high schoolers as a Peace Corps volunteer.

This year, she's living in a small Georgia town teaching Spanish to children in a rural elementary school hundreds of miles from her native New York City. "Hola, clase," she chirps as she wheels her materials and tape recorder into a class of kindergartners.

"Hola, Ms. B!" they reply.

Ms. Biancheri is one of 11 returned Peace Corps volunteers teaching in rural and urban school districts in the South as part of the nationwide Peace Corp Fellows/USA program. Six are in Georgia, one is in Alabama and four are in Louisiana.

The program will expand next fall to Mississippi and Florida, thanks to a $ 331,663 Knight Foundation grant to develop programs at Florida International University in Miami, the University of Southern Mississippi in Biloxi and other colleges around the nation.

"The grant is to ensure that the universities provide a quality teacher training program for the fellows," said Henry Fernandez, Peace Corps Fellows director.

A biology and Spanish major, Ms. Biancheri has gone from teaching science to classes of 70 students in the Philippines to schooling Georgia children from kindergarten to third grade in Spanish.

She introduces new words on flash cards. She enunciates a word, and the children parrot her in their Southern accents. They thrust small hands into the air to respond to her questions in Spanish. Then the music starts, and the children dance in their seats to a salsa beat while counting to 40.

"Adios, clase." "Adios, Ms. B!" And she's wheeling her materials off to the next class.

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1992 The Atlanta Journal and Constitution, January 26, 1992

The 5-year-old program trains returned volunteers for hard-to-fill teaching positions in U.S. public schools. The fellows make a two-year commitment to teach in these communities while studying for a master's degree. Since most were not education majors, they have to earn the necessary certification. School systems pay them beginning teacher salaries.

The returned volunteers have a chance to share their skills and varied experiences with different cultures and languages abroad to fill needed gaps in education at home, Mr. Fernandez said.

Mississippi is seeking four fellows for schools in the southern part of the state. Florida hopes to place at least eight in the Dade County public schools.

Schools on the Mississippi Gulf Coast need people with background in the culture and languages of Southeast Asia, said James O. Schnur, dean of the College of Education and Psychology at USM.

"We've got a lot of boat people's children in the schools on the coast, and language is a real problem," Dr. Schnur said.

Dade County needs teachers who have worked in the Caribbean Basin, particularly people who speak the unique French dialect used in Haiti.

"We are trying to draw on cultural and language experiences to bridge the gaps between teachers and students, " said Dr. Robert Farrell, associate professor of education at Florida International University.

The grant also will make it possible to bring at least five more fellows to rural Georgia, and there are plenty of applicants, said Bee Crews, director of the Peace Corps program at Georgia College in Milledgeville.

While studying at Georgia College, Ms. Biancheri, 26, teaches at M.E. Lewis Sr. Elementary School, outside the tiny town of Sparta, Ga., where horses graze in a pasture across from the school and Principal Ralph Warren has found it hard to keep Spanish instructors.

Mr. Warren says she has adjusted well.

"She's an excellent teacher. She's cooperative, hard-working and willing to accept criticism," Mr. Warren said. "The time spent with the Peace Corps helped develop maturity and vision of what education can be even with just basic necessities."

Ms. Biancheri said she loves the rural setting and her students, who exchange greetings in Spanish with her in the hallways. It's been satisfying to watch their progress, she said.

"In the Philippines, people lived a simple life," Ms. Biancheri said. "They were poor, but they seemed to be happy. It made me realize that you don't need a lot of things to be happy.

"I went to college in the South, and I love it here. I have a two- year commitment, but I'll probably stay longer."

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1992 The Atlanta Journal and Constitution, January 26, 1992

GRAPHIC: Photo: Olga Biancheri teaches Spanish to kindergartners at M.E. Lewis Sr. Elementary School in Sparta / JOHNNY CRAWFORD / Staff

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15TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1992 Star Tribune
Star Tribune

January 19, 1992, Metro Edition

SECTION: Marketplace; Pg. 3D

LENGTH: 701 words

HEADLINE: Life after college no picnic these days

BYLINE: Jane Gross

DATELINE: San Francisco, Calif.

BODY:

Lauren Bolfango, a recent law school graduate, works 37 1/2 hours a week researching cases, writing pleas and motions and doing other standard tasks of a new associate in a small law firm.

What sets her apart is that she does the work without charge, after losing hope that her search for employment would ever produce a real job and deciding that volunteering in her chosen profession was better than being unemployed.

"I got tired of sitting around and watching soaps," said Bolfango, 27, who graduated last spring from the University of California's Hastings College of Law. She contacted 100 law firms in search of a job, without a glimmer of an offer.

Bolfango is one of thousands of educated young professionals who have had the misfortune to begin their working lives in a deteriorating economy that has cut a mean swath through the white-collar work force. For some that has meant unemployment, lower wages or no wages at all. For others, it has meant deferred dreams, changed career plans or extended apprenticeships.

Some recent Ivy League graduates are tending bar and driving taxicabs, and doctoral students are stalling completion of their dissertations because staying in a $ 20,000-a-year teaching assistantship is better than leaving a university and having no job.

Internships that used to last for a few summer months are turning into year-round jobs at less than year-round salaries. And dean's list applicants who once preferred the riches of private industry are turning to government agencies that have entry-level slots to fill.

A turn from the private to the public sector can be costly. R. David Powell, a recent graduate of Emory University Law School in Atlanta. Powell hoped to practice real-estate law at a large firm in the city for a salary of about $ 50,000. Instead, he accepted a position as law clerk to Chief U.S. Magistrate Allen Chancey for $ 32,500 a year.

These young people seem to understand that the situation is even worse for working-class peers, who are hungry for blue-collar positions that are even harder to find. They say they know they are lucky, although not as lucky as their friends and siblings who entered the work force in the 1980s.

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Star Tribune, January 19, 1992

And many are showing verve and enterprise in translating adversity into opportunity. That is the case with Andrew Yap, a recent graduate of Florida International University in Miami, who offered to work as an intern without pay at a local business magazine, impressed his superiors and four months later wound up with exactly the marketing research job he wanted at the magazine's parent company. But their voices still quaver with disappointment or resignation when they talk of what they are doing vs. what they expected, their prospects today vs. those of friends just a few years ahead of them.

What distinguishes this recession from the last is the toll it is taking on white-collar jobs. In the 1981 recession, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Washington, D.C., 838,000 new white-collar jobs were created, while this time 209,000 have been lost. "The number of options young people have is certainly narrowed," said Thomas Plewes, the bureau's associate commissioner for employment and unemployment statistics.

There is widespread disagreement among experts about whether the dearth of jobs has forced lower salaries and benefits for the entry-level professionals who find can work in their fields. But they concur that only the cream of the crop of lawyers, bankers, engineers, professors, journalists and the like are finding the jobs they expected.

And these experts say a growing number of companies, as they cut back their costly experienced work force, are expecting younger workers to do more for the same amount of money.

Wendy Lamm, a photographer at the Oakland Tribune, earns about $ 22,000 a year, 20 percent less than colleagues hired just weeks earlier. The paper instituted a two-tier wage system last year as part of a plan to keep the newspaper afloat. Lamm is grateful for the job, "but there's this sense that the ceiling has dropped," she said. "You can't live the way you thought you'd be able to live."

SUBJECT: employment; economy; college

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TITL: IN BRIEF

REFR: MIAMI HERALD Section B; Page 2, Column 5 JOURNAL-CODE MH

DATE: February 6, 1992, Thursday

ABST: Beacon, student newspaper at Florida International University, receives top honors from Columbia Scholastic Press Association after it scores 986 out of 1,000 points in annual college newspaper competition (S)

DESC: NEWS AND NEWS MEDIA; COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

COMP: FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY; BEACON (FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY)

School Newspaper

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AUTH: BY KIMBERLY CROCKETT

TITL: HIGH TECH TO LINK KIDS IN MIAMI AND MOSCOW

REFR: MIAMI HERALD Section B; Page 1, Column 1 JOURNAL-CODE MH

DATE: February 18, 1992, Tuesday

ABST: Linked by goodwill and modern technology, middle-school students in Miami's inner city will learn Russian language and culture under program outlined by educators from Moscow and Miami; in Moscow, children will learn English and about Miami's diversity; Florida International University, Dade County Public Schools and Institute for Soviet Education at Indiana University worked together with Russian Ministry of Education to put together project (M)

DESC: EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS; RUSSIAN LANGUAGE; CULTURE; ENGLISH LANGUAGE

COMP: FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY; INSTITUTE FOR SOVIET EDUCATION (INDIANA UNIVERSITY)

NAME: CROCKETT, KIMBERLY

GEOT: MIAMI (FLA); MOSCOW (USSR); COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES; DADE COUNTY (FLA)

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TITL: THE BEST EDUCATION STARTS AT HOME

REFR: MIAMI HERALD Section A; Page 15, Column 2 JOURNAL-CODE MH

DATE: March 26, 1991, Tuesday

ABST: Florida International University president Modesto A Maidique op-ed article; says the crisis in education, according to seven students from an inner-city high school in Miami, is a crisis in parenting, not a crisis in the schools; photo (M)

DESC: EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS; FAMILIES AND FAMILY LIFE; CHILDREN AND YOUTH

NAME: MAIDIQUE, MODESTO A

GEOT: UNITED STATES

DOCT: EDITORIAL COLUMN

ILLU: Photograph

only have abstracts for Miami Herald avail on lexis/nexus

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TITL: GIFT OF A GIFT

REFR: MIAMI HERALD Section B; Page 5, Column 1 JOURNAL-CODE MH

DATE: March 10, 1992, Tuesday

ABST: Outgoing Florida Senate Pres Gwen Margolis declines traditional gift to outgoing presidents, and asks that money instead be earmarked for scholarship for minority student majoring in communications at Florida International University (S)

DESC: LEGISLATURES; GIFTS; SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS; MINORITIES (ETHNIC, RACIAL, RELIGIOUS)

COMP: FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

GEOT: FLORIDA

TRIA

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15TH REFERENCE of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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AUTH: BY JON O'NEILL

TITL: FIU GRADUATES IT LARGEST CLASS

REFR: MIAMI HERALD Section 2; Page 2, Column 1 JOURNAL-CODE MH

DATE: April 30, 1991, Tuesday

ABST: 2,200 students graduate from Florida International University; including graduate students, school conferred 4,123 degrees on April 29 (M)

DESC: AWARDS, DECORATIONS AND HONORS

COMP: FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

NAME: O'NEILL, JON

Almost 1 yr. to day

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20TH REFERENCE of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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AUTH: BY LOURDES FERNANDEZ

TITL: FIU DISBANDS STUDENT GOVERNMENT

REFR: MIAMI HERALD Section B; Page 1, Column 2 JOURNAL-CODE MH

DATE: February 23, 1991, Saturday

ABST: Florida International University disbands its 100-plus-member Student Government Assn for first time in its 20-year history; cites allegations of deal-cutting, lax attendance at meetings and shoddy record keeping (S)

DESC: COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES; ETHICS; ORGANIZATIONS, SOCIETIES AND CLUBS

COMP: FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

SOUNDS LIKE CONGRESS!

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6TH REFERENCE of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1992 The New York Times Company: Abstracts

AUTH: BY KIMBERLY CROCKETT

TITL: DEMOCRACY, CONTROVERSY BACK IN FIU ELECTIONS

REFR: MIAMI HERALD Section B; Page 1, Column 3 JOURNAL-CODE MH

DATE: February 26, 1992, Wednesday

ABST: Free elections have returned to campuses at Florida International University, one year after administrators seized control of student government and disbanded it amid allegations of widespread misconduct and bribery; infant democracy is only crawling forward; when proposed new constitution for Student Government Association was put on ballot last month, less than 400 of FIU's 23,000 students bothered to vote (M)

DESC: ELECTIONS

COMP: FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

NAME: CROCKETT, KIMBERLY

$3 million budget!

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1689 Peter the Great, Czar of Russia, clipped the beards and moustaches off his court
1718 Esek Hopkins, first Commodore of the U.S. Navy, born
1731 Daniel Defoe, novelist, died
1768 First art exhibit at England's Royal Academy opened
1771 Vassalboro and Winslow, Maine, incorporated
1782 Marie Amelie Therese, wife of King Louis Philippe of France, born
1785 John James Audubon, artist-naturalist, born
1798 Eugene Delacroix, French artist, born
1803 Meteorite rain fell on L'Aigle, France
1812 Alfred Krupp, German metallurgist, born
1822 Frederick Law Olmstead, landscape architect, born
1872 Mt. Vesuvius volcano erupted suddenly
1875 Syngman Rhee, Korean statesman, born
1882 Charles Darwin, naturalist, buried in Westminster Abbey
1893 Anita Loos, author, born
1907 Tercentenary Exposition of Jamestown, Virginia opened
1913 Wisconsin state flag adopted
International Exposition, Ghent, Belgium, opened
1915 Italy declared war on Austro-Hungarian Empire
1923 George VI, King of England, married Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon
1949 Transjordan changed its name to Jordan
1951 William N. Oatis, Associated Press correspondent, arrested in Czechoslovakia as a spy
1952 U.S. destroyer Hobson and carrier Wasp collided in the Atlantic
1954 Geneva Conference on Far Eastern Affairs opened
1957 Opening of Jamestown, Virginia's, 350th Anniversary Festival
1962 Ariel I satellite launched
1964 Tanzania (Tanganyika-Zanzibar) joined the United Nations (Union Day)
1908, 1981, 1987, 1992, 2071, 2076, 2082 Quasimodo or Low Sunday

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April 27th

Feast of St. Maughold
Feast of St. Peter Canisius
Feast of St. Toribio of Lima
1124 AD King Alexander I of Scotland died
1172 King Henry II of England left Ireland
1278 St. Zita died (Feast Day; patron of maidservants and housekeepers)

Ha Ha!

1509 City of Venice, Italy, excommunicated by Pope Julius II
1605 Pope Leo XI died, 10 days after his coronation
1667 John Milton sold Paradise Lost copyright for 10 English pounds
1682 Theodore III, Czar of Russia, died
1686 First charter granted for New York City
1737 Edward Gibbon, author of Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, born
1798 U.S. Navy established
1813 Zebulon Pike, explorer, died
U.S. forces captured Toronto, Canada
1816 First U.S. protective tariff law passed
1822 Ulysses Simpson Grant, U.S. President, born
1846 Christy Minstrels first appeared in New York City
1850 First American-owned steamship began commercial Atlantic crossings
1852 "Telegram" replaced "telegraphic dispatch"
1863 Anglo-Saxon wrecked off Cape Race
1865 Cornell University (New York) incorporated
Sultana, packed with Union prisoners, exploded on the Mississippi
1882 Ralph Waldo Emerson, philosopher-poet, died
1891 Ground broken for Grant's tomb in New York City
1892 Cornerstone for Grant's tomb laid
1893 Prototype of the modern typewriter patented
1897 Grant's tomb dedicated (New York City)
1898 Ludwig Bemelmans, creator of "Madeline," born
1914 American troops sent to Mexico (Mexican Revolution)
1920 Milton, in a Dusenberg, set a land-speed record of 156.046 mph
1926 Chichibu ran aground off Horomushiro, Japan
1937 First Social Security payment made
1938 Zog I, King of Albania, married Geraldine, a Hungarian countess
1944 Jim Tobin pitched a no-hitter and Boston beat Brooklyn, 2-0
1960 Republic of Togo became independent
1961 Sierra Leone became an independent part of the British Commonwealth
Explorer II satellite launched
1965 Edward R. Morrow, broadcaster, died
1967 First male heir to the Dutch throne in 3 generations, Willem-Alexander, born
1968 Tom Phoebus pitched a no-hitter and Baltimore beat Boston, 6-0
1970 Gypsy Rose Lee, entertainer, died
1971 Capt. Samuel L. Gravely, Jr. became the first black U.S. Admiral
1919, 1924, 1930, 2003, 2014, 2025, 2087, 2098 Quasimodo or Low Sunday

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THE ALMANAC OF DATES

EVENTS OF THE PAST FOR EVERY DAY OF THE YEAR

LINDA MILLGATE

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April 27

Holidays

Afghanistan — **Saur Revolution Day**
Commemorates the creation of the People's Republic upon the upset of the government by Marxist rebels, 1978.

Sierra Leone — **Independence Day**
Commemorates achievement of independence from Great Britain, 1961.

Sudan — **Sham el Nassim**

Birthdates

1733 **Josef Gottlieb Kölreuter,** German botanist; a pioneer in field of **hybridization.** [d. November 12, 1806]

1737 **Edward Gibbon,** British historian; best known for his classic *The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.* [d. January 16, 1794]

1744 **Nikolay Ivanovich Novikov,** Russian writer, publisher; attempted to popularize good literature by publishing inexpensive volumes of classics. [d. July 31, 1818]

1748 **Adamantios Koraës,** Greek physician, philologist, patriot, educator; contributed to purification of Greek language in contemporary literature. [d. April 6, 1833]

1759 **Mary (Wollstonecraft) Godwin,** English writer, feminist; an early advocate of women's rights; mother of Mary Shelley (August 30). [d. September 10, 1797]

1791 **Samuel F(inley) B(reese) Morse,** U.S. inventor; invented first practical **telegraph.** Devised **Morse Code** for use in telegraph communications. [d. April 2, 1872]

1818 **Amasa Stone,** U.S. philanthropist, railroad tycoon; built Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad, 1846; Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, 1858. [d. May 11, 1883]

1820 **Herbert Spencer,** British naturalist philosopher; a primary formulator of **Social Darwinism.** Popularized idea of *survival of the fittest.* [d. December 8, 1903]

1822 **Ulysses S(impson) Grant,** U.S. army general for the Union, 18th President of United States; his presidential administration was characterized by corruption and bitter partisan politics. [d. July 23, 1885]

1855 **Benjamin Newton Duke,** U.S. tobacco-products manufacturer, philanthropist; with his brother, James Buchanan (December 23), founded American Tobacco Company and Imperial Tobacco Company. **Duke University** is named for the two brothers. [d. January 8, 1929]

1893 **Norman Bel Geddes,** U.S. theatrical and industrial designer; noted for stage designs and airplane, train, and automobile interiors. [d. May 8, 1958]

1896 **Wallace Hume Carothers,** U.S. chemist; invented first form of **nylon** and **neoprene** (synthetic rubber), 1931. [d. April 29, 1937]

Rogers Hornsby (***The Rajah***), U.S. baseball player; elected to Baseball Hall of Fame, 1942. [d. January 5, 1963]

1898 **Ludwig Bemelmans,** U.S. writer, illustrator, born in Austria. [d. October 1, 1962]

1904 **Arthur Burns,** U.S. government official, economist; Chairman, Federal Reserve Board, 1950-78. [d. June 26, 1987]

C(ecil) Day Lewis (Nicholas Blake), British poet; Poet Laureate of England, 1967–72. [d. May 22, 1972]

1922 **Jack Klugman,** U.S. actor; two Emmy Awards; known for his role as Oscar Madison on television series, *The Odd Couple,* 1970-75.

Togo	**Independence Day** Commemorates establishment of Togo as a sovereign nation, 1960.
Yugoslavia	**Slovenian Liberation Front Day**

Religious Calendar

The Saints

St. Anthimus, Bishop of Nicomedia. [d. 303]

St. Asicus, Bishop of Elphin; patron of **Elphin** in County Roscommon, Ireland. Also called **Tassach.** [d. c. 470]

St. Maughold, Bishop of Man. Also called **Macallius, Maccul,** or **Macul.** [d. c. 498]

St. Floribert, Bishop of Liège. [d. 746]

St. Stephen Pechersky, Bishop of Vladimir. [d. 1094]

St. Zita, virgin; patron of domestic workers. [d. 1278]

St. Turibius, Archbishop of Lima and missionary. First saint of the New World; founded college at Lima, first seminary for training clergy in the Americas. [d. 1606]

(Continues. . .)

1927 **Coretta (Scott) King,** U.S. civil rights leader, lecturer, writer, concert singer; widow of **Martin Luther King, Jr.**

1932 **Anouk Aimee (Françoise Sorya),** French actress; leading lady in 1960s films.

1932 **Roelof Pik Botha,** South African politician; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1977- .

1937 **Sandy Dennis,** U.S. actress; Oscar Award for *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?,* 1966.

1939 **Judy Carne (Joyce A. Botterill),** British actress, comedienne; known for her appearances on television series, *Laugh In,* 1968-70.

1959 **Sheena Easton (Sheena Shirley Orr),** Scottish singer.

1967 **Prince Willem-Alexander Claus** of the Netherlands, oldest son of Queen Beatrix.

Historical Events

1124 **David I (*the Saint*)** of Scotland accedes to the throne.

1296 **Edward II** of England defeats the Scots at the **Battle of Dunbar.**

1521 **Ferdinand Magellan** is killed by natives of the Philippine Islands during his circumnavigation of the globe.

1773 **Tea Act** is passed by British Parliament, setting stage for conflict with Americans over the tea tax; leads to **Boston Tea Party** of December 16.

1784 ***Le Mariage de Figaro*** by Beaumarchais premieres in Paris.

1805 U.S. naval forces capture **Derne, Tripoli,** in a combined land-sea assault, and raise U.S. flag over foreign soil for the first time.

1914 Sino-Tibetan convention is signed recognizing independence of **Tibet** under Chinese suzerainty.

1916 The **University of Capetown, Stellenbosch University,** and the **University of South Africa** are established by the Union of South Africa.

1919 **Korean nationalists** declare a republic and begin rebellion against Japan.

1935 **U.S. Soil Conservation Service** is established by Congress.

1939 British government begins **conscription (World War II).**

1941 German troops enter **Athens** and raise the Swastika over the Acropolis (**World War II**).

1950 The state of **Israel** is recognized by the British government.

1960 United Nations trust territory of **Togoland** becomes the independent **Republic of Togo.**

1961 **Sierra Leone** gains independence from Great Britain.

1965 Soviet communications satellite ***Molniya 1*** is first used for a scheduled telecast.

1969 Bolivian President **René Barrientos** is killed in a helicopter crash; Vice-President **Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas** succeeds him.

(Continues. . .)

The Beatified

Blessed Peter Armengol. [d. 1304]

Blessed Antony of Siena, hermit. [d. 1311]

Blessed James of Bitetto, lay-brother of Observant Franciscan Friars. [d. c. 1485]

Blessed Osanna of Cattaro, virgin and anchoress. [d. 1565]

1970 Scientists at the University of California - Berkeley synthesize a new element, **unnilpentium,** with an atomic number of 105.

1972 ***Apollo 16*** spacecraft comes down in the Pacific after a successful mission during which U.S. astronauts **John Young** and **Charles Duke** spend a record 71 hours and 2 minutes on the moon.

1973 **L. Patrick Gray** resigns as acting director of the **F.B.I.** (**Watergate Incident**).

1978 President **Sardar Mohammad Daud Khan** of Afghanistan is killed in a military coup.

1983 President Ronald Reagan addresses a joint session of Congress to appeal for military and economic aid to **Central America.** U.S. presidents traditionally call joint sessions only in cases of national emergency or to deliver the annual State of the Union address.

1987 The Department of Justice prohibits Austrian president, **Kurt Waldheim,** from entering the U.S. after a year-long investigation links him to Nazi war crimes.

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Holidays and Anniversaries of the World

A Comprehensive Catalogue Containing Detailed Information on Every Month and Day of the Year, with Coverage of 23,000 Holidays, Anniversaries, Fasts and Feasts, Holy Days, Days of the Saints, the Blesseds, and Other Days of Heortological Significance, Birthdays of the Famous, Important Dates in History, and Special Events and Their Sponsors

SECOND EDITION

Jennifer Mossman, Editor

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——APRIL 27——

Zodiac sign for the day: Taurus, the bull.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Diamond, sapphire.

The day in history:

1521–Explorer Ferdinand Magellan was killed in the Philippines.
1817–Rush-Bagot Agreement between U.S. and Canada provided for maintenance of unfortified border (ratified by U.S. Senate April 16, 1818).
1865–Steamer *Sultana,* loaded with Union prisoners from Confederate prison at Andersonville, Ga., exploded in Mississippi River at Helena, Ark., killing 1450.
1937–U.S. Social Security System made first benefit payments.
1960–Togo became an independent African nation.
1961–Sierra Leone became free in British Commonwealth.
1967–Heavyweight-boxing champion Cassius Clay (Muhammad Ali) refused to be inducted into U.S. armed forces.
1969–Charles de Gaulle quit as President of France after defeat of his program in a national referendum.

The day's birthdays:

Inventor Samuel F.B. Morse 1791, Charlestown, Mass.; philosopher Herbert Spencer 1820, Derby, England; President Ulysses S. Grant 1822, Pt. Pleasant, Ohio.

Quotation of the day:

"If you were to make little fishes talk, they would talk like whales."–Oliver Goldsmith, April 27, 1773

"...in freeing peoples, perishing and oppressed, our country's blessing will also come; for profit follows righteousness."–Albert J. Beveridge, April 27, 1898

——APRIL 28——

Zodiac sign for the day: Taurus, the bull.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Diamond, sapphire.

The day in history:

1788–Maryland became seventh state to ratify Constitution.
1789–Fletcher Christian led mutiny by the crew of H.M.S. *Bounty* against Captain Bligh in the Pacific.

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Leonard and Thelma Spinrad

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Bal Harbour
Bay Harbor Islands
Surfside
Indian Creek
Miami Shores
Normandy Shores
North Bay Village
Hialeah
Pinewood
Hialeah Gardens
Medley
Virginia Gardens
Miami Spgs.
Miami Beach
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Miami Beach Exhibition Hall
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Matheson Hammock Park
Coconut Grove Playhouse
Barnacle St. Hist Site
Mercy Hospital
Vizcaya Art Mus.
Orange Bowl Stad.
Tamiami Park
Tropical Park
Golden Beach
Aventura
Ojus
Florida Intl. Univ.
Hollywood Dog Track
Gulfstream Park Race Track
North Shore St. Rec. Area
Oleta River St. Rec. Area
Bill Baggs Cape Florida St. Rec. Area
Ancient Sp. Monastery
Pembroke Pines Gen. Hosp.
Hialeah Park Race Track
Calder Race Track
Opa-locka Airport
Gratigny Regional Park
Tamiami Trail
Dadeland Mall
Westland Mall
Miami Free Zone
Civic Center
Julia Tuttle Causeway
MacArthur Causeway
Venetian Causeway
Rickenbacker Causeway
Broad Causeway
John F. Kennedy Causeway
Collins Ave.
Biscayne Blvd.
Dixie Highway
Palmetto Expressway
Florida's Turnpike
Homestead Extension
Intracoastal Waterway
Miami Canal
Snapper Creek Canal
Little River Canal
Snake Creek Canal
Hollywood Lakes
North Perry Arpt.
Buccaneer Estates
Andover Lake Estates
Ives Estates
Aventura Mall
Florida Main College
Pembroke Rd.
Stirling Rd.
Raintree Blvd.
Flamingo Rd.
Hallandale Beach Blvd.
Sheridan St.
Miami Gardens Dr.
Gratigny Rd.
Broward Blvd.
Flagler St.
Bird Rd.
Miller Dr.
Sunset Dr.
Kendall Dr.
Coral Reef Dr.
Kilkenny Rd.
Chapman Field Dr.
Galloway Rd.
Palmetto Expy.
Dadeland Blvd.
Old South Dixie Hwy.
Homestead Extension
Florida's Turnpike
Miami Canal
Snapper Creek Canal
Little River Canal
Snake Creek Canal
Hollywood Lakes
North Perry Arpt.
Buccaneer Estates
Andover Lake Estates
Ives Estates
Aventura Mall
Florida Main College
Pembroke Rd.
Stirling Rd.
Raintree Blvd.
Flamingo Rd.
Hallandale Beach Blvd.
Sheridan St.
Miami Gardens Dr.
Gratigny Rd.
Broward Blvd.
Flagler St.
Bird Rd.
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Coral Reef Dr.
Kilkenny Rd.
Chapman Field Dr.
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Dadeland Blvd.
Old South Dixie Hwy.
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