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Series: Speech File Backup Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13841
Folder ID Number: 13841-012

Folder Title:
Texas A&M--Foreign Policy Accomplishments 12/15/92 [OA 7583]

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G	26	23	2	3

DRAFT: December 14, 1992,
7:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TEXAS A & M
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1992
COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS

Good afternoon, everyone. Dr. Bill Mobley, thank you for that kind introduction. Congressman Joe Barton. Commissioner Rick Perry. Representative Steve Ogden. Fred McClure. Ross Margraves. Members of the Board of Regents. Members of the Library committee. Thanks to my hosts, the Memorial Student Center Political Forum. And my heartiest thanks to the Corps of Cadets and the Fightin' Texas Aggies band.

In 36 days, I will hand over the stewardship of this great nation, capping a career in public service that began 50 years ago in the wartime skies over the Pacific. Our country won that great contest but entered an uneasy peace: the fires of World War II cooled into a longer Cold War, one that froze the world into two opposing camps: on the one side, America and its allies -- the forces of freedom against an alien ideology that cast its shadow over every American.

Three years ago, when I addressed the graduating class of Texas A & M, I spoke of the need to move "beyond containment." And I said, "We seek the integration of the Soviet Union into the community of nations.... Ultimately, our objective is to welcome the Soviet Union back into the world order." Was this aim too ambitious? Not for the American people.

Today, by the grit of our people and the grace of God, the Cold War is over. Freedom has carried the day. I leave the White

House grateful for what we have achieved together, and exhilarated by the promise of what can come to pass.

This afternoon I would like to share some of my thoughts on the past few years and on America's purpose in the world. My thesis is a simple one. Amid the triumph and the tumult of the recent past, one truth rings out more clearly than ever. America remains today what Lincoln said it was more than a century ago: the last best hope of man on earth.

This is a fact -- a truth made indelible by the struggles and agonies of the 20th century -- and in the sacrifice symbolized by each towering oak on Simpson Drill Field here at Texas A & M. The leadership, the power, and yes, the conscience of the United States of America -- all are essential for a peaceful, prosperous international order, just as such an order is essential for us.

History's lesson is clear: When a war-weary America withdrew from the international stage following World War I, the world spawned militarism, fascism, and aggression unchecked, plunging mankind into another devastating conflict. But in answering the call to lead after World War II, we built from the principles of democracy and the rule of law a new community of free nations -- a community whose strength, perseverance, patience, and unity of purpose contained Soviet totalitarianism and kept the peace.

In the end, Soviet communism proved no match for free enterprise <u>beyond</u> its borders or the yearning for liberty <u>within</u> <u>them</u>. And the American leadership that undermined the confidence and

capacity of the communist regimes became a beacon for all the peoples of the world.

Steadfast and sure, generations of Americans stood in the path of the Soviet advance, while our adversary probed for weaknesses that were never found. Presidents from both parties led an Atlantic Alliance held together by bonds of principle and love of liberty -- facing a Warsaw Pact lashed together by occupation troops, quisling governments, and, when all else failed, the use of tanks against people.

By the 1980's, Kremlin leaders found that our Alliance would not crack when they threatened America's allies with the infamous SS-20 nuclear missile. Nor did the Alliance shrink from the deployment of countervailing missiles to defend against this menace.

In the Pacific, too, we built a new alliance with Japan, defended Korea, and called hundreds of thousands of Americans to sacrifice in the jungles of Southeast Asia.

The American people demonstrated that they would shoulder whatever defense burden, make whatever sacrifice was needed to assure our freedom and protect our allies and interests. We made use of the superb technology our free enterprise system has produced. Having learned that they could not divide our Alliance, the Soviets eventually were forced to realize that their command economy simply could not compete. As the Soviet

system stalled and crumbled, so too did the ability of its rulers to deny their people the truth -- about us, and about them.

In the end Soviet communism was destroyed by its own internal contradictions. New leaders with new vision faced the hard truths their predecessors had long denied. Glasnost and perestroika may have been Russian words -- but the concepts at their core were universal.

The Soviet Union did not simply lose the Cold War; the Western democracies won it. I say this not to gloat but to make a point. The qualities that enabled us to triumph in that struggle -- faith, strength, unity, and above all American leadership -- are those we must call upon now to win the peace.

In recent years, with the Soviet empire in its death throes, the potential for crisis and conflict was never greater, the demand for American leadership never more compelling:

-- As the peoples of Eastern Europe made their bold move for freedom, we urged them along a peaceful path to liberation. They turned to America -- and we did not turn away.

-- When our German friends took their hammers to tear down that wall, we encouraged a united Germany safely within the NATO Alliance. They looked to America -- and we did not look away.

-- When the people of Russia blocked the tanks that tried to roll back the tide of history, America did not walk away.

[[I can remember speaking to Boris Yeltsin at that terrible moment of crisis. At times the static on the telephone made it almost impossible to hear him. But there was no mistaking what he wanted to know. He asked where the United States of America stood. And America answered, for all the world to hear, "We stand with you."

President Yeltsin hasn't forgotten. On his visit to the White House this June, he said -- and I quote -- the United States "was the first ... to understand the true scope and meaning of the victory of the Russian people on August 19, 1991."]]

The free peoples of the world watched in awe as the Soviet Union collapsed, but they held their breath at what might take its place -- wondering who might control its tens of thousands of nuclear weapons. Only America could manage that danger. We acted decisively to help the new leaders reduce their arsenals -- and gain firm control of those that remained.

Here, then, is the remarkable fact that history will record: the end of a titanic clash of political systems, the collapse of the most heavily armed empire in history, took place without a shot being fired. That should be a source of pride for every American.

From the days after World War II, when fragile European democracies were threatened by Stalin's expansionism, to the last days of the Cold War, as our foes became fragile democracies themselves, American leadership has been indispensable. No one person deserves credit for this; America does. It has been achieved because of what we as a people stand for -- and what we are made of.

Yes, we answered the call and we triumphed, but today we are summoned again. This time we are called not to wage a war, hot or cold, but to win the democratic peace -- not for half a world, as before, but for people the world over. The end of the Cold War has placed in our hands a unique opportunity to see the principles for which America has stood for two centuries -- democracy, free enterprise, and the rule of law -- spread more widely than ever before in human history.

For the first time, turning this global vision into a new and better world is a realistic possibility. It is a hope that embodies our country's tradition of idealism, which has made us unique among nations, and uniquely successful. And our vision is not mere Utopianism: the advance of democratic ideals reflects a hard-nosed sense of American self-interest. For certain truths have now become evident: Governments responsive to the will of the people are not likely to commit aggression -- to sponsor terrorism -- or to threaten humanity with weapons of mass destruction. Likewise, the global spread of free markets, by encouraging trade, investment, and growth, will sustain the

expansion of American prosperity. In short, by helping others, we help ourselves.

Some will dismiss this vision as no more than a dream. I ask them to consider the last four years, when a dozen dreams were made real. The Berlin Wall demolished and Germany united; the captive nations set free; Russia democratic; whole classes of nuclear weapons eliminated, the rest vastly reduced; many nations united in our historic UN coalition to turn back a tyrant in the Persian Gulf; Israel and its Arab neighbors talking peace -- face to face -- in a region that has known so much war.

Each of these once seemed a dream. Today they are concrete realities, brought about by a common cause: the patient and judicious application of American leadership, American power, and American moral force. Without doubt, there will be serious obstacles and set-backs ahead. We face some already. Violence, poverty, ethnic and religious hatreds will be powerful adversaries. Overcoming them will take time and tenacity, courage and commitment; but they can be overcome.

Look to Europe -- where nations, after centuries of war, transformed themselves into a peaceful, progressive community. No society, no continent, should be disqualified from sharing the ideals of human liberty. The community of democratic nations is more robust than ever. And it will gain strength as it grows. By working with our allies, by invigorating our international institutions, America does not have stand alone.

Yet from some quarters we hear voices sounding the retreat. We have carried the burden too long, they say, and the disappearance of the Soviet challenge means America can withdraw from international responsibilities. Others assert that domestic needs preclude an active foreign policy, that we have done our part and now it is someone else's turn. We are warned against entangling ourselves in the troubles that abound in today's world. To name only a few: clan warfare and mass starvation in Somalia; savage violence in Bosnia; instability in the former Soviet Union; the alarming growth of virulent nationalism throughout Europe.

And it is true: These problems -- some frozen by the Cold War, others held in check by communist repression -- seem to have ignited all at once, taxing the world's ability to respond. But let us be clear: The alternative to American leadership is not more security for our citizens but less; not the flourishing of American principles but their isolation in a world actively hostile to them.

"Destiny," it has been said, "is not a matter of chance, it is a matter of choice; it is not a thing to be waited for, it is a thing to be achieved." We can never safely assume that our future will be an improvement over the past. Our choice as a people is simple: We can either shape our times, or we can let the times shape us. And shape us they will, at a price frightening to contemplate -- morally, economically, and strategically.

Morally, a failure to respond to massive human catastrophes like that in Somalia would scar our national soul. There can be no single or simple set of guidelines for foreign policy -- but we should consider using military force in those situations where the stakes warrant, and where force is likely to be effective.

Economically, a world of escalating instability and hostile nationalism will disrupt global markets, ignite trade wars and set us on a path of economic decline. American jobs would be lost, our chance to compete would be blocked, and our very well-being would be undermined.

Strategically, abandonment of the world-wide democratic revolution could be disastrous for American security. In Russia, in Eastern Europe, in Central Asia, the alternative to democracy is authoritarianism: repressive regimes that can be xenophobic, aggressive, and violent. And in a world where weapons of mass destruction are spreading, the collapse of the democratic revolution could pose a direct threat to the safety of every American.

The new world could, in time, be as menacing as the old. Let me be blunt: a retreat from American leadership -- from American involvement -- would be a mistake for which future generations, indeed our own children, would pay dearly.

But we can influence the future. We can rededicate ourselves to the hard work of freedom. This does not mean running off on reckless, expensive crusades. It does not mean bearing the

world's burdens alone. But it does mean leadership -- economic, political, and, yes, military -- when our interests and values are at risk and where we can make a difference. When we place our young men and women of the military in harm's way, we must be able to assure them -- and their families -- that their mission is defined, and that its success can be achieved.

It seems like ages ago that the people of Germany tore down that Wall. But it has been only three years -- and just over a year since the August coup was defeated by brave Russian democrats. In this brief time, we have embarked on a new course, through uncharted waters. The United States and its friends -- old and new -- have begun to define the post-Cold War reality. We are already transforming the old network of alliances, institutions, and regimes to face the future. Those challenges must be met with collective action, led by the United States, to protect and promote our political, economic, and security values.

Our foundation must be the democratic community that won the Cold War. We have begun to adapt America's political, economic, and defense relationships with Europe and Japan to ensure their vitality and strength in this new era. For these will be our primary partners in addressing the next generation of problems and opportunities.

For example, we have begun to transform the Atlantic Alliance, that bulwark against the Soviet threat, into a partnership with a more united Europe -- a partnership primed to meet new security challenges in this age of uncertainty. And a new feature of our

Alliance, the North Atlantic Cooperation Council, enables NATO to reach out to our former adversaries in the Warsaw Pact.

In the Pacific, we have affirmed the importance of the U.S.-Japan security ties to stability in Asia. But we are also exploring ways to work together as global partners to address common interests -- in economics, development, and regional problems.

Then we have committed ourselves to expanding the democratic community by supporting political and economic freedom in nascent democracies and market economies. And we are sharing this burden with the very nations America helped after World War II.

In Central and Eastern Europe, our Enterprise Funds and other programs have helped develop a new political, economic, and civic infrastructure for nations long oppressed by Stalin's legacy. Now the Freedom Support Act will provide crucial help for reform in the lands of our former enemies.

In Latin America, the day of the dictator has given way to the dawn of democracy. This very day, Vice President Quayle is taking part in a ceremony in El Salvador that caps the long effort to end the killing and give the people there the opportunity to live in peace. Throughout the region, economic initiatives are helping a new generation of leaders reform their societies. The Brady Plan and our Enterprise for the Americas Initiative have opened up extraordinary possibilities for a new relationship with our hemispheric neighbors. Investment, free

trade, debt relief, and environmental protection will nurture the home-grown reforms throughout Latin America.

We are strengthening the ability of the democratic community to deal with the political landmines that the Cold War has exposed -- aggressive nationalism, ethnic conflict, civil war, and humanitarian crises. The United States has led the world in supporting a United Nations more capable of dealing with these crises.

All over the world -- Nicaragua, Namibia, Angola, Cambodia -- we have promoted elections not only as a goal, but as a tool, a device for resolving conflicts and establishing political legitimacy.

In the area of security and arms control, we've stepped up patrol against the spread of weapons of mass destruction. The new Chemical Weapons Convention will ban chemical weapons from the arsenals of all participating states. We've strengthened multilateral export controls on nuclear, chemical, biological, and missile-related technologies. In a mission without precedent, a UN inspection team is demolishing Iraq's unconventional weapons capability. Once implemented, the agreements we've negotiated will ban new nuclear states on the territory of the former Soviet Union. Above all, we have sought to erase nuclear nightmares from the sleep of future generations.

And we underscored one key security principle with a line in the sand: naked aggression against our vital interests will be

answered decisively by American resolve, leadership, and might. Our victory in the Persian Gulf War was more than a blow for justice -- it was a reminder to other would-be aggressors that they will pay a price for their outlaw acts.

We have been committed to building the basis for sustained international economic growth -- for ourselves and for those nations of what were once the so-called second and third worlds. The heart of our efforts has been the creation of a stronger and freer international trading market.

Our recent breakthrough with the European Community clears the way for an early conclusion to the Uruguay Round of GATT and a major boost to world economic recovery. This week, Mexico, Canada, and the United States will sign a landmark agreement establishing the largest free trade zone the world has ever seen. And our efforts to forge a new mechanism for Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation confirm America's commitment to remain an economic and security power in Asia.

I believe we have taken important steps toward a world in which democracy is the norm, in which private enterprise, free trade, and prosperity enrich every region -- a world in which the rule of law prevails, and in which ethnic hatred has been buried for good.

We must not stumble as we travel toward a world without the brutal violence of Bosnia, the deadly anarchy of Somalia, or the squalor that still haunts much of the Southern Hemisphere. We

cannot rest while a handful of renegade regimes aspire to obtain weapons of mass destruction with which to threaten their neighbors, or even America. There is much to be done before we are within reach of the democratic peace. But these first steps have taken us in the right direction.

The challenge ahead is as great as the one we faced at the end of the last great war. But the opportunity is vastly greater. Success will require American vision and resolve -- an America secure in its military, moral and economic strength. Success will require unity of purpose: a commitment on the part of all our people to the proposition that our Nation's destiny lies in the hope of a better world -- a new world made better, with our friends and allies, by American leadership.

History is summoning us once again to lead. Proud of its past, America must once again look forward. We must live up to the greatness of our forefathers' ideals, and in doing so secure our grandchildren's futures.

That is the cause that much of my public life has been dedicated to serving. That is the cause that you and I must now support our new President in pursuing.

Thank you, God bless you, and God bless the United States of America.

# # #

December 11, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAN MC GROARTY

FROM: ANDREW FERGUSON

SUBJECT: PROPOSED REMARKS AT TEXAS A & M

I. SUMMARY

On Tuesday, December 15th at noon you will deliver remarks to an audience of 7,500 students and faculty in the G. Rollie White Coliseum on the campus of Texas A & M.

II. DISCUSSION

Your remarks (approximately 25 minutes / teleprompter) focus on your foreign policy accomplishments and America's role in the post-Cold War world.

Document No. 367275

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 12/12/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 10:00 am / MON. / 12-14

PROPOSED PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TEXAS A & M
COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS

SUBJECT: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1992

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☑	MCBRIDE	☐	☑
BAKER	☐	☑	MOORE	☐	☑
SCOWCROFT	☑	☐	MULLINS	☑	☐
DARMAN	☑	☐	PETERSMEYER	☐	☐
BATES	☐	☑	PORTER	☑	☐
BRADY	☐	☑	SMITH	☑	☐
BROMLEY	☐	☐	TUTWILER	☐	☑
CALIO	☑	☐	ZOELLICK	☑	☐
DEMAREST	☑	☐	MCGROARTY	☐	☑
FITZWATER	☐	☑	GAUGHAN	☑	☐
GRAY	☑	☐	BOSKIN	☑	☐
HOLIDAY	☑	☐		☐	☐
HORNER	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide your comments on the attached directly to Dan McGroarty, Rm 122, x2930, with a copy to this office NO LATER THAN 10:00 a.m., MONDAY, DECEMBER 14. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

'92 DEC 12 A12:24

December 11, 1992

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Your remarks (approximately 25 minutes / teleprompter) focus on your foreign policy accomplishments and America's role in the post-Cold War world.

DRAFT: December 11, 1992

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TEXAS A & M
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1992
COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS

(Acknowledgments)

In XX days, I will hand over the stewardship of this great nation, capping a career in public service that began 50 years ago in the wartime skies over the Pacific. Our country won that great contest but entered an uneasy peace: the fires of World War II cooled into a longer Cold War, one that froze the world into two opposing camps -- the forces of freedom against an alien ideology that cast its shadow over every American. Now, by the grit of our people and the grace of our God, the Cold War is over. Freedom has carried the day. I leave the White House grateful for what together we have achieved, and exhilirated by the promise of what we can yet bring to pass.

This afternoon I would like to share some of my thoughts on the past few years and on America's purpose in the world. My thesis is a simple one. Amid the triumph and the tumult of the recent past, one truth rings out more clearly than ever. America remains today what Lincoln said it was more than a century ago: the last best hope of earth.

This is a fact: a truth made indelible by the struggles and agonies of the 20th century. The leadership, the power, and yes, the conscience of the United States of America -- all are essential for a peaceful, prosperous international order, just as such an order is essential for us. History's lesson is clear: When America, victorious but weary, withdrew from the international stage following World War I, the world spawned

militarism, fascism, and aggression unchecked, plunging mankind into another devastating conflict. But in answering the call to lead after World War II, we built from the principles of democracy and the rule of law a new community of free nations -- a community whose moral resolve and economic strength contained Soviet totalitarianism and kept the peace.

In the end, Soviet communism proved no match for free enterprise beyond its borders or the yearning for liberty within them. And the American leadership that undermined the confidence and capacity of the communist regimes became a light for all the peoples of the world.

Steadfast and sure, generations of Americans stood in the path of the Soviet advance, while our adversary probed for weaknesses that were never found. Presidents from both parties led an Atlantic Alliance held together by enduring bonds among true friends, facing a Warsaw Pact forced together by occupation troops, quisling governments, and, when all else failed, the use of tanks against people.

By the 1980's, Kremlin leaders found that our Alliance would not crack when they threatened America's allies with the infamous SS-20 nuclear missile. Nor would we bend under pressure once we decided to deploy to Europe missiles to protect our Allies from this menace.

The American people showed that they would shoulder whatever defense burden was needed to assure our freedom and protect our

allies and interests. We made use of the splendid technology our free enterprise system has produced. We showed that free people are capable of both sacrifice and strength. Having learned that they could not divide our Alliance, the Soviets eventually were forced to doubt that their command economy could keep them in the race. As the Soviet system stalled and crumbled, so too did the ability of its rulers to deny their people the truth -- about us, and about them.

True, in the end Soviet communism was destroyed by its own dysfunctional dialectic. But the Soviet Union did not simply lose the Cold War; the Western democracies won it. I say this not to gloat but to make a point. The qualities that enabled us to triumph in that struggle -- faith, strength, unity, and above all American leadership -- are those we must call upon now to win the peace.

With Soviet communism in its death throes in recent years, the potential for cataclysm was never greater, the demand for American leadership was never more compelling:

-- As the peoples of Eastern Europe made their bold but peaceful move for freedom, they turned to America. And we did not turn away.

-- When our German friends took their hammers to tear down that wall, they looked to America for solidarity. And we did not look away.

-- When the people of Russia blocked the tanks that tried to roll back the tide of history, Boris Yeltsin asked where we stood. America did not walk away. America answered, for the world to hear, "We stand with you."

The free peoples of the world watched in awe as the Soviet Union collapsed, but they held their breath at what might take its place -- at whoever might control its tens of thousands of nuclear weapons. Only America could manage that danger. We acted decisively to help the new leaders reduce their arsenals.

Here, then, is the remarkable fact that history will record: the end of a titantic clash of political systems, the collapse of the most heavily armed empire in history, took place without a shot being fired. That should be a source of pride for every American.

From the days after World War II, when fragile European democracies were threatened by Stalin's expansionism, to the last days of the Cold War, as our foes became fragile democracies themselves, American leadership has been indispensable. No one person deserves credit for this; America does. It has been achieved because of what we as a people stand for -- and are made of.

Yes, we answered the call and we triumphed, but today we are summoned again. This time we are called not to wage a war, hot or cold, but to create a democratic peace -- not for half a world, as before, but for people the world over. The end of the

Cold War has placed in our hands the chance to change history: to see the principles of democracy, free enterprise, and the rule of law -- American principles -- embraced and enjoyed by the entire human race.

This global vision can energize America as we approach the millennium. It embodies our country's tradition of idealism, which has made us unique among nations, and uniquely successful. But more than that: the advance of democratic ideals reflects a hard-nosed sense of American self-interest. For if the long struggle now concluded has taught us anything, it is this: Democracies do not commit aggression. Democracies do not sponsor terrorism. Democracies do not threaten humanity with weapons of mass destruction. Likewise, the global spread of free markets, through trade, investment, and growth, will sustain the expansion of American prosperity. By helping others, in short, we help ourselves.

Some will dismiss this vision as no more than a dream. I ask them to consider the last four years, when a dozen dreams were made real. The Berlin Wall demolished; the captive nations set free; Russia democratic; whole classes of nuclear weapons eliminated, the rest vastly reduced; the United Nations turning back a tyrant in the Persian Gulf; Israel and each of its Arab neighbors talking peace in a region that has known so much war.

Each of these was once a dream. Today they are concrete realities, brought about by a common cause: the patient and judicious application of American leadership, American power, and

American moral force. There were obstacles and set-backs; they were overcome.

And surely serious obstacles and set-backs will confront us again. We face some already. Violence, poverty, and tribal and religious hatreds will be powerful adversaries. Overcoming them will take time and tenacity, courage and resolve; but they will be overcome. For no society, no continent, should be disqualified from our ideals. The community of democratic nations is more robust than ever. And it will gain strength as it grows. By working with our allies, by strengthening our international institutions, America does not have to go it alone.

Yet from some quarters we hear voices sounding the retreat. The disappearance of the Soviet challenge, they say, means America can withdraw from international responsibilities. Others assert that domestic needs preclude an active foreign policy, that we have done our part and now it is someone else's turn. We are warned against stepping up to the troubles that abound in today's world: clan warfare and mass starvation in Somalia; savage violence in Bosnia; instability in Russia; the alarming growth of virulent nationalism throughout Europe.

And it is true: These problems -- some frozen by the Cold War, others held in check by communist repression -- seem to have ignited all at once, taxing the world's ability to respond. But let us be clear: The alternative to American leadership is not more security for our citizens but less; not the flourishing of

American principles but their isolation in a world actively hostile to them. "Destiny," it has been said, "is not a matter of chance, it is a matter of choice; it is not a thing to be waited for, it is a thing to be achieved." Our choice as a people is simple: We can either shape our times, or we can let the times shape us. And shape us they will, at a price frightening to contemplate -- morally, economically, and strategically.

Morally, a failure to respond to massive human catastrophes like that in Somalia, where we can make the difference, will scar our National soul for a generation. When it is in our power to do something that is right and yet we fail to do it, we become less than what we are. America loses the moral authority that has made it special in history.

Economically, a world of escalating instability and hostile nationalism will disrupt global markets, touch off trade wars and set us on a path of economic decline. American jobs would be lost, our chance to compete would be blocked, and our very well-being would be undermined.

Strategically, abandonment of the world-wide democratic revolution could be disastrous for American security. What was once Yugoslavia offers a view of the future -- if we let our values die in that third of the world that has just been liberated from communism.

In Russia, in Eastern Europe, in Central Asia, the alternative to democracy is authoritarianism: aggressive, xenophobic, and violent. And in a world where weapons of mass destruction are spreading, the collapse of the democratic revolution could pose a direct threat to the safety of every American.

The new world could, in time, be as menacing as the old. Let me be blunt: a retreat from American leadership would be a mistake for which future generations, indeed our own children, would not forgive us.

But we need not face such a future. Instead, we can recommit ourselves to the hard work of freedom. This does not mean running off on reckless, expensive crusades. It does not mean bearing the world's burdens alone. But it <u>does</u> mean leadership -- economic, political, and, yes, military -- when our interests and values are at risk and where we can make a difference.

It seems like forever ago that the people of Germany tore down that Wall. But it has been only three years -- and just over a year since the August coup was defeated by brave Russian democrats. In this brief time, we have embarked on a new course, through uncharted waters. It has been up to America to tend the rudder.

We have begun to define the post-Cold War reality. The old network of alliances, institutions, and regimes is being transformed to meet new challenges -- challenges that must be met

with collective action, led by the United States, to protect and promote our political, economic, and security values.

Our foundation must be the core of the democratic community that won the Cold War. We have begun to adapt America's political, economic, and defense relationships with Europe and Japan to ensure their vitality and strength in this new era. For these will be our primary partners in addressing the next generation of problems and opportunities.

For example, we have begun to transform the Atlantic Alliance, that bulwark against the Soviet threat, into a partnership with a more united Europe -- a partnership ready to meet new security challenges in this age of uncertainty. And a new feature of our Alliance, the North Atlantic Cooperation Council, enables NATO to reach out to our former adversaries in the Warsaw Pact.

In the Pacific, we have affirmed the importance of the U.S.-Japan security ties to stability in Asia, but also explored ways to work together as global partners to address common interests -- in economics, development, and regional problems.

Then we have committed ourselves to <u>expanding</u> the democratic community by supporting political and economic freedom in nascent democracies and market economies. And we are sharing this burden with the very nations America helped after World War II.

In Central and Eastern Europe, our Enterprise Funds and other programs have helped develop a new political, economic, and civic

infrastructure for nations crushed for years by Stalin's legacy. Now the Freedom Support Act will provide crucial help for reform in the lands of our former enemies.

In Latin America, our Enterprise for the Americas Initiative has opened up extraordinary possibilities for a new relationship with our hemispheric neighbors. Debt relief, investment, free trade, and environmental protection will water the home-grown efforts throughout Latin America to open up their economies and transform their societies.

We are strengthening the ability of the democratic community to deal with the political landmines the Cold War left over -- aggressive nationalism, ethnic conflict, civil war, and humanitarian crises. We have pledged our support for a more capable UN.

All over the world -- Nicaragua, Namibia, Angola, Cambodia -- we envisioned elections not only as a goal, but as a tool, a device for resolving conflicts and establishing political legitimacy.

In the area of security and arms control, we've stepped up patrol against the spread of weapons of mass destruction. The new Chemical Weapons Convention will ban chemical weapons from the arsenals of all participating states. We've strengthened multilateral export controls on nuclear, chemical, biological, and missile-related technologies. In an act without precedent, a UN inspection team is demolishing Iraq's weapons of mass destruction. Once implemented, the START Treaty will ban new

nuclear states on the territory of the former Soviet Union. Above all, we have seeked to ban nuclear nightmares from the sleep of future generations.

And we underscored one key security principle with a line in the sand: naked aggression against our vital interests will be answered decisively by American resolve, leadership, and might. Our victory in the Persian Gulf War was more than a blow for justice -- it was a needed reminder to other would-be tyrants: If you're going to threaten the freedom of others -- you're going to lose some of your own.

We have been committed to building the basis for sustained international economic growth -- for ourselves and for those nations of what were once the so-called second and third worlds. In particular, we have taken important steps toward the creation of a stronger and freer international trading market.

Our recent breakthrough with the European Community clears the way for an early conclusion to the Uruguay Round of GATT and a major boost to world economic recovery. This week, Mexico, Canada, and the United States will sign a landmark agreement establishing the largest free trade zone the world has ever seen. And our efforts to forge a new mechanism for Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation confirm America's commitment to continue to be an economic as well as a security power in Asia.

I believe we have taken the first steps toward a world in which democracy is commonplace, in which private enterprise, free trade

and prosperity reach every region. A world in which the rule of law prevails, and in which ethnic hatred has been buried for good.

We must not stumble as we travel toward a world without the brutal violence of Bosnia, the deadly anarchy of Somalia, or the squalor that still haunts much of the Southern Hemisphere. We cannot rest while a handful of renegade regimes aspire to obtain weapons of mass destruction with which to threaten their neighbors, or even our own Nation. There is a difficult distance to go before we are within reach of the democratic peace. But these first steps have determined an important direction.

The challenge ahead is as great as the one we faced at the end of the last great war. But the opportunity is vastly greater. Success will require American vision and resolve. It will require unity of purpose: a commitment on the part of all our people to the proposition that our Nation's destiny lies in the hope of a better world -- a world <u>made</u> better by American leadership.

History is summoning us once again to lead. We must live up to the greatness of our forefathers' ideals, and in so doing secure our grandchildren's futures.

That is the cause that my entire life as a public servant has been dedicated to fulfilling. That is the cause that you and I must now support our new President in pursuing.

Thank you, God bless you, and God bless the United States of America.

→ Rm 118

ROOSEVELT "BECAUSE AMERICA EXISTS"
the great majority of humanity

"PEACE IN OUR TIME". (ECONOMIC PEACE)

December 9, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT
BOB ZOELLICK
DAN MCGROARTY
RICHARD HAASS

FROM: DENNIS ROSS AND DAVID GOMPERT DR + DR

SUBJECT: Texas A&M Speech

Attached is the first draft, on which we have collaborated. Our suggestion is that you provide general and/or substantive reactions to David. Once those are incorporated, we would ask Dan to concentrate on the prose. Thank you.

Attachment
"FROM MUNICH TO PEARL HARBOR"

ROOSEVELT: THE QUARANTINE ADDRESS: PEACE... COULD ONLY BE SECURED ONLY BY A "CONCERTED EFFORT" OF THE PEACE-LOVING NATIONS. "THERE IS NO ESCAPE THROUGH MERE ISOLATION OR NEUTRALITY."

-- THE PEACE, FREEDOM, AND SECURITY OF 90% OF THE POPULATION OF THE WORLD WERE JEOPARDIZED BY THE REMAINING 10% WHO THREATENED A BREAKDOWN OF ALL INTERNATIONAL ORDER AND LAW. THE 90% "CAN AND MUST" FIND SOME WAY TO MAKE THEIR WILL PREVAIL.— QUESTIONS OF AGREEMENT, QUESTIONS OF WAR AND PEACE, INTERNATIONAL LAW, WORLD ECONOMY, WORLD SECURITY, AND WORLD HUMANITY.

"AMERICA HATES WAR. AMERICA HOPES FOR PEACE. THEREFORE, AMERICA ACTIVELY ENGAGES IN THE SEARCH FOR PEACE."

P. 67 "WHATEVER MAY BE OUR OWN WISHES AND OUR HOPES, WE CANNOT WHEN THERE IS TROUBLE ELSEWHERE EXPECT TO REMAIN UNAFFECTED. ...

P. 87 "LET US WORK WITH GREATER UNITY FOR PEACE AMONG...

P. 105 "THE DEADLINE OF DANGER FROM WITHIN AND FROM WITHOUT...

P. 176 "BECAUSE THE PEOPLE OF THIS NATION...

P. 178 "IF PEACE SHOULD COME..."

P. 181 "TODAY WE SEEK A MORAL BASIS FOR PEACE..."

P. 250 "DEMOCRACY IS YOUR CAUSE — THE CAUSE OF YOUTH...

p. 323 –

p. 495 – " WE ARE GOING TO WIN THE PEACE THAT FOLLOWS

TRUMAN: TRUMAN SPEAKS

p. 52 FAITH . .

p. 55 – " IF ANY NATION WOULD KEEP SECURITY . . .

p. 57 – upon our decisive action rests . . .
let us not fail to grasp-

p 76 – NOTED

Isaiah – nation shall not lift up sword against nation; neither shall they learn war no more –

OPEN ANECDOTE / SEC. STIMSON'S REMARKS @ POTUS GRADUATION FROM PHILLIPS -

I. AMERICA AND THE WORLD

In less than five weeks, I will hand over the stewardship of this great nation to President-elect Clinton, ending a career in public service that began 50 years ago (before he was born) fighting aggression above the Pacific. Without respite, World War was followed by Cold War -- the struggle against totalitarianism, which darkened the entire lives of most Americans alive today. Now, by the grace of God and the courage of free men and women, the Cold War is just a memory. I can end my public life both fulfilled and exhilarated by the promise of this new era of boundless possibilities.

MISPLACED MODIFIER

In the pilot's seat of an Avenger -

(From this vantage point) I want to share my thoughts on America's purpose in the world. While the world has been radically transformed in recent years, one truth stands out more clearly than ever: (America is the last best hope ~~for this Planet~~ OF EARTH.) This we have learned from the assorted (trivial word) agonies of the 20th century. Our leadership, our power, and yes, our conscience are (is)? essential to a peaceful, prosperous international order, just as such an order is essential for us. [Absent American engagement after World War I,] the world soon became a breeding ground for militarism, fascism, and aggression (unchecked), ~~leading~~ which to another devastating global conflict. But following World War II, we built a community on the values of democracy and the rule of law -- a community whose moral resolve and economic strength contained Soviet totalitarianism.

LINCOLN QUOTE

WHAT KIND OF ORDER?

AWKWARD

In the end, Soviet communism buckled under the weight of competition with our free enterprise system, then collapsed from the pressures for democracy and prosperity that came from within. MISPLACED MODIFIER And the American leadership that eroded the confidence and ability of the communist regimes to compete became a beacon of hope for the people who discarded those regimes and embraced freedom.

II. THE GOAL: A DEMOCRATIC WORLD

Today, in the aftermath of the Cold War, the summons to leadership has come again for the United States. This time ~~it is~~ not to wage a war, hot or cold, but to create a democratic peace -- not for half a world, as before, but for people the world over. Put simply, the end of the Cold War has presented us with a breathtaking opportunity: to see our values -- democracy, free enterprise, and the rule of law -- embraced and enjoyed by the human race. √

That global vision can energize America as we approach the millennium. It embodies this country's tradition of idealism, which has made us both special and successful. But it also reflects a hard-headed sense of self-interest. ~~For~~ = democracies do not pursue aggression, sponsor terrorism or threaten to use weapons of mass destruction. [Likewise,] the spread of free markets, by increasing international trade, investment, and growth will help sustain the expansion of American prosperity.

① MODIFIER

√ GREAT SENTENCE, BUT PRESENTATION IS WEAK. SHOULD BE BOLD AND ⊘ PASSIVE.

Some may dismiss this vision of a world of expanding democracy and economic freedom as simply a dream. But then again so was the hope that ~~one day~~ the Berlin Wall would ~~be demolished, So was the goal~~ that ~~the~~ captive nations of Eastern Europe and Eurasia would ~~win their~~ freedom. That Russia would become democratic. That the United Nations would ~~be able to~~ fulfill the vision of its founders by working to reverse the aggression of a tyrant ~~in the~~ Persian Gulf. Or that Israel and ~~each of~~ its Arab neighbors would ~~come~~ together ~~to try and bring peace to a region that has known only war~~.

~~All of these visions~~ were once mere dreams. But today they ~~are~~ concrete realities, ~~woven together by a single unifying thread:~~ ~~They~~ were made possible by the patient and judicious application of American leadership, American power, and American moral force. We can take great pride in the role we played. And ~~while~~ it is important to recognize that we won these victories with the help of our democratic friends, ~~it is no less true that without us, these achievements would not have happened at all~~.

~~Viewed from this historical perspective, the dream of helping democracy and free enterprise sink roots in places considered barren to both seems not so far-fetched. Indeed,~~ it would be a grave mistake for us to treat any continent, any society, as disqualified from our ideals. Certainly, there will be serious

obstacles and set-backs along the way. Violence, poverty, and ~~national, tribal and religious animosities will be powerful adversaries~~. Overcoming them will take time, hard work, and resources. But the community of democratic nations is more capable and stronger than ever. By working with our friends in Europe and Asia, and by strengthening our international institutions, America does not have to do it alone.

III. THE DANGER: ISOLATIONISM

~~Unfortunately, voices are heard today that~~ with the disappearance of the Soviet challenge, VOICES CALL FOR America's can withdraw from international responsibilities -- SAY WE domestic needs preclude an active foreign policy. Others warn against stepping up to the troubles that abound in today's world: clan warfare and mass starvation in Somalia; savage violence in Bosnia; instability in Russia; the alarming growth of virulent nationalism throughout Europe.

These problems -- some frozen by the Cold War, others held in check by communist repression -- seem to have (ignited) all at once, taxing the world's ability to respond. The international community('s) WITH ITS existing means of resolving disputes, preventing suffering, and preserving peace seem (CS) incapable of coping with these challenges. AWK

We are tempted by the illusion that if ~~only~~ we "stay out" of other nations' troubles we can stay out of trouble ourselves. SHE'S

There is a danger that we will discard the dream of a democratic peace before it has even been attempted, and miss the historic opportunity to expand the community of democratic, law abiding states. Let me submit, however, that for America and the world, that choice would present the greatest risks of all.

IV. THE PRICE OF RETREAT

The alternative to American leadership is not more security for Americans, but less, not the advancement of our values and rights but their isolation in a world of intolerance.

Our choice as a people is simple: We can either ~~try to win the peace through a deliberate policy that confronts these new challenges and tries~~ to shape our times, or we can shrink inward and drift while the times shape us. And shape us they will, at a potential moral, economic, and strategic price that is frightening to contemplate.

Morally, a failure to respond to massive human catastrophes in places like Somalia, where we can make the difference, will scar our National soul for a generation. ~~In time,~~ indifference toward suffering abroad will corrode our own spiritual commitment to end suffering at home. ~~It will guarantee more Somalias in the future.~~ When it is in our power to do ~~something that~~ what is right and yet ~~we~~ fail to do it, our power loses the morality that has made ~~it~~ our special in history.

~~Economically, a world of~~ escalating instability and nationalism will disrupt global markets and set us on a path of trade wars and economic decline. American jobs would be lost, our chance to compete ~~would~~ be blocked, and our very well-being ~~would~~ be undetermined.

Strategically, abandonment of the world-wide democratic revolution could be disastrous for American security. In Russia, ~~in~~ Eastern Europe, ~~in~~ Central Asia, and if democracy is discredited before it has been experienced, it will not be replaced with ~~some~~ benign despotism. The tragedy ~~we see~~ in ~~what was~~ Yugoslavia is a view of the future, if we let our values die in that third of the world ~~that has~~ just ~~been~~ liberated from communism.

The alternative to democracy is authoritarism based in intolerant nationalism, not the consent of the governed. We have seen this virus before. It is aggressive, xenophobic, and violent. And it will surely spread conflict that will affect our friends and interests in a way that will be impossible to ignore. And in a world where weapons of mass destruction -- including nuclear weapons -- are spreading, it could pose a direct threat to the safety of every American. That world could, in time, be as menacing as the world of the Cold War. Let me be blunt: a retreat from American leadership would ~~truly~~ be a mistake of

historic proportions for which future generations would not forgive us. But we need not face such a future.

V. A NEW WORLD'S CHALLENGES

Instead, ~~can~~ we must recommit ourselves to the hard work of freedom. We ~~can~~ must rededicate ourselves to shaping a world of hope. This does not mean embarking on reckless crusades that take us into hopeless quagmires and drain our resources. Nor does it mean shouldering the world's burden alone. But it does mean taking the lead -- economically, politically, and, if need be, militarily -- where our interests and values are at risk and where we can make a difference.

I see five imperatives that should guide our steps at this historic crossroad:

- First, we need to renew the core of the democratic community that won the Cold War. America's political, economic, and security partnerships with Europe and Japan must be adapted to reflect post-Cold War realities and to ensure their continued vitality and strength.

- Second, this democratic community must be expanded by supporting political and economic freedom in Eastern Europe, Russia, Eurasia, and elsewhere.

- Third, we must strengthen the ability of the democratic community to deal with the dangers that have appeared at the Cold War's end -- aggressive nationalism, ethnic conflict, civil war, and humanitarian crises.

- Fourth, we must stem the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and resolve the regional conflicts that fuel unconventional arms races.

- Fifth, we must promote growth in an open global economy -- and, thus expand our opportunity to compete in it. Nothing will affect our national prospects more than the skill with which we manage this world economic challenge.

VI. AN AMERICAN AGENDA

Renewing the Democratic Core

Building a new partnership among old friends is crucial. ~~The vitality of the~~ cooperation among the world's strongest democracies is the pre-requisite of both a dynamic international economy and a ~~just and~~ secure international order.

If this democratic core of Northern America, European and Japan is to continue and flourish, however, it must be adapted. The unified (?) unifying military threat posed by the Soviet Union has disappeared. The dependence of our allies on the U.S. for survival has been dramatically reduced. They are now looking to

play a more independent role on the world stage. This is a natural development and one we should welcome as a defining success of the policies we wisely chose at the end of World War II. Secure and prosperous, Japan and Europe must now become full-fledged partners in the effort to promote international peace and stability. As they do so, the heavy burdens that America bore during the Cold War can be reduced, freeing resources for our domestic needs.

Our post-Cold War partnerships with Europe and Japan must begin with a shared commitment to liberal, international, economic order -- the engine of world growth. Of greatest urgency is the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round to expand free trade. The recent breakthrough between the U.S. and ~~EC~~ EUROPEAN COMMUNITY is an important step toward the goal and a demonstration of precisely the kind of new partnership I have in mind. Now we must all press on to a final agreement. The core partnership, acting as the G-7 group of leading democracies (should be left the countries?), must also honor ~~to~~ its stewardship of the world economy by developing a coordinated growth strategy. The desire of Europe and Japan to play a more prominent international role must be matched by their willingness to assume the duties that come with it.

The United States and its allies must also revitalize their security ties. Our democratic alliances transcend the Cold War and will continue to serve as the indispensable foundation of

stability in Europe and Asia. But they must be adapted. NATO should be transformed into a new Atlantic security compact between the U.S. and Europe. Even as we maintain our commitment to the security of Europe, where both World Wars began, our allies should become our partners, not our followers.

Expanding the Democratic Community

As we renew the core of the democratic community, we must act decisively to extend that community to the emerging democracies in what was the Soviet bloc. The ability of these states to become pluralistic, responsible members of the world community will be the best guarantee of our security. But that transformation is a tall order. The magnitude of needed change is unprecedented. Extraordinary hardships confront these people. Remnants of the old order will pose new challenges.

We and our strong partners must help. Much has been done already, but much more is required if embattled democrats in Russia, Eurasia, and Eastern Europe are to survive. While courageous leaders like Boris Yeltsin must ultimately make the hard choices on reform, we and our partners must be prepared to provide support greater than they do.) As in all economic endeavors, the government can only do so much. The greater the role of our private sector, the greater the prospects for reward.

As well, we must send a constant message, through our words and deeds, that we want these states fully integrated into the institutions that have enabled the West to succeed since World War II. As they continue their progress toward democracy and free markets, all barriers between East and West must come down. Let us draw no new lines across this world. All peoples should know that their sacrifices will be rewarded by full membership in the democratic community of nations.

Combatting the New Dangers

Our third major challenge is to confront the dangers of the new era. Chief among these is nationalism that has lost its bearings. The American ideal of nationalism is not divisive but inclusive, embracing common values and every citizen. But there is also a dark form, which challenges borders, heightens ethnic divisions, and produces war -- manipulated by parasitic rulers to feed their own ambitions.

The abomination of ethnic cleansing in Bosnia gives us an arresting view of the dark undercurrents that threaten our opportunity to encourage a post-Cold War order based on the rule of law. If not contained, they will spread like a cancer to other areas.

The democratic community must combat this cancer. The United Nations and regional organizations like CSCE in Europe should

improve their means to move while there is time to prevent and resolve conflicts before they explode. New capabilities must be developed for dispute mediation, international monitoring, and preventive peacekeeping.

But as we have witnessed, to our horror, in recent months, in some cases, conflicts will erupt and escalate. Massive atrocities will occur. Quiet diplomacy and dispute settlement will not always work. UN peacekeepers stand ready but cannot do their job because there is no peace to be kept. Humanitarian supplies accumulate but are blocked from reaching the sick or starving. The international community must be prepared to go beyond traditional concepts and methods of peacekeeping. And we Americans must be ready to rethink weat we mean by our "interests". Are they narrow and material? Or, do they encompass a stake in a world based on our values, which in the end is the best and most lasting assurance of our interests? I believe we must develop a broader approach in which we, acting in concert with the international community, take a more active role in combatting the most egregious cases of aggression and humanitarian suffering. We simply cannot permit crimes against humanity to be perpetuated behind the veil of "national sovereignty." Where the violations of conscience are so overwhelming, where the effects of contained brutality are so corrosive, and where action by the international community can be

effectively applied, action must be taken, up to and including the use of military force.

When American leadership is indispensable, we must offer it. To do otherwise would be to sacrifice our soul as a nation on the alter of a perverse realpolitik that would defeat itself in the end.

That is a mistake the United States cannot afford to make. That is why we offered to lead a UN effort to feed the starving children of Somalia. The need for our help was indisputable. Our ability to help was clear. And without our help, nothing would have been done. The effective genocide of an entire people would have proceeded to its gruesome conclusion while the world stood by and watched.

If there is a precedent being set in Somalia, it must not be that of a Pax Americana but of collective responsibility. The American people cannot and should not be expected to carry the burden in every case. It is therefore imperative that the United Nations and other relevant organizations quickly develop effective means to address the Somalias of the future. 1993 must be the year that the UN's members states begin equipping it with the tools it needs to combat the full range of threats to a lawful and humane international community. That effort will require the vigorous leadership of the United States.

Proliferation.

Our fourth imperative is to stem the spread of weapons of mass destruction. Several hostile new powers could acquire ballistic missiles equipped with nuclear, chemical, or biological warheads, this decade. Such a development would dramatically destabilize parts of the world critical to U.S. interests. In the worst case, our nation itself could be threatened.

Containing the spread of these dangerous arms will require a painstakingly thorough but broad strategy. Significant progress has already been made. The new Chemical Weapons Convention will ban chemical weapons from the arsenals of all participating states. Multilateral export controls on nuclear, chemical, biological, and missile-related technologies have been strengthened. In an act without precedent, a UN inspection regime is demolishing Iraq's weapons of mass destruction ~~even~~ as we speak. The START Treaty has been signed which, when implemented, will ensure that no new nuclear states arise on the territory of the former Soviet Union. And we and our partners are helping to establish international science centers in Russia and Ukraine that will provide weapons scientists with peaceful research alternatives.

This strategy must be intensified and expanded. Nonproliferation and export control regimes can be strengthened by imposing costly

sanctions against their obligations. In parallel, states that forego weapons of mass destruction should be provided with such incentives as increased market access and greater economic and technological cooperation.

As the world's political leader, America must relentlessly seek solutions to the underlying disputes that fuel arms races. As a top priority, the peace process between Israel and its Arab neighbors demand continued American inspiration and energy. In Southwest Asia, India and Pakistan should be encouraged to engage in talks that build mutual confidence. Reconciliation between North and South Korea should be sought in way ends Pyongyang's nuclear ambitions while opening it up to the outside world.

An Open World Economic System

I spoke above of the importance of better cooperation and freer trade among the advanced industrialized democracies who are the stewards of the world economy. Our fifth challenge is to expand our open international economic system just as we are expanding our democratic community. By fostering both free enterprise and free trade, we can help ourselves achieve our other aims of supporting reform in the East, averting ethnic wars, arresting the spread of dangerous weapons, and defining regional crisis.

The Uruguay Round agreement now within reach will not only add _____ to the world economy as a whole over the next __ years,

Call David Walters, Chief Economist, USTR 3583

but will be worth _____ to the developing countries, many of whom are at last turning clearly to democracy. And I would hope to see new free trade areas, like the one we've just extended to Mexico, offered to others, from Eastern Europe to Latin America and beyond. If by the end of the year 2000 the world has become a network of free trade, the benefits for Americans -- workers and consumers alike -- will be immense.

CONCLUSION

I realize that those challenges form a daunting agenda. It will require American vision and resolve. It will require unity, a commitment on the part of all our people to the proposition that our nation's destiny lies in the hope of a better world -- a world made better by American leadership.

History is summoning us once again to lead. We must live up to the greatness of our forefathers' ideals, and thus secure the interests of our grandchildrens' futures.

That is the cause that my entire life as a public servant has been dedicated to fulfilling. That is the cause that we must all support our new President in pursuing.

Thank you, God bless you, and God bless the United States of America.

Largest Colleges of Agriculture
1991 Undergraduate Enrollment

1. Texas A&M University	3,786
2. University of California at Davis	3,464
3. Cornell University	3,088
4. Iowa State University	2,218
5. North Carolina State University	2,196
6. Michigan State University	2,165
7. Pennsylvania State University	2,076
8. Purdue University	1,954
9. University of Wisconsin at Madison	1,950
10. Ohio State University	1,875

Source: National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges

Largest Architectural Degree Programs

1. Texas A&M University
2. Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
3. University of Florida
4. University of California, Berkeley
5. California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo
6. University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
7. Texas Tech University
8. University of Texas at Arlington
9. Boston Architectural Center
10. University of Minnesota

Source: Guide to Architecture Schools in North America, published by Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture (ACSA)

Largest Colleges of Business
1991-92 Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollment

Rank	University	Students Enrolled
1.	University of Texas at Austin	6,486
2.	Baruch College-The City University of NY	6,345
3.	Western Michigan University	5,875
4.	Texas A&M University	5,691
5.	Michigan State University	5,272
6.	Arizona State University	5,187
7.	Virginia Commonwealth University	4,887
8.	Pennsylvania State University	4,667
9.	Northern Illinois University	4,475
10.	Miami University	4,261

Source: American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business

Largest Colleges of Engineering
1990-91 Full-Time Undergraduate Enrollment

Rank	University	Students Enrolled
1.	Texas A&M University	7,942
2.	Pennsylvania State University	7,212
3.	Purdue University	6,319
4.	Georgia Institute of Technology	6,048
5.	North Carolina State University	6,036
6.	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	5,184
7.	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	4,776
8.	University of Texas at Austin	4,609
9.	U.S. Air Force Academy	4,462
10.	University of Michigan	4,299

Source: Engineering and Engineering Technology Directory, American Society for Engineering Education

George Bush Presidential Library and Museum

- Texas A&M University announced as site by President Bush, May 3, 1991.
- Will be built on a 90-acre site near the intersection of George Bush Drive and the West Bypass.
- Construction is expected to start in 1995 and be completed in 1997.
- Museum exhibits are expected to attract several hundred thousand visitors annually.
- Related academic programs will include the already established Center for Presidential Studies directed by Dr. George C. Edwards III.
- Chancellor Emeritus Perry L. Adkisson serves as executive director of Texas A&M's Bush Library Center office.

Hispanics Earning Engineering Degrees 1990-1991

Rank	University	Degrees Awarded
1.	University of Puerto Rico	538
2.	Texas A&M University	79
3.	University of Texas at El Paso	75
4.	Florida International University	73
5.	University of Texas at Austin	62
6.	California State University at Pomona	61
7.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	53
8.	New Mexico State University	52
9.	University of Florida	45
10.	Texas A&I University	43

Source: Engineering Manpower Commission, American Association of Engineering Societies

Women Earning Engineering Degrees 1990-91

Rank	University	Degrees Awarded
1.	Georgia Institute of Technology	211
2.	Purdue University	206
3.	North Carolina State University	205
4.	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	194
5.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	180
6.	Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University	166
7.	University of Michigan at Ann Arbor	161
8.	Texas A&M University	148
9.	University of Puerto Rico	146
10.	Pennsylvania State University	144

Source: Engineering Manpower Commission, American Association of Engineering Societies

1992 Preseason Football Rankings

Texas A&M University Ranked

2. Street & Smith's Magazine
5. Football Writers' Association of America
6. Athlon Magazine
   Football Digest
   Lindy's Magazine
   NCAA Review
7. College & Pro Football Newsweekly
   The Sporting News, Associated Press,
   CNN/USA Today
8. Football News
9. UPI
10. Sport Magazine

Enrollment 1992

Rank	University	Students Enrolled
1.	Ohio State University (Columbus)	54,300*
2.	University of Texas at Austin	49,253*
3.	Texas A&M University	42,988
4.	Michigan State University	42,000*
5.	University of Wisconsin at Madison	41,948
6.	Arizona State University (Tempe)	39,610
7.	University of Minnesota (Twin Cities)	39,500*
8.	Pennsylvania State University	38,900*
9.	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	36,100*
10.	University of Arizona	35,200*

* Estimated

New National Merit Scholars 1991

Rank	University	Number Enrolled
1.	Harvard/Radcliffe University	292
2.	Rice University	246
3.	University of Texas at Austin	210
4.	Stanford University	159
5.	Texas A&M University	154
6.	Yale University	144
7.	Princeton University	107
8.	Northwestern University	105
9.	Ohio State University	102
10.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	100
	Brigham Young University, Duke University	

Source: National Merit Scholarship Corp.

Total Research Expenditures 1990

Rank	University	Millions
1.	Johns Hopkins University	$668.9
2.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	311.8
3.	University of Michigan	310.6
4.	University of Wisconsin at Madison	309.8
5.	Stanford University	305.7
6.	Cornell University	300.1
7.	University of Minnesota	292.0
8.	Texas A&M University	272.8*
9.	Pennsylvania State University	256.9
10.	University of California at Los Angeles	246.8
*	1991 Texas A&M University	288.0

Source: National Science Foundation

Permanent Endowment 1991

Rank	University	Total Endowment
1.	Harvard University	$4,669,683,000
2.	The University of Texas System	3,374,301,000
3.	Princeton University	2,624,082,000
4.	Yale University	2,556,680,000
5.	Stanford University	2,043,000,000
6.	The Texas A&M University System	1,667,115,756
7.	Columbia University	1,525,904,000
8.	Washington University	1,442,616,000
9.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1,442,526,000
10.	Emory University	1,289,630,000

Source: Chronicle of Higher Education and Texas A&M Office of Planning and Institutional Analysis

Texas A&M University Traditions

- The Twelfth Man—the Texas A&M student body—stands at football games to show support for the team.
- Silver Taps honors recently deceased students.
- Muster, April 21—Aggies meet to renew friendships and honor those who have died.
- Reveille V, an American Collie, is Texas A&M's mascot.
- Yell Leaders—Aggies don't cheer, they yell, and yells are led by yell leaders.
- Bonfire, world's largest, built annually before the Texas A&M vs. University of Texas football game.
- The Victory Peal from the Albritton Carillon rings after Aggie sports victories and for special events.

Total Engineering Degrees Awarded 1989-90

Rank	University	Degrees Awarded
1.	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	1,316
2.	Pennsylvania State University	1,199
3.	Purdue University	1,142
4.	Georgia Institute of Technology	1,126
5.	Texas A&M University	1,019
6.	North Carolina State University	1,003
7.	Ohio State University	902
8.	University of Michigan at Ann Arbor	833
9.	Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State Univ.	812
10.	University of California at Berkeley	756

Source: Engineering Manpower Commission, American Association of Engineering Societies

Rankings of Texas A&M Graduate Engineering Programs

1. Petroleum Engineering (tied with University of Texas at Austin)
7. Nuclear Engineering
9. Civil Engineering and Industrial Engineering
16. Mechanical Engineering
17. Aerospace Engineering
18. Chemical Engineering
19. Electrical Engineering
31. Computer Science
34. Environmental Engineering
43. Materials Engineering
48. Biomedical Engineering

Source: 1992 U.S. News & World Report Survey of Engineering Deans

Hispanics Earning Doctoral Degrees, 1988-89

Rank	University
1.	Columbia University
2.	University of Texas at Austin
3.	Texas A&M University
	Pennsylvania State University
5.	University of Southern California
	University of Massachusetts–Amherst
7.	University of Puerto Rico–Rio Piedras
	University of California at Los Angeles
	Fordham University
	Harvard University

Source: Black Issues in Higher Education, May 7, 1992

Special Faculty Honors

Nobel Laureates

Name	Department	Honor
Sir Derek H.R. Barton	Chemistry	Nobel Prize in chemistry
Dr. Norman E. Borlaug	Agronomy	Nobel Peace Prize

Pulitzer Prize Winner

Name	Department	Honor
Prof. Charles E. Gordone	Theater Arts	Pulitzer Prize for playwriting

MacArthur Foundation Grant

Name	Department
Prof. J. Richard Steffy	Anthropology

National Academy of Sciences Members

Name	Department
Dr. Perry L. Adkisson	Entomology
Dr. Charles J. Arntzen	Biochemistry and Biophysics
Sir Derek H.R. Barton	Chemistry (foreign associate)
Dr. Norman E. Borlaug	Agronomy
Dr. F. Albert Cotton	Chemistry
Dr. Max D. Summers	Entomology
Dr. Seiya Uyeda	Geophysics (foreign associate)

National Academy of Engineering Members

Name	Department
Dr. Robert R. Berg	Geology
Dr. John C. Calhoun	Petroleum Engineering
Prof. John E. Flipse	Civil and Ocean Engineering
Dr. William J. Harris	Civil Engineering
Dr. Edward A. Hiler	Agricultural Engineering
Prof. Robert O. Reid	Oceanography
Dr. Herbert H. Richardson	Engineering

Doctoral Programs in Business Corporate Strategy

1. Texas A&M University
2. Purdue University
3. Columbia University
4. Indiana University
5. McGill University
6. University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Source: W. Glenn Row, Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada

A world leader in teaching, research and public service

Any way you look at it, Texas A&M is one of the country's top 10 universities . . .

Texas A&M University Facts

Opened as state's first public college	1876
Location	College Station, Texas
1992 Total Enrollment	42,988
Total Female Students	17,980
Graduate and Professional Enrollment	8,231
Minority Enrollment	4,728
Faculty Members	2,540
1991 Research Expenditures	$ 288,000,000
1991 Permanent Endowment	$1,667,115,756
Campus size (acres)	5,200

Site of the future George Bush Presidential Library and Museum

A land-grant, sea-grant and space-grant institution

Texas A&M University Corps of Cadets

- Began in 1876 when Texas A&M first opened for classes
- Coeducational since 1974
- Among the largest uniformed student bodies outside the military academies (1,800 members)
- Carries no military obligation, but approximately 35% of all cadets accept military contracts or commissions
- Offers commissions in all branches of the armed services
- Historically commissions more officers than any institution outside the service academies
- Includes the nation's largest military marching band
- More than 190 former members have reached general or flag officer rank

Centrally Located

Texas A&M is conveniently located between Texas' major metropolitan areas and the state capital.

THE ASSOCIATION OF FORMER STUDENTS
P.O. Box 7368 • College Station, Texas 77844-7368 • 409/845-7514

World War I Service Flag
(Still exists in Archives)
15' x 26'

When raised on May 27, 1918, it already had 1,800 stars representing Aggies serving in World War I. Later totals indicate nearly 2,000 Aggies served. The flag hung in old Guion Hall and then in the rotunda of the Academic Building through the mid-40s.

The Third Regiment of the First Brigade of the Texas Infantry (to be known as the A. and M. College Regiment of the National Guard) was formed entirely of former students. Before the unit could be mobilized, the war ended.

Texas A&M had the largest percentage of its graduates serving in World War I of any of the larger colleges and universities in the nation.

The Class of '17, the class of Stewart D. Hervey, received degrees in special off campus ceremonies at Camp Funston at Leon Springs, Texas, where nearly every member of the class had gone for military training.

Names synonymous with the history of the Association of Former Students served in World War I -- Col. Edward B. Cushing, Class of 1880, for whom the original library was named; Capt. Marion Somerville Church '05 and Carl Clifton (Polly) Krueger '12, who reinvigorated the Association of Former Students and started the organization on the road of service to the university; Tyree L. Bell, Jr. '13, who initiated the Annual Fund program and later headed Austin Bridge Company; and Andrew D. Bruce '16, who activated the Tank Destroyer Center at Fort Hood for World War II and commanded the 77th Infantry Division in the South Pacific.

Don't forget that the Aggie ~~War~~ SCHOOL FIGHT SONG Hymn was written by World War I vet J.V. "Pinky" Wilson '20, while he was standing guard on the Rhine following the war.

JEANNIE - SOME MORE WORLD WAR I "TIDBITS"
-mary jo

The Aggie War Hymn dates from those days - - - -

Andy - add a graph + bracket?

Texas A&M University
Office of University Relations
College Station, Texas 77843-1372 • (409) 845-4641 • FAX (409) 845-9909

Background Information
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY
College Station, Texas

Established in 1876 as the first public college in the state, Texas A&M University today has become a world leader in teaching, research and public service. Located in College Station in the heart of Texas, it is centrally situated among three of the country's 10 largest cities -- Dallas, Houston and San Antonio.

Texas A&M is the only university to be ranked nationally among the top 10 in the four areas listed below:

- **Enrollment:** Fall 1992 enrollment is 42,988, the 3rd largest in the nation. Students represent every state and more than 115 countries.
- **Enrollment of top students:** 5th in number of new National Merit Scholars for Fall 1991 (latest available figures).
- **Value of research:** 8th in research with $288 million in expenditures (latest available figures).
- **Endowment:** 6th in endowment with more than $1.6 billion.

Other national highlights include:

- The future home of the George Bush Presidential Library.
- Leads the State of Texas in retention of all students and retention of African American and Hispanic students.
- 1st in undergraduate enrollment in Agriculture.
- 4th in undergraduate enrollment in Business Administration.
- 11th in alumni support.
- 19th in total corporate support.
- 20th in granting doctoral degrees to all minorities.
- The average SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test) score for entering freshmen in the fall of 1992 is 1068, an increase of 14 points over the Fall 1991 average.

Diverse and Inclusive Student Body

During the 1970s and '80s, Texas A&M experienced tremendous growth. The University ranks fourth nationally when considering main campus enrollment with 41,710 students and fifth when considering both main and branch campus enrollments with 42,988 students. The student body is becoming more diverse and inclusive every year with increasing numbers of African American, Asian American, Hispanic and Native American students. Since 1985, while total enrollment increased 15 percent, minority enrollment increased more than 76 percent and now includes 4,500 Black and Hispanic students and 2,800 international students. All 50 states and more than 115 foreign countries are represented.

Women now comprise more than 40 percent of the total enrollment at the once all-male, all-military school. While participation in the 1,800-member Corps of Cadets now is voluntary, approximately 5 percent of the undergraduate student body participates. The Corps has historically o produce more military officers than any other institution in the country except for the service academies. There are approximately 200 students in a separate Corps at Galveston, which produces more Merchant Marine and Coast Guard officers than any institution except the Merchant Marine Academy and the Coast Guard Academy.

Education outside the classroom is an important part of student life at Texas A&M. In excess of 75 percent of its students are involved in more than 650 recognized student organizations.

Research

Texas A&M's research budget for fiscal year 1991 (ending August 31, 1991) was $288 million. The University's fiscal year 1990 total of $272.8 million resulted in a ranking of eighth nationally by the National Science Foundation and first in the South and Southwest. Other research highlight include:

- Texas A&M serves as science operator for the worldwide Ocean Drilling Program, which is funded by the National Science Foundation and is the largest such program in the world.

- Faculty and research staff have participated in more than 300 research projects in 57 countries during the last two years.

- The Texas A&M University Research Park, a 434-acre high-tech research area, was opened in 1986. The first park facility was the headquarters for the Ocean Drilling Program. The park's first corporate facility opened in 1987. Other research park facilities include the USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service National Training Center, the headquarters and wave tank for the Offshore Technology Research Center funded by the National Science Foundation, and Centeq Research Plaza.

The Colleges

Within its 10 colleges, the University offers 151 fields of undergraduate study, 148 at the master's level, 105 at the doctoral level and two professional degrees: doctor of medicine (M.D.) and doctor of veterinary medicine (D.V.M.).

Texas A&M has awarded more than 185,000 academic degrees, including some 35,500 graduate and professional degrees. Approximately half of the advanced degrees have been awarded in the past 15 years.

Approximate enrollments and descriptions of the colleges are given below.

The College of Agriculture and Life Sciences (5,217 students) has the second largest undergraduate enrollment in the nation with more than 3,700 men and women studying for bachelor's degrees and an additional 1,300 graduate students pursuing master's and doctoral degrees in 27 and 25 major fields of study, respectively. The college produces the largest number of agricultural scientists in the country.

The College of Architecture (1,502 students) is one of the largest of its kind in the United States. It offers programs for the complete spectrum of the design, planning, construction and development industries. The college's truly interdisciplinary curriculum recognizes that no single professional track or narrow specialization can adequately prepare tomorrow's design professionals. Its state-of-the-art Visualization Laboratory is one of only four of its kind in the world.

The College of Business Administration and Graduate School of Business (6,097 students) is the fifth largest undergraduate business school in the country. One of the youngest such programs at only 24 years old, it is nationally recognized for its programs in international business, business and economic analysis, entrepreneurship, retailing and real estate.

The College of Education (3,587 students) is a leading developer of teachers in the state. It is considered one of the top 20 colleges of education among the nation's land-grant universities, and ranks fourth in terms of knowledge production and dissemination by its faculty.

The College of Engineering (10,282 students), one of the largest such units in the nation, ranks in the top five producers of undergraduate engineering degrees. The college ranks third in bachelor's degrees awarded to Hispanic students and eighth in bachelor's degrees awarded to women. *U.S. News & World Report* has listed the college in the top 25 "Best Graduate Schools in America."

The College of Geosciences and Maritime Studies (1,278 students) has the largest and most comprehensive concentration of geosciences students, faculty members and research activity in the world. The unusual blending of disciplines includes geology, geophysics, geography, oceanography and meteorology at the main College Station campus as well as marine sciences and maritime technology at Galveston. The college operates one of the largest university fleets in the nation, with vessels including a 470-foot deep ocean drilling ship, a converted ocean liner used as a floating classroom, and small craft used for pollution studies.

The College of Liberal Arts (6,276 students) offers curricula designed to broaden horizons, develop critical skills, produce informed, responsible citizens and enrich the quality of life. In addition to academic programs in 11 departments, the college is home to centers and institutes focusing on subjects ranging from nautical archaeology to presidential studies and public policy polling.

The College of Medicine (226 students) is a partnership between Texas A&M University, Scott & White Memorial Hospital and Clinic and Olin E. Teague Veterans' Center in Temple. It is the youngest, and, by design, the smallest medical school in Texas, boasting a 16 percent minority enrollment. The college's first class received degrees in 1980, and since then its graduates consistently have ranked among the state's best on federal licensing examinations. The Texas A&M Health Science Center, which includes the college, was established in 1991 to broaden the University's medical research and education programs.

The College of Science (3,000 students) offers a broad spectrum of undergraduate and graduate level science training. Its faculty includes a Nobel laureate in chemistry and a winner of the National Medal of Science. Research programs range from biological nuclear magnetic resonance studies to theoretical physics. The Cyclotron Institute operates one of the three K500 superconducting cyclotrons in the world.

The College of Veterinary Medicine (2,019 students) is one of the largest such academic units in the nation and the only veterinary school in Texas. The college has produced 10 percent of all the veterinarians in the United States. The Texas Veterinary Medical Center, which includes the college, also offers patient care for all species and several specialized centers and institutes.

The General Studies Program (2,671 students) within the Office of General Academics allows students to explore several academic areas before declaring a major. This exploration helps students identify a major as well as clarify career goals. Students receive academic advising and career counseling while completing general courses that will apply to their degree programs.

Faculty

The 2,500 members of the faculty include two Nobel laureates, Dr. Norman Borlaug (1970 Peace Prize) and Sir Derek Barton (1969 Chemistry Prize), Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright Charles Gordone, and Dr. F. Albert Cotton, a distinguished professor of chemistry who is a recipient of the National Medal of Science and is one of the most referenced scientists in the world.

More than 80 percent of faculty members have doctoral degrees. Faculty recognition and honors include six members of the National Academy of Sciences and six members of the National Academy of Engineering.

Internationalism

Fulfilling its mission as one of the nation's leading public institutions, Texas A&M has made the deliberate choice to play a key role in the international community.

- The University currently enrolls more than 2,700 international students from over 115 countries and boasts more than 5,000 international alumni.
- Texas A&M's faculty and research staff have participated in more than 300 research projects in 57 countries during the last two years.
- The institution has formal agreements of cooperation with more than 70 entities in 23 in nations in Europe, Asia, Mexico, Central and South America.
- A comprehensive Study Abroad program offers U.S. students a chance to pursue portions of their studies in an international setting. The University also operates a branch campus in Koriyama, Japan, the Santa Chiara Study Center in Castiglion Fiorentino, Italy, and the James Earl Rudder Scholars Program in Caen, Normandy, France.

Facilities

The University's 5,200-acre physical plant, one of the largest in the nation, is valued at more than $1 billion.

In addition to the College Station campus, the University also operates a branch campus in Koriyama, Japan and the Santa Chiara Study Center in Castiglion Fiorentino, Italy.

Budgets and Funding

Texas A&M University's operating budget for fiscal year 1992-93 is $554,637,661. Texas A&M and offices and agency operations of The Texas A&M University System based in the College Station area accounted for a direct local economic impact of about $511 million in 1991, or $1.28 billion when the 2.5 multiplier effect is applied.

Private support from alumni, industry and foundations totaled $44.7 million for the 1990-91 academic year, placing the University among the leaders nationally. Texas A&M's endowment is valued at more than $1.6 billion, placing it ninth nationally.

* * * * *

The Texas A&M University System

Texas A&M University is part of The Texas A&M University System, which includes six other academic institutions: Corpus Christi State University (Corpus Christi), Laredo State University (Laredo), Prairie View A&M University (Prairie View), Tarleton State University (Stephenville), Texas A&I University (Kingsville), and West Texas State University (Canyon).

The System also includes the following state agencies: the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, the Texas Agricultural Extension Service, the Texas Animal Damage Control Service, the Texas Engineering Experiment Station, the Texas Engineering Extension Service, the Texas Forest Service, the Texas Transportation Institute, and the Texas Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Laboratory.

For more information on any aspect of Texas A&M University, contact the Office of University Relations at (409) 845-4641

November 12, 1992

Texas A&M University
Office of University Relations
College Station, Texas 77843-1372 • (409) 845-4641 • FAX (409) 845-9909

MINORITY EFFORTS AT TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

As the country's third largest institution of higher education, with approximately 43,000 students, 2,500 faculty and 7,000 administrative staff, Texas A&M University is committed to providing equal opportunity for all.

The entries below give examples of some of the initiatives the university has undertaken to reach out and build a diverse, inclusive organization that is meeting the needs of today's changing world.

STUDENT EFFORTS

Enrollment

- Total Enrollment -- 42,988 (24,971 men-58 percent, 18,017 women-42 percent) representing every state in the union and 116 foreign countries

- Minorities comprise nearly 14 percent (6,194) of the total student body:

  African American, 1,217, 2.8 percent
  Hispanic, 3,417, 7.9 percent
  Asian American, 1,443, 3.3 percent
  Native American, 117, .3 percent
  International, 2,860, 6.6 percent
  Anglo, 33,934, 78.9 percent.

  (Source: Texas A&M University Office of Planning and Institutional Analysis)

- Since 1985, Texas A&M has increased its Black and Hispanic student enrollment by 89 percent (2,448 Black and Hispanic students attended in 1985; 4,634 Black and Hispanics students attend today).

- Texas A&M ranks in the top 20 in the nation in its enrollment of new National Achievement Scholars, a special competitive scholarship program for high achieving African-American students and does well in enrollment of National Hispanic Scholars.

- The university provides many special scholarship opportunities for high-achieving minority students. Funds supporting these scholarships total more than $3 million per year.

Retention

Retention rates track the percentage of students who begin classes in a given year and return the following year. Throughout the 1980s, Texas A&M consistently had the highest minority retention rate in Texas and one of the highest in the United States. In 1990 (the last year for which the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board released comparative figures), the university's retention rate was 84.2 percent for Blacks and 82.4 percent for Hispanics.

Graduation Rates

- By Spring 1992, 63.6 percent of all Black students who had entered Texas A&M in the Fall of 1986 had graduated, as had 56.1 percent of the Hispanic students and 66.3 percent of the Anglo students (graduation figures compiled by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board are based on success after six years).

- Texas A&M ranks second in the nation in Hispanics earning engineering degrees, third in Hispanics earning doctoral degrees and eighth in women earning engineering degrees.

Programs

A wide variety of programs are available to minority students both on and off campus. These programs are aimed not only at currently enrolled students, but also at students in their pre-college years in hopes of encouraging college attendance. Additional information on these programs is available from Texas A&M's Office of University Relations.

FACULTY EFFORTS

Numbers

Currently there are 1,729 tenured or tenure track faculty members at Texas A&M, of which 4.3 percent are Hispanic or Black. Texas A&M has 20 Black and 55 Hispanic full time tenure track individuals. In addition, there are nine Black and 19 Hispanic part-time, visiting, non-tenure track faculty members. The faculty is 11.2 percent female.

Recruitment/Retention

- The Dean of Faculties makes every effort to interview all minority and female tenure track candidates to explain the administration's commitment to a diverse faculty. Departments are encouraged to search for minority candidates. As an incentive, a cost-sharing program for minority faculty salaries has been implemented between all colleges and the Provost's Office. When necessary, recruitment expenses for spouses, reasonable moving expenses, and entertainment expenses also are paid by the Provost's office with gift funds.

- End-of-first-year interviews for all minority and female tenure track faculty are conducted by the Dean of Faculties. Also, exit interviews with all minority and female tenure track or tenured faculty leaving the university are performed.

Programs

Minority faculty and staff are given the opportunity to participate in a variety of programs designed to enhance their administrative and leadership opportunities. More information on these programs is available from the Office of the Dean of Faculties.

STAFF/ADMINISTRATIVE EFFORTS

Employment

- Texas A&M is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Applications are invited and encouraged from minorities, women, veterans and handicapped individuals. The university also is the area's largest employer in a county of 102,000.

During the 1990-91 academic year, the university's workforce totaled 7,550, with 1,818 or 24.1 percent of that workforce being minorities. Minority numbers and percentages for specific work assignments are as follows:

Executive/administrative/managerial -- 258 total, 14 (5.4 percent) minority
Faculty -- 2,466 total, 298 (12.1 percent) minority
Professional/non-faculty -- 1,239 total, 211 (17.0 percent) minority
Secretarial/clerical -- 1,412 total, 248 (17.6 percent) minority
Technical/paraprofessional -- 395 total, 50 (12.7 percent) minority
Skilled crafts/service/maintenance -- 1,398 total, 942 (67.4 percent) minority

- Of the total workforce, 45 percent is female.

Recruitment

A senior employment interviewer is assigned full-time to provide individual assistance to professional minority applicants seeking staff positions at Texas A&M. Recruitment activities aimed at seeking out qualified minority applicants include: providing minority data bank information, participating in job fairs and mailing job announcements to predominantly minority colleges and universities nationwide.

Training

Texas A&M offers its employees a continuing education program designed to give them the tools necessary for advancement. This program includes GED and English as a Second Language programs, as well as a leadership, communications, management, service and other programs, all offered during working hours. More information on these programs is available through Texas A&M's Human Resources Department.

For more information on minority programs and efforts currently under way at Texas A&M University, contact Sherylon Carroll at Texas A&M's Office of University Relations, 409-862-2369.

December 1992

Antonio, Class of 1917
Class Agent

ACKS FOR TEXAS A&M:

LEAD: DAVID JONES

ARRIVES DAIS FROM LIBRARY BOARD MEETING.....

✓ CONG. JOE BARTON, 6TH CONG. DISTRICT, ALUM

✓ RICK PERRY, AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER, ALUM

✓ STEVE OGDEN, REP. STATE REP. FOR 14TH DISTRICT - COLLEGE STATION DIST.

✓ FRED MC CLURE - LEAD SINGING NATIONAL ANTHEM

✓ ROSS MARGRAVES, CHAIR OF BOARD OF REGENTS

✓ Dr. BILL MOBLEY, PRES. OF T A&M, POTUS INTRO

A&M IS 12-0 HEADED TO COTTON BOWL

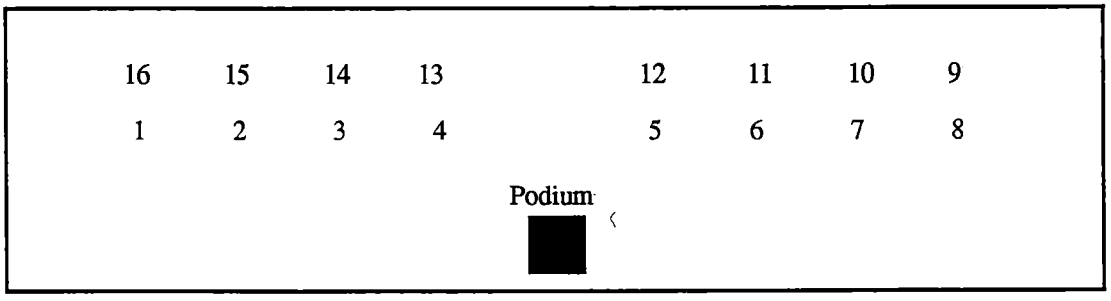
✓ THE FIGHTIN' TEXAS AGGIES BAND

✓ THE CORPS OF CADETS

SPEECH HOSTED BY MSC -- MEMORIAL STUDENT CENTER POLITICAL FORUM

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS
MEMBERS OF THE LIBRARY ~~BOARD~~ COMMITTEE
AS WELL AS MY HOST THE MEMORIAL STUDENT CENTER POLITICAL FORUM

TAB E
COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS
Texas A&M University
G. Rollie White Coliseum
Dais Diagram
Tuesday, December 15, 1992



1. Mr. Preston Geren, Member, Presidential Library Committee
2. Ms. Alison Brisco, Member, Board of Regents, Texas A&M University
3. Mr. Wayne Showers, Member, Board of Regents, Texas A&M University
4. Mr. Douglas DeCluitt, Member, Board of Regents, Texas A&M University
5. Dr. William H. Mobley, President, Texas A&M University
6. THE PRESIDENT
7. Mr. Ross Margraves, Chairman, Board of Regents, Texas A&M University
8. Mr. Steve Beller, President, Student Association, Texas A&M University
9. Mr. Michel Halbouty, Member, Presidential Library Committee
10. Mr. John Lindsey, Member, Presidential Library Committee
11. Mr. William McKenzie, Member, Board of Regents, Texas A&M University
12. USSS
13. Mr. Greg Brown, Chairman, Memorial Student Center Political Forum
14. Mr. Fred McClure, Managing Director, First Southwest Company
15. Mr. Herbert Richardson, Chancellor, Texas A&M University
16. Ms. Deryle Richmond, Staff Advisor, Memorial Student Center Political Forum

Post-it™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671	# of pages ▸ 1
To JEANNIE BUNTON	From MARY JO POWELL
Co. WHITE HOUSE	Co. TAMU UNIVERSITY
Dept. RESEARCH	Phone # RELATIONS
Fax # 202-456-6218	Fax # 409-845-4681

Jeannie:

World War I veteran, still alive and active in University affairs -- Col. Stewart D. Hervey of San Antonio, a member of Texas A&M's Class of 1917

On platform with President Bush:

Texas A&M University President William H. Mobley
Texas A&M University System Chancellor Herbert H. Richardson
Members of The Texas A&M University System Board of Regents:
- Ross D. Margraves of Houston, chair
- Douglas R. DeCluitt of Waco, vice chair
- William A. McKenzie of Dallas
- Wayne A. Showers of McAllen
- Alison Leland Brisco of Houston (widow of U.S. Rep. Mikey Leland)

John H. Lindsey of Houston (friend of the President and active in decision for library to come here)
Michel T. Halbouty of Houston (same as above)
Fred McClure of Dallas, former special assistant for legislative affairs to Presidents Reagan and Bush
Steve Beller, Student Body President
Greg Brown, chair of Memorial Student Center's Political Forum Committee (sponsor of the address)
Daryle Richmond, advisor to MSC Political Forum

Individuals in audience you might want to recognize:

Kathy Eugster -- selected for a Presidential Award of Excellence in Teaching Elementary Math and Science in 1991 -- and her class (please let us know if you plan to use this -- others will if the President does not)

Mrs. Earl Rudder (Margaret) -- former Texas A&M first lady and widow of World War II and former Texas A&M President Gen. J. Earl Rudder

Members of Texas A&M's Corps of Cadets -- including the musicians from the Fightin' Texas Aggie Band who performed today. (The Corps has historically commissioned more military officers than any institution outside the service academies.

Please call me either here (409-845-4681) or at home (409-693-8582) if I can provide additional assistance.

Texas A&M Alum / WW I hero (and II)

Bldg. named for him

— CONF / OFFICE KEY ADMIN

GEN. EARL RUDDER (RUDDER TOWER)

FORMER TEX AM PRES.

LEADER NORMANDY

BLDG. ACROSS FROM SPEECH SITE (CATT CORNER)

GEN RUD WIFE MARGARET — ELECTED LT GOV.

1957 - 1963 (ALL MALE / MILITARY) OFFICE

— MEMORIAL STUDENT CENTER TRIBUTE TO SOLDIERS

* MURRAY DRILL FIELD PARADES 1 OAK / EA. AGGIE WHO DIED WW I

"SIMPSON DRILL FIELD" (WW2) KOREA / VIETNAM

→ Band - Corp of Cadets (100) "FIGHTING TEXAS AGGIE BAND"
Cadet Corps wears uniforms

— FINAL EXAMS —

Extended Page 1.1

Jesse Easterwood Airport located on the campus of Texas A & M University is named after this man.

WW I

002 FORMER STUDENTS 12/14/92 12:45



JESSE L. EASTERWOOD

Lieutenant Naval Air Service
Wills Point, Texas.

Born December 5, 1888, at Wills Point, Texas. Received early schooling in Wills Point public schools and The Wall School, Honey Grove, Texas. Attended A. and M. from September, 1905, to June, 1907. Enlisted in the Naval Air Service April 7, 1917, and was sent to Pensacola, Fla., for training. Commissioned Ensign Naval Air Service after completing course at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Massachusetts, in the fall of 1917. Later promoted to Lieutenant Naval Air Service. Second American to qualify as Naval Aviation pilot. Sailed for England March 12, 1918., where he served with Royal Flying Corps. Piloted one of the first ten Handley-Page bombing planes. Made sixteen successful raids behind German lines. Brought first Caproni bombing plane from Italy to France. Served with British, Italian, French and American Air Forces. Wore medal showing service in three foreign countries. Killed in an aeroplane accident at Coco Solo, Canal Zone, Panama, May 19, 1919. Father: Captain W. E. Easterwood, Wills Point, Texas.

In the spring of 1940 Congress budgeted $25 million for WPA (Works Progress Administration) airport construction projects. A grant under the WPA program, Gilchrist learned, required certification from the War Department that the project would be suitable for purposes of national defense. After some delay and confusion Texas A&M received the necessary War Department approval for its projected airport project. While negotiations were pending with the WPA and the War Department, Congress allocated $40 million dollars to the Civil Aeronautics Authority to develop 250 airports around the country. Texas A&M then applied to the CAA for an airport-construction grant, assuming that the WPA grant would fail to materialize. The CAA awarded a $75,000 grant to A&M, and soon afterwards, the WPA informed the College that it would be the authorizing agency for the project, and that the airport project would be a joint effort by the CAA and the WPA with grants from both sources totaling $229,970, far exceeding College expectations.[90]

JESSE L. EASTWOOD WWI

By May 1940 the project had been confirmed by the necessary authorities, and upon the recommendation of Dean Gilchrist the Board directed that the airport be named Jesse E. Easterwood Airport, "because it was felt that his life and activities best typify the spirit of the A. and M. College." Jesse Easterwood left A&M in 1917 to enlist in the Naval Air Service, received a commission as ensign and won promotions to the rank of lieutenant. He served with the British Royal Flying Corps in 1918, and completed sixteen successful raids behind German lines. Easterwood was killed in a plane acci-

[90] *Ibid.*, June 1, 1939, V, 196; October 14, 1939, V, 206; July 12, 1941, VI, 128.
[91] Bryan *Daily Eagle* (Supplement), September 4, 1941.
[92] *Ibid.*

dent in the Canal Zone on May 19, 1919, and was awarded posthumously the Navy Cross.[91]

The airport was developed on 500 acres of College property located on the western edge of the campus. To this acreage the College added other portions of land by purchasing tracts from adjacent landowners. Construction of runways was completed in May 1941, lights were added with an additional $75,000 WPA grant, and the facility was formally dedicated on May 22, 1941.[92] Texas A&M became one of the few colleges in the country which owned its own airport facility, which in later days became a not altogether happy circumstance. Time passed almost too fast. War training for pilots was soon shifted to a new Air Force training facility west of Bryan, and within a few decades the "air age" had given way to the "space age."



The James Earl Rudder Scholars Program has been established at Texas A&M University to enable outstanding students to study World War II, its causes, effects and aftermath.

Named for the late war hero and president of Texas A&M, the James Earl Rudder Scholars Program will offer studies on both the College Station campus and in Caen, France. The Caen site is near Pointe du Hoc, where then Col. Rudder and his 2nd Ranger Battalion scaled 100-foot cliffs to silence strategically placed German guns on D-Day.

Twenty-five endowments of $60,000 each are sought for this program. Donations may be made over a three-year period and are, of course, fully tax deductible. Scholarships can be named for the donor or for someone else the donor might select.

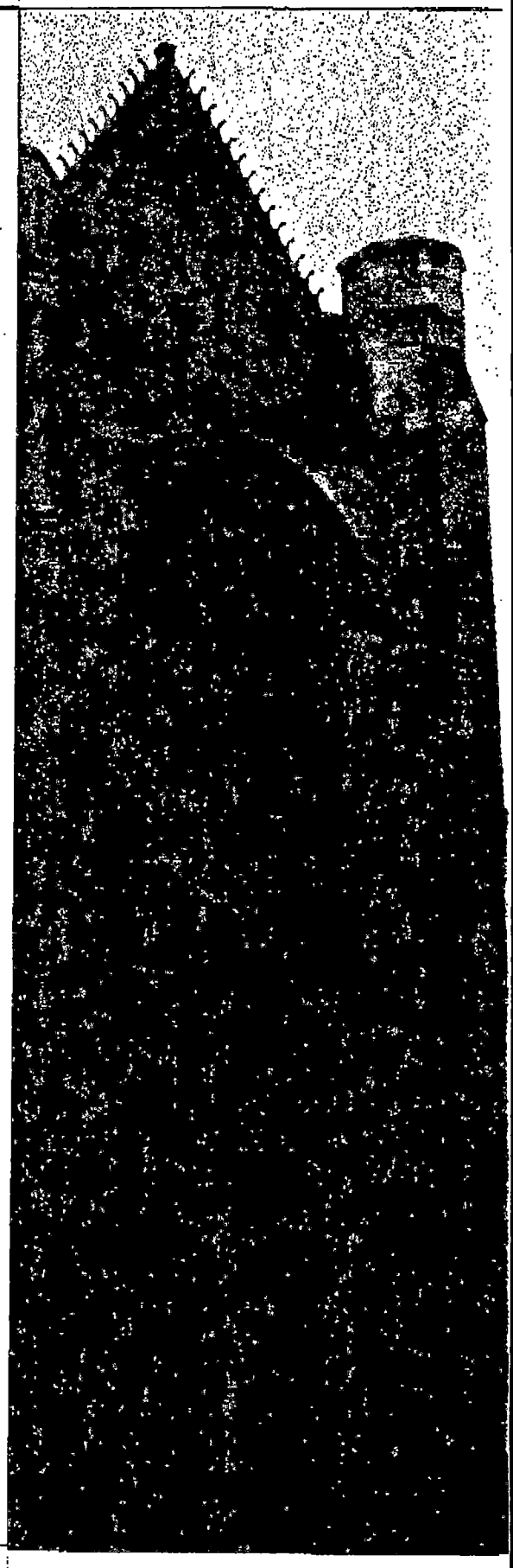
Today, almost 50 years after the invasion, a visit to the United States Cemetery at Omaha Beach is a somber experience. Looking over row upon row of white grave markers, maintained in pristine condition, visitors are struck by the lost talent and unrealized promise of the young American men who died so far from home.

Your endowment will help ensure that other outstanding young Americans fulfill their potential.

The study program will be a part of the Normandy Scholar Program established by The Battle of Normandy Foundation. Under way now, this program will soon be located at the 12th century Abbaye d'Ardennes, which is being restored by the City of Caen to provide a campus for some 200 students at a time.

Students will begin their studies of World War II in College Station. They also will spend four to eight weeks of the semester in Caen, studying at the Normandy campus, at the acclaimed Battle of Normandy Museum (established with the assistance of The Battle of Normandy Foundation), and at the actual invasion battle sites throughout the area. The program now accommodates some 40 students from across the United States during each session; when restoration of Abbaye d'Ardennes is complete, some 1,000 students will study for varying periods of time each year.

The James Earl Rudder Scholars Program will add a new dimension to Texas A&M University's proud military and academic history. Established in 1876 as an all-military institution, today Texas A&M provides more officers in all branches of the armed services than any institution other than the service academies. The men and women in the







James Earl Rudder Scholarships bearing the names of Aggies who died during the invasion would recognize their sacrifice and would inspire the young people who hold these scholarships. It also would be appropriate to name an individual scholarship for a class whose members fought to restore peace.

At least two Aggies, Rolland J. Bowman '40 of San Antonio, and Ralph B. Hartgraves '41 of Jonesboro, are buried in the United States Cemetery at Omaha Beach and another, James H. Japhet '43 of Houston, is listed on the Tablets of the Missing at the memorial.

Just imagine. A young person studying abroad with funds provided by a Ralph B. Hartgraves Scholarship would surely feel a kinship with that heroic Aggie. Capt. Hartgraves' life would continue to inspire Aggies each time the scholarship is awarded in the years to come. Should the Normandy Foundation Program become full, endowments will be used to provide alternative worthwhile international experiences for young scholars.

At least 13 other Aggies are known to have been killed during the Normandy invasion. They include Woodrow R. Allen '38 of Cuthbert, Jack G.W. Cooper '39 of Dallas, Ioland E. Dutton '40 of Boyd, William L. Hastings '40 of Duncanville, Radcliffe S. Simpson '40 of San Antonio, John G. Ellzey '41 of Cuero, Harrell L. Cole '44 of Tehuacana, Harry P. Curl '44 of Fort Worth, Cloy D. Farley, Jr., '44 of Sweetwater, Roy D. Hughes '44 of Houston, Anson F. Rideout '44 of DeRidder, La., Kenneth G. Varvel '44 of Bartlesville, Ok., and Otto T. Willrich '44 of LaGrange.

Of course, the name of anyone attached to a prestigious James Earl Rudder Scholarship will indicate a devotion to the values and to the love of country that have always marked Aggies.

Texas A&M University
Office of University Relations
College Station, Texas 77843-1372 • (409) 845-4641 • FAX (409) 845-9909

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PLEASE CONTACT Sharon Neelley AT (409) 845-4641
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MESSAGE: World War I era Hero
James Earl Rudder Info (WWII)

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION SERVICES
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE STATION,
TEXAS 77843-1372
(409) 845-4618
FAX(409) 845-1136

Major Jo Powell

December 4, 1992

Mr. Mel Lukens
Deputy Director
Presidential Advance Team
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Lukens:

Mr. Rene A. Henry asked me to send you the enclosed material concerning Texas A&M University. You will find "fact sheets" concerning the University, our minority recruiting successes and the George Bush Presidential Library Center as well as a recent recruiting brochure and a listing of Texas A&M's national rankings in a number of important areas.

And, of course, we all take pride in our football team's record of 12 wins with no defeats or ties this season. Various national polls rank our team either third or fourth in the nation, though Aggies believe we are definitely number one.

On a more serious note, Texas A&M University is fully committed to recruiting a culturally diverse student body and faculty and to creating an academic environment that will enable each individual to reach his or her full potential. A mention of our successful efforts in this regard by President Bush would indicate the importance of this issue and would serve both the President and the University well. Any influence you might lend to including this in the President's remarks would be deeply appreciated.

Please feel free to call either Mr. Henry (409/862-2302) or me (409/845-4642) if we can provide any additional information or assistance. I frequently write speeches for Texas A&M University President Mobley and for our Regents. On a personal note, I have supported President Bush since his days as a member of the House and would consider an opportunity to work on this speech (or to write it, for that matter) a high honor.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Mary Helen Bowers

Mary Helen Bowers
Deputy Director

cc: Mr. Rene A. Henry

December 11, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAN MC GROARTY

FROM: ANDREW FERGUSON

SUBJECT: PROPOSED REMARKS AT TEXAS A & M

I. SUMMARY

On Tuesday, December 15th at noon you will deliver remarks to an audience of 7,500 students and faculty in the G. Rollie White Coliseum on the campus of Texas A & M.

II. DISCUSSION

Your remarks (approximately 25 minutes / teleprompter) focus on your foreign policy accomplishments and ~~your thoughts on~~ America's role in the post-Cold War world.

333-1252

Pursuant to that legislation agreements for cooperation were concluded with four of our NATO partners in May and June 1959. A similar agreement was also recently concluded with our NATO ally, the Republic of Italy. All of these agreements are designed to implement in important respects the agreed NATO program.

This agreement with the Government of Italy will enable the United States to cooperate effectively in mutual defense planning with Italy and in the training of Italian NATO forces in order that, if an attack on NATO should occur, Italian forces could, under the direction of the Supreme Allied Commander for Europe, effectively use nuclear weapons in their defense.

These agreements previously concluded and this Italian Agreement represent only a portion of the work necessary for complete implementation of the decision taken by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in December 1957. I anticipate the conclusion of similar agreements for cooperation with certain other NATO nations as the Alliance's defensive planning continues.

Pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, I am submitting to each House of the Congress an authoritative copy of the agreement with the Government of Italy. I am also transmitting a copy of the Secretary of State's letter accompanying an authoritative copy of the signed agreement, a copy of a joint letter from the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission recommending my approval of this document and a copy of my memorandum in reply thereto setting forth my approval.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The text of the agreement and related documents is published in the Congressional Record of March 7, 1961 (vol. 107, p. 3095).

421 ¶ Farewell Radio and Television Address to the American People. *January 17, 1961*

[Delivered from the President's Office at 8:30 p.m.]

My fellow Americans:

Three days from now, after half a century in the service of our country, I shall lay down the responsibilities of office as, in traditional and solemn ceremony, the authority of the Presidency is vested in my successor.

This evening I come to you with a message of leave-taking and farewell, and to share a few final thoughts with you, my countrymen.

Like every other citizen, I wish the new President, and all who will labor with him, Godspeed. I pray that the coming years will be blessed with peace and prosperity for all.

Our people expect their President and the Congress to find essential agreement on issues of great moment, the wise resolution of which will better shape the future of the Nation.

My own relations with the Congress, which began on a remote and tenuous basis when, long ago, a member of the Senate appointed me to West Point, have since ranged to the intimate during the war and immediate post-war period, and, finally, to the mutually interdependent during these past eight years.

In this final relationship, the Congress and the Administration have, on most vital issues, cooperated well, to serve the national good rather than mere partisanship, and so have assured that the business of the Nation should go forward. So, my official relationship with the Congress ends in a feeling, on my part, of gratitude that we have been able to do so much together.

II.

We now stand ten years past the midpoint of a century that has witnessed four major wars among great nations. Three of these involved our own country. Despite these holocausts America is today the strongest, the most influential and most productive nation in the world. Understandably proud of this pre-eminence, we yet realize that America's leadership and prestige depend, not merely upon our unmatched material progress, riches and military strength, but on how we use our power in the interests of world peace and human betterment.

III.

Throughout America's adventure in free government, our basic purposes have been to keep the peace; to foster progress in human achievement, and to enhance liberty, dignity and integrity among people and among nations. To strive for less would be unworthy of a free and religious people. Any failure traceable to arrogance, or our lack of comprehension or readiness to sacrifice would inflict upon us grievous hurt both at home and abroad.

Progress toward these noble goals is persistently threatened by the conflict now engulfing the world. It commands our whole attention, absorbs our very beings. We face a hostile ideology—global in scope, atheistic in character, ruthless in purpose, and insidious in method. Unhappily the danger it poses promises to be of indefinite duration. To meet it successfully, there is called for, not so much the emotional and transitory sacrifices of crisis, but rather those which enable us to carry forward steadily, surely, and without complaint the burdens of a prolonged and complex struggle—with liberty the stake. Only thus shall we remain, despite every provocation, on our charted course toward permanent peace and human betterment.

Crises there will continue to be. In meeting them, whether foreign or domestic, great or small, there is a recurring temptation to feel that some spectacular and costly action could become the miraculous solution to all current difficulties. A huge increase in newer elements of our defense; development of unrealistic programs to cure every ill in agriculture; a dramatic expansion in basic and applied research—these and many other possibilities, each possibly promising in itself, may be suggested as the only way to the road we wish to travel.

But each proposal must be weighed in the light of a broader consideration: the need to maintain balance in and among national programs—balance between the private and the public economy, balance between cost and hoped for advantage—balance between the clearly necessary and the comfortably desirable; balance between our essential requirements as a nation and the duties imposed by the nation upon the individual; balance between actions of the moment and the national welfare of the future. Good judgment seeks balance and progress; lack of it eventually finds imbalance and frustration.

The record of many decades stands as proof that our people and their government have, in the main, understood these truths and have responded to them well, in the face of stress and threat. But threats, new in kind or degree, constantly arise. I mention two only.

IV.

A vital element in keeping the peace is our military establishment. Our arms must be mighty, ready for instant action, so that no potential aggressor may be tempted to risk his own destruction.

Our military organization today bears little relation to that known

by any of my predecessors in peacetime, or indeed by the fighting men of World War II or Korea.

Until the latest of our world conflicts, the United States had no armaments industry. American makers of plowshares could, with time and as required, make swords as well. But now we can no longer risk emergency improvisation of national defense; we have been compelled to create a permanent armaments industry of vast proportions. Added to this, three and a half million men and women are directly engaged in the defense establishment. We annually spend on military security more than the net income of all United States corporations.

This conjunction of an immense military establishment and a large arms industry is new in the American experience. The total influence—economic, political, even spiritual—is felt in every city, every State house, every office of the Federal government. We recognize the imperative need for this development. Yet we must not fail to comprehend its grave implications. Our toil, resources and livelihood are all involved; so is the very structure of our society.

In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist.

We must never let the weight of this combination endanger our liberties or democratic processes. We should take nothing for granted. Only an alert and knowledgeable citizenry can compel the proper meshing of the huge industrial and military machinery of defense with our peaceful methods and goals, so that security and liberty may prosper together.

Akin to, and largely responsible for the sweeping changes in our industrial-military posture, has been the technological revolution during recent decades.

In this revolution, research has become central; it also becomes more formalized, complex, and costly. A steadily increasing share is conducted for, by, or at the direction of, the Federal government.

Today, the solitary inventor, tinkering in his shop, has been overshadowed by task forces of scientists in laboratories and testing fields. In the same fashion, the free university, historically the fountainhead of free ideas and scientific discovery, has experienced a revolution in the conduct of research. Partly because of the huge costs involved, a government contract becomes virtually a substitute for intellectual curiosity. For every

old blackboard there are now hundreds of new electronic computers.

The prospect of domination of the nation's scholars by Federal employment, project allocations, and the power of money is ever present—and is gravely to be regarded.

Yet, in holding scientific research and discovery in respect, as we should, we must also be alert to the equal and opposite danger that public policy could itself become the captive of a scientific-technological elite.

It is the task of statesmanship to mold, to balance, and to integrate these and other forces, new and old, within the principles of our democratic system—ever aiming toward the supreme goals of our free society.

v.

Another factor in maintaining balance involves the element of time. As we peer into society's future, we—you and I, and our government—must avoid the impulse to live only for today, plundering, for our own ease and convenience, the precious resources of tomorrow. We cannot mortgage the material assets of our grandchildren without risking the loss also of their political and spiritual heritage. We want democracy to survive for all generations to come, not to become the insolvent phantom of tomorrow.

VI.

Down the long lane of the history yet to be written America knows that this world of ours, ever growing smaller, must avoid becoming a community of dreadful fear and hate, and be, instead, a proud confederation of mutual trust and respect.

Such a confederation must be one of equals. The weakest must come to the conference table with the same confidence as do we, protected as we are by our moral, economic, and military strength. That table, though scarred by many past frustrations, cannot be abandoned for the certain agony of the battlefield.

Disarmament, with mutual honor and confidence, is a continuing imperative. Together we must learn how to compose differences, not with arms, but with intellect and decent purpose. Because this need is so sharp and apparent I confess that I lay down my official responsibilities in this field with a definite sense of disappointment. As one who has witnessed the horror and the lingering sadness of war—as one who knows that another war could utterly destroy this civilization which has been so slowly and painfully built over thousands of years—I wish I

could say tonight that a lasting peace is in sight.

Happily, I can say that war has been avoided. Steady progress toward our ultimate goal has been made. But, so much remains to be done. As a private citizen, I shall never cease to do what little I can to help the world advance along that road.

VII.

So—in this my last good night to you as your President—I thank you for the many opportunities you have given me for public service in war and peace. I trust that in that service you find some things worthy; as for the rest of it, I know you will find ways to improve performance in the future.

You and I—my fellow citizens—need to be strong in our faith that all nations, under God, will reach the goal of peace with justice. May we be ever unswerving in devotion to principle, confident but humble with power, diligent in pursuit of the Nation's great goals.

To all the peoples of the world, I once more give expression to America's prayerful and continuing aspiration:

We pray that peoples of all faiths, all races, all nations, may have their great human needs satisfied; that those now denied opportunity shall come to enjoy it to the full; that all who yearn for freedom may experience its spiritual blessings; that those who have freedom will understand, also, its heavy responsibilities; that all who are insensitive to the needs of others will learn charity; that the scourges of poverty, disease and ignorance will be made to disappear from the earth, and that, in the goodness of time, all peoples will come to live together in a peace guaranteed by the binding force of mutual respect and love.

422 ¶ The President's News Conference of *January* 18, 1961

THE PRESIDENT. Good morning. Please sit down.

I came this morning not with any particularly brilliant ideas about the future, but I did want the opportunity to say goodbye to people that I have been associated with now for 8 years, mostly I think on a friendly basis—[*laughter*]—and at least it certainly has always been interesting.

There is one man here who has attended every press conference that I have had, at home and abroad, and who has been of inestimable serv-

departments and agencies concerned stand ready to give you all possible aid.

Sincerely yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN

NOTE: This is the text of identical letters addressed to the following appointees to the Advisory Committee: K. T. Keller, President, Chrysler Corp., Detroit, Mich.; Marion B. Folsom, Vice Chairman, Business Advisory Council for the Department of Commerce, and Treasurer, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y.; Andrew W. Robertson, Chairman of the Board, Westinghouse Electric Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.; James B. Black, President, Pacific Gas & Electric Co., San Francisco, Calif.; and Vice Adm. Edward L. Cochrane, formerly Chief, Bureau of Ships, U.S. Navy, and President, The Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. Mr. Keller was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Folsom, Vice Chairman of the Committee.

The letter and the list of appointees were part of a White House release announcing that the President had that day established the Advisory Committee on the Merchant Marine.

56 Special Message to the Congress on Greece and Turkey: The Truman Doctrine. *March* 12, 1947

[As delivered in person before a joint session]

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the Congress of the United States:

The gravity of the situation which confronts the world today necessitates my appearance before a joint session of the Congress.

The foreign policy and the national security of this country are involved.

One aspect of the present situation, which I present to you at this time for your consideration and decision, concerns Greece and Turkey.

The United States has received from the Greek Government an urgent appeal for financial and economic assistance. Preliminary reports from the American Economic Mission now in Greece and reports from the American Ambassador in Greece corroborate the statement of the Greek Government that assistance is imperative if Greece is to survive as a free nation.

I do not believe that the American people and the Congress wish to turn a deaf ear to the appeal of the Greek Government.

Greece is not a rich country. Lack of sufficient natural resources has always forced the Greek people to work hard to make both ends meet. Since 1940, this industrious, peace loving country has suffered invasion, four years of cruel enemy occupation, and bitter internal strife.

When forces of liberation entered Greece they found that the retreating Germans had destroyed virtually all the railways, roads, port facilities, communications, and merchant marine. More than a thousand villages had been burned. Eighty-five percent of the children were tubercular. Livestock, poultry, and draft animals had almost disappeared. Inflation had wiped out practically all savings.

As a result of these tragic conditions, a militant minority, exploiting human want and misery, was able to create political chaos which, until now, has made economic recovery impossible.

Greece is today without funds to finance the importation of those goods which are essential to bare subsistence. Under these circumstances the people of Greece cannot make progress in solving their problems of reconstruction. Greece is in desperate need of financial and economic assistance to enable it to resume purchases of food, clothing, fuel and seeds. These are indispensable for the subsistence of its people and are obtainable only from abroad. Greece must have help to import the goods necessary to restore

internal order and security so essential for economic and political recovery.

The Greek Government has also asked for the assistance of experienced American administrators, economists and technicians to insure that the financial and other aid given to Greece shall be used effectively in creating a stable and self-sustaining economy and in improving its public administration.

The very existence of the Greek state is today threatened by the terrorist activities of several thousand armed men, led by Communists, who defy the government's authority at a number of points, particularly along the northern boundaries. A Commission appointed by the United Nations Security Council is at present investigating disturbed conditions in northern Greece and alleged border violations along the frontier between Greece on the one hand and Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia on the other.

Meanwhile, the Greek Government is unable to cope with the situation. The Greek army is small and poorly equipped. It needs supplies and equipment if it is to restore authority to the government throughout Greek territory.

Greece must have assistance if it is to become a self-supporting and self-respecting democracy.

The United States must supply this assistance. We have already extended to Greece certain types of relief and economic aid but these are inadequate.

There is no other country to which democratic Greece can turn.

No other nation is willing and able to provide the necessary support for a democratic Greek government.

The British Government, which has been helping Greece, can give no further financial or economic aid after March 31. Great Britain finds itself under the necessity of reducing or liquidating its commitments in several parts of the world, including Greece.

We have considered how the United Nations might assist in this crisis. But the situation is an urgent one requiring immediate action, and the United Nations and its related organizations are not in a position to extend help of the kind that is required.

It is important to note that the Greek Government has asked for our aid in utilizing effectively the financial and other assistance we may give to Greece, and in improving its public administration. It is of the utmost importance that we supervise the use of any funds made available to Greece, in such a manner that each dollar spent will count toward making Greece self-supporting, and will help to build an economy in which a healthy democracy can flourish.

No government is perfect. One of the chief virtues of a democracy, however, is that its defects are always visible and under democratic processes can be pointed out and corrected. The government of Greece is not perfect. Nevertheless it represents 85 percent of the members of the Greek Parliament who were chosen in an election last year. Foreign observers, including 692 Americans, considered this election to be a fair expression of the views of the Greek people.

The Greek Government has been operating in an atmosphere of chaos and extremism. It has made mistakes. The extension of aid by this country does not mean that the United States condones everything that the Greek Government has done or will do. We have condemned in the past, and we condemn now, extremist measures of the right or the left. We have in the past advised tolerance, and we advise tolerance now.

Greece's neighbor, Turkey, also deserves our attention.

The future of Turkey as an independent and economically sound state is clearly no less important to the freedom-loving peoples of the world than the future of Greece. The circumstances in which Turkey finds itself today are considerably different from those of Greece. Turkey has been spared the disasters that have beset Greece. And during the war, the United States and Great Britain furnished Turkey with material aid.

Nevertheless, Turkey now needs our support.

Since the war Turkey has sought additional financial assistance from Great Britain and the United States for the purpose of effecting that modernization necessary for the maintenance of its national integrity.

That integrity is essential to the preservation of order in the Middle East.

The British Government has informed us that, owing to its own difficulties, it can no longer extend financial or economic aid to Turkey.

As in the case of Greece, if Turkey is to have the assistance it needs, the United States must supply it. We are the only country able to provide that help.

I am fully aware of the broad implications involved if the United States extends assistance to Greece and Turkey, and I shall discuss these implications with you at this time.

One of the primary objectives of the foreign policy of the United States is the creation of conditions in which we and other nations will be able to work out a way of life free from coercion. This was a fundamental issue in the war with Germany and Japan. Our victory was won over countries which sought to impose their will, and their way of life, upon other nations.

To ensure the peaceful development of nations, free from coercion, the United States has taken a leading part in establishing the United Nations. The United Nations is designed to make possible lasting freedom and independence for all its members. We shall not realize our objectives, however, unless we are willing to help free peoples to maintain their free institutions and their national integrity against aggressive movements that seek to impose upon them totalitarian regimes. This is no more than a frank recognition that totalitarian regimes imposed upon free peoples, by direct or indirect aggression, undermine the foundations of international peace and hence the security of the United States.

The peoples of a number of countries of the world have recently had totalitarian regimes forced upon them against their will. The Government of the United States has made frequent protests against coercion and intimidation, in violation of the Yalta agreement, in Poland, Rumania, and Bulgaria. I must also state that in a number of other countries there have been similar developments.

At the present moment in world history nearly every nation must choose between alternative ways of life. The choice is too often not a free one.

One way of life is based upon the will of the majority, and is distinguished by free institutions, representative government, free elections, guarantees of individual liberty, freedom of speech and religion, and freedom from political oppression.

The second way of life is based upon the will of a minority forcibly imposed upon the majority. It relies upon terror and oppression, a controlled press and radio, fixed elections, and the suppression of personal freedoms.

I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by

armed minorities or by outside pressures.

I believe that we must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way.

I believe that our help should be primarily through economic and financial aid which is essential to economic stability and orderly political processes.

The world is not static, and the *status quo* is not sacred. But we cannot allow changes in the *status quo* in violation of the Charter of the United Nations by such methods as coercion, or by such subterfuges as political infiltration. In helping free and independent nations to maintain their freedom, the United States will be giving effect to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

It is necessary only to glance at a map to realize that the survival and integrity of the Greek nation are of grave importance in a much wider situation. If Greece should fall under the control of an armed minority, the effect upon its neighbor, Turkey, would be immediate and serious. Confusion and disorder might well spread throughout the entire Middle East.

Moreover, the disappearance of Greece as an independent state would have a profound effect upon those countries in Europe whose peoples are struggling against great difficulties to maintain their freedoms and their independence while they repair the damages of war.

It would be an unspeakable tragedy if these countries, which have struggled so long against overwhelming odds, should lose that victory for which they sacrificed so much. Collapse of free institutions and loss of independence would be disastrous not only for them but for the world. Discouragement and possibly failure would quickly be the lot of neighboring peoples striving to maintain their freedom and independence.

Should we fail to aid Greece and Turkey in this fateful hour, the effect will be far reaching to the West as well as to the East.

We must take immediate and resolute action.

I therefore ask the Congress to provide authority for assistance to Greece and Turkey in the amount of $400,000,000 for the period ending June 30, 1948. In requesting these funds, I have taken into consideration the maximum amount of relief assistance which would be furnished to Greece out of the $350,000,000 which I recently requested that the Congress authorize for the prevention of starvation and suffering in countries devastated by the war.

In addition to funds, I ask the Congress to authorize the detail of American civilian and military personnel to Greece and Turkey, at the request of those countries, to assist in the tasks of reconstruction, and for the purpose of supervising the use of such financial and material assistance as may be furnished. I recommend that authority also be provided for the instruction and training of selected Greek and Turkish personnel.

Finally, I ask that the Congress provide authority which will permit the speediest and most effective use, in terms of needed commodities, supplies, and equipment, of such funds as may be authorized.

If further funds, or further authority, should be needed for the purposes indicated in this message, I shall not hesitate to bring the situation before the Congress. On this subject the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government must work together.

This is a serious course upon which we embark.

I would not recommend it except that the alternative is much more serious.

The United States contributed $341,000,000,000 toward winning World War II. This is an investment in world freedom and world peace.

The assistance that I am recommending for Greece and Turkey amounts to little more than 1/10 of 1 percent of this investment. It is only common sense that we should safeguard this investment and make sure that it was not in vain.

The seeds of totalitarian regimes are nurtured by misery and want. They spread and grow in the evil soil of poverty and strife. They reach their full growth when the hope of a people for a better life has died.

We must keep that hope alive.

The free peoples of the world look to us for support in maintaining their freedoms.

If we falter in our leadership, we may endanger the peace of the world—and we shall surely endanger the welfare of this Nation.

Great responsibilities have been placed upon us by the swift movement of events.

I am confident that the Congress will face these responsibilities squarely.

NOTE: For the President's statement upon signing the bill endorsing the Truman Doctrine, see Item 100.

57 Statement by the President Concerning Greek Reaction to His Message. *March* 15, 1947

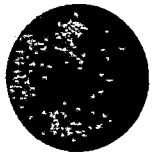
I HAVE just received two warm and appreciative messages from Greece, one from Prime Minister Maximos and one from Mr. Themistocles Sophoulis, leader of the Parliamentary Opposition. Both of these messages welcome the prospect of the kind of American assistance which I recently requested Congress to authorize, and pledge the wholehearted support of the Greek people in devoting any aid that may be forthcoming to the purpose of constructive rehabilitation and the cause of peace and freedom. These two statements bear witness to the fact that all of the Greek Parliament, including the Opposition as well as those parties now represented in the Coalition cabinet, are prepared to cooperate unreservedly with the United States Government in its desire to assist Greece in restoring those basic conditions of economic stability and internal order which will allow the Greek people to build their future in peace and security.

I sincerely hope that these evidences of good will mark the beginning of a happier era for Greece, in which all loyal citizens will contribute their share toward the restoration of a country of whose democratic history they may be proud. It is also my profound hope that those Greeks who have taken up arms against their government will accept with confidence the amnesty which the Greek Government is extending to all except those guilty of crimes against the common law. The Greek people, aware of the sympathetic interest of the American people, will, I am sure, rally their strength to vitalize their national life, forgetting past excesses and looking courageously toward a hopeful future.

NOTE: The messages to the President from Demetrios Maximos, Prime Minister of Greece, and Themistocles Sophoulis, the leader of the Opposition Committee, were released with the President's statement.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

December 11, 1992



Received
11:40 AM
12/11 CDJ

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

FROM: DAVID C. GOMPERT

SUBJECT: Texas A&M Speech

Here is a new draft. I would welcome your comments in the course of the day. Richard will manage the speech for you upon my departure with LSE.

Attachment
As stated

cc: Robert Zoellick
Richard Haass

Brent:

This reflects your specific comments.

David

▲ How do you teach someone how to be free?

▲ Because America exists --

▲ Get copies of quotes pulled

• The vision thing

• Where are we now; where will we be.

AMERICA AND THE WORLD

POTUS INTRO: MR. ROSS MARGRAVES, JR. [CHRM. OF THE BOARD]

In just over a month, I will hand over the stewardship of this great nation, capping a career in public service that began 50 years ago in the wartime skies over the Pacific. Without respite, World War was followed by Cold War -- the struggle which shadowed the lives of Americans for decades. Now, by the grace of God and the courage of free men and women, the Cold War is just a memory. I can leave the White House both fulfilled and exhilarated by the promise of a new age of boundless possibilities.

From this vantage point, I want to share some of my thoughts on the past few years and on America's purpose in the world. While the world has been radically transformed in recent years, one truth stands out more plainly than ever: America is the last best hope for this planet. LINCOLN: "LAST, BEST HOPE OF EARTH."

We have learned this from the assorted agonies of the 20th century. Our leadership, our power, and yes, our conscience -- all are essential for a peaceful, prosperous international order, just as such an order is essential for us. History's lesson is clear: Absent the ce of American engagement following World War I, ~~the world~~ spawned militarism, fascism, and aggression (UNCHECKED) ~~unchecked~~, AND plung~~ing~~ED mankind into another devastating conflict. But in answering the call to lead after World War II, ~~we~~ AMERICA built a community BASED on the values of democracy and the rule of law -- a community whose moral resolve and economic strength contained Soviet totalitarianism and kept the peace.

In the end, Soviet communism buckled under the weight of competition with our free enterprise system, then collapsed from ~~the~~ pressures WITHIN for liberty and truth. ~~that came from within~~. American leadership undermined the confidence and THE ability of the communist regimes to compete. ~~And~~ that same leadership became a beacon of hope for the people who discarded those failed regimes ~~and embraced~~ freedom.

Steadfast and sure, generations of Americans stood in the path of Soviet pressure ~~and~~ probing for weaknesses that were never found. Presidents from both parties led an Atlantic Alliance held together by enduring bonds among true friends, facing a Warsaw Pact forced together by occupation troops, quisling governments, and when all else failed the use of tanks against people.

By the 1980's, Kremlin leaders found that our Alliance would not crack when they threatened America's allies with the infamous SS-20 nuclear missile. Nor would we bend under pressure once we decided to deploy to Europe missiles to protect our Allies from this menace.

The American people showed that they would shoulder whatever defense burden was needed to assure our freedom and protect our allies and interests. We made use of the splendid technology our free enterprise system has produced. We showed that free people are capable of both sacrifice and strength. Having learned that they could not divide our Alliance, the Soviets eventually were forced to doubt that their command economy could keep them in the race. As the Soviet system stalled and crumbled, so too did the

ability of the rulers to deny their people the truth -- about us, and about them.

True, in the end Soviet communism perished from its own inherent flaws. But the Soviet Union did not simply lose the Cold War; the Western democracies won it. I say this not to gloat but to make a point. The qualities that enabled us to triumph in that struggle -- faith, strength, unity, and above all American leadership -- are those we must call upon now to win the peace.

With Soviet communism in its death throes ~~in recent years~~, the potential for cataclysm ~~was~~ never BEEN greater, the requirement for American leadership ~~was~~ never more compelling:

-- As the peoples of Eastern Europe made their bold but peaceful move for freedom, they looked to America for encouragement, guidance, and support -- and we gave it.

-- When our German friends took their hammers to that frightful wall ~~so that they could~~ T unify their nation, they looked to us for solidarity -- and we gave it.

-- When the people of Russia ~~itself~~ blocked the tanks of those who tried to reverse the tide of history, and we got through to Boris Yeltsin on a weak telephone line, he asked where we stood -- and American answered, for all to hear, "we stand with you."

AND THE WORLD KNEW.

The final collapse of the Soviet Union was a moment of historic importance -- but also a moment of global concern about the fate and control of tens of thousands of nuclear weapons. The burden to manage this danger fell on America's shoulders, and we acted decisively to help the new leaders of Russia and the other former Soviet states control and dramatically reduce these weapons.

~~The fact that~~ the dismantling of a world-wide confrontation of political systems and the collapse of a powerful empire took place without a ~~shot being fired~~ SINGLE SHOT FIRED. ~~should be a source of pride~~ EVERY AMERICAN SHOULD BE PROUD and relief ~~to every American.~~ VED.

And thus, from the days after World War II, when fragile European democracies were threatened by Stalin's expansionism, to the last days of the Cold War, as our foes became fragile democracies themselves, American leadership has been indispensable. No one person deserves credit for this; America does. It has been achieved because of what we as a people stand for -- and are made of.

Today, in the aftermath of the Cold War, the summons to leadership has come again for our Nation. This time it is not to wage a war, hot or cold, but to create a democratic peace -- not for half a world, as before, but for people the world over. Simply put, the end of the Cold War has presented us with a breathtaking opportunity: to see our values -- democracy, free enterprise, and the rule of law -- embraced and enjoyed by the human race.

This is the global vision that can energize America as we approach the millennium. It embodies this country's tradition of idealism, which has made us both special and successful. But it reflects as well a hard-nosed sense of self-interest. For democracies do not commit aggression, sponsor terrorism or threaten to use weapons of mass destruction. Likewise, the spread of free markets, by increasing international trade, investment, and growth, will help sustain the expansion of American prosperity.

DISJOINTED

Some may dismiss this vision of a world of expanding democracy and economic freedom as no more than a dream. ~~But then again~~ so was the hope that one day the Berlin Wall would FALL ~~be demolished~~. ~~And so was the goal that~~ THAT the captive nations of Eastern Europe and Eurasia would win ~~their~~ BE freedom. That Russia would become democratic. That whole classes of nuclear weapons would be eliminated, and the rest vastly reduced. That the United Nations would fulfill the vision of its founders by working to reverse the aggression of a tyrant in the Persian Gulf. Or that Israel and ~~each of~~ its Arab neighbors would come together to try and bring lasting peace to a region that has known so much war.

~~All of~~ these visions were once mere dreams. But today they are concrete realities, woven together by a single unifying thread: They were made possible by the patient and judicious application of American leadership, American power, and American moral force. We can take great pride in the role we played. And while it is important to recognize that we won these victories with the help

of our democratic friends, it is no less true that without us these achievements would not have been.

Viewed from this historical perspective, the dream of helping democracy and free enterprise ~~sink~~ ARE root~~s~~ED in places LONG considered barren to both, ~~seems not so far-fetched~~. Indeed, it would be a grave mistake for us to treat any continent, any society, as disqualified from our ideals. But success will not come by itself or in the absence of renewed American commitment. There will be serious obstacles and set-backs along the way. We face some already. Violence, poverty, and tribal and religious animosities will be powerful adversaries. Overcoming them will take time, courage, and resources. But the community of democratic nations is more robust and capable than ever. And it will gain strength as it grows. By working with our friends in Europe and Asia, and by strengthening our international institutions, America does not have to do it alone.

Unfortunately, voices are heard today that the disappearance of the Soviet challenge means America can withdraw from international responsibilities. Some assert that domestic needs preclude an active foreign policy, that we have done our part and now it is the turn of others. We are warned against stepping up to the troubles that abound in today's world: clan warfare and mass starvation in Somalia; savage violence in Bosnia; instability in Russia; the alarming growth of virulent nationalism throughout Europe.

These problems -- some frozen by the Cold War, others held in check by communist repression -- seem to have ignited all at once, taxing the world's ability to respond. The international community's existing means of resolving disputes, preventing suffering, and preserving peace seem (s) incapable of coping with these challenges.

We are tempted by the illusion that if only we "stay out" of other nations' troubles we can stay out of trouble ourselves. There is a danger that we will discard the dream of a democratic peace before it has even been attempted, passing up this historic opportunity to expand the community of democratic, law-abiding states as too risky and remote. Let me submit, however, that for America and the world, that choice would present the greatest risks of all.

The alternative to American leadership is not more security for our citizens but less, not the flourishing of our values and rights but their isolation in a world of intolerance.
Our choice as a people is simple: We can either try to win the peace through a deliberate policy ~~that confronts these new challenges and tries~~ to shape our times, or we can shrink inward and drift while the times shape us. And shape us they will, at a potential moral, economic, and strategic price that is frightening to contemplate.

Morally, a failure to respond to massive human catastrophes like that in Somalia, where we can make the difference, will scar our National soul for a generation. In time, indifference toward

suffering abroad will corrode our own spiritual commitment to end suffering at home. It will guarantee more Somalias in the future. When it is in our power to do something that is right and yet ~~we~~ fail to do it, our power loses the morality that has made it special in history.

Economically, a world of escalating instability and nationalism will disrupt global markets and bring us trade wars and spiralling economic decline. American jobs would be lost, our chance to compete would be blocked, and our very well-being would be undermined.

Strategically, abandonment of the world-wide democratic revolution could be disastrous for American security. In Russia, in Eastern Europe, in Central Asia, if democracy is discredited before it ~~has been~~ IS experienced, it will not be replaced with some benign despotism. The tragedy we see in ~~what was~~ FORMER Yugoslavia is a view of the future if we let our values die in that third of the world ~~that has~~ just ~~been~~ liberated from communism.

The alternative to democracy ~~which~~ threatens ING us today is authoritarism based on intolerant nationalism. We have seen this virus before. It is aggressive, xenophobic, and violent. It will surely spread conflict that will threaten our friends and interests in a way that will be impossible to ignore. And in a world where weapons of mass destruction -- including nuclear weapons -- are spreading, it could pose a direct threat to the safety of every American.

That world could, in time, be as menacing as the world of the Cold War. Let me be blunt: a retreat from American leadership would truly be a mistake of historic proportions for which future generations, indeed our own children, would not forgive us.

But we need not face such a future. Instead, we ~~can~~ MUST recommit ourselves to the hard work of freedom. We ~~can~~ MUST rededicate ourselves to shaping a world of hope. This does not mean embarking on reckless crusades that ~~take us into hopeless quagmires and~~ drain our resources. Nor does it mean bearing the world's burdens alone. But it does mean taking the lead -- economically, politically, and, if need be, militarily -- where our interests and values are at risk and where we can make a difference.

So much has happened since, that it seems like a lifetime ago that the joyous people of Germany tore down that Wall. But it has been only three years -- and just over a year since the August coup was defeated by inspired and brave Russian democrats. In this brief time, we have tried not only to manage carefully the collapse of a dangerous system, but also to embark on a new course, through uncharted waters, toward a more promising future for all Mankind. Being present at a new creation, it has been up to America, as the leader, to offer innovation and inspiration.

- We have sought to renew the core of the democratic community that won the Cold War. We have begun to adapt America's political, economic, and defense relationships with Europe and Japan to ensure their vitality and strength in this new

era. The Atlantic Alliance, that bulwark against the Soviet threat, is now our partnership with a more united Europe -- a partnership ready to meet new security challenges in this age of uncertainty.

- We have committed ourselves to expanding the democratic community by supporting political and economic freedom in Eastern Europe, Russia, Eurasia, and elsewhere. The Freedom Support Act will provide crucial help for reform in the lands of our former enemies. And we are sharing this burden with the very nations America helped after <u>their</u> defeat in World War II.

- We have established that naked aggression affecting our vital interests will be answered decisively by American resolve, leadership, and might. The glorious victory of our sons and daughters in the Persian Gulf War was a blow for justice and a needed reminder to other predators that they threaten their neighbors at their own peril.

- We have begun to strengthen the ability of the democratic community to deal with the dangers that have appeared at the Cold War's end -- aggressive nationalism, ethnic conflict, civil war, and humanitarian crises. We have pledged our support for a more capable UN. And we accept a leadership role in containing and curtailing the terrible suffering in what we knew as Yugoslavia.

- We have worked without rest to create a stronger and freer international trading system, to promote growth in an open global economy -- and, thus expand our opportunity to compete in it. Our recent breakthrough agreement with the European Community clears the way for an early conclusion to the Uruguay Round negotiations and a major boost to world economic recovery.

These, I believe, have been necessary first steps toward a world in which democracy is commonplace, in which private enterprise, free trade and prosperity reach every region. A world in which the rule of law prevails, and in which ethnic hatred has been buried for good. We cannot lose a single step toward a world without the brutal violence of Bosnia, the deadly anarchy of Somalia, or the squalor that still dwells throughout much of the Southern Hemisphere. We cannot rest while a handful of renegade regimes aspire to obtain weapons of mass destruction with which to threaten their neighbors, or even our own Nation.
There is a difficult distance to go before we are within reach of the democratic peace. But in a world with no road map, the first steps are important. ROADMAP TURN OF PHRASE

The challenge ahead is as great as the one we faced at the end of the last great war. But the opportunity is vastly greater. Success will require American vision and resolve. It will require unity of purpose: a commitment on the part of all our people to the proposition that our Nation's destiny lies in the hope of a better world -- a world <u>made</u> better by American leadership.

History is summoning us once again to lead. We must live up to the greatness of our forefathers' ideals, and in so doing secure our grandchildren's futures.

That is the cause that my entire life as a public servant has been dedicated to fulfilling. That is the cause that you and I must now support our new President in pursuing.

Thank you, God bless you, and God bless the United States of America.

A TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY STORY



What is an Aggie, anyway?

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"Texas A&M University has a proud history of educating leaders, and I fully expect this generation of Aggies to meet the challenge of competing successfully with the best minds throughout the world. Course work is rigorous, but the educational foundation students receive will serve them well throughout their careers."
William H. Mobley
President, Texas A&M University

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E*stablished in 1876, Texas A&M University is the oldest public institution of higher learning in Texas. The campus at College Station is centrally located between three of the country's 10 largest cities—Dallas, Houston and San Antonio. College Station and the adjacent city of Bryan make up a metropolitan area of more than 100,000 people. An energetic and progressive community, College Station is home to a remarkably young population—21.6 being the median age.*

T*exas A&M University, a world leader in teaching and research, is the only university in the country to be ranked nationally among the top 10 in total enrollment, enrollment of new National Merit Scholars, value of research and size of endowment. It is also one of a select few to hold triple designations as a land-grant, sea-grant and space-grant university.*

P*resident George Bush selected Texas A&M University as the site for his future Presidential Museum and Library. The University already has established the Center for Presidential Studies, the only one of its kind in the country, as an integral part of the planned complex.*

D*uring the 1970s and '80s, Texas A&M experienced tremendous growth and today ranks seventh in the nation in total enrollment with 41,000 students at the College Station campus. The student body is becoming more diverse and inclusive every year with increasing numbers of African-American, Asian-American, Hispanic and Native American students. Once an all-male, military school, women now make up more than 40 percent of the total enrollment and almost half of the undergraduate student body.*



"If a person asks what it is to be an Aggie, they probably won't understand the answer. First and foremost, a student at Texas A&M University is expected to obtain an outstanding education. However, A&M life is not just a four- or five-year tenure at College Station, Texas. It is also a legion of traditions woven throughout the Aggie experience, which serves as a catalyst to create the highest sense of values and develop bonding between individuals. Where else but at an Aggie Muster would people gather all over the world to celebrate their fellowship and honor their deceased friends? I attended one in Kabul, Afghanistan, in 1971. Hearing the band play the Spirit stirs me more now than it did when I was a student. I have always told my family that when I have to hang up my spurs, all I want them to do is play the War Hymn and the 'Spirit of Aggieland' and go have a good time."
James H. "Red" Duke, Jr., M.D. '50

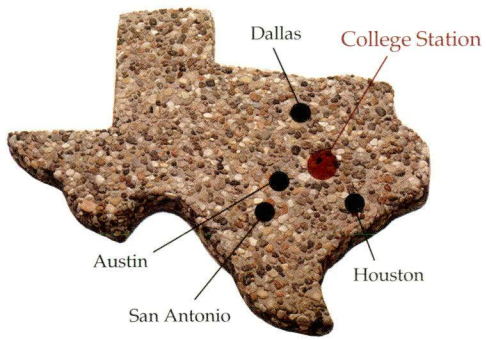
According to the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, Texas A&M University has the best retention rate for all students in public universities, an indication of the positive quality of student life on the campus. The University takes particular pride in the increasing retention and graduation rates of minority students and athletes.

Housing, food service, transportation, health care and a range of other services provide a secure and comfortable lifestyle for students. Financial assistance, a major concern for many students and their parents, is available through scholarships, grants, loans and employment.

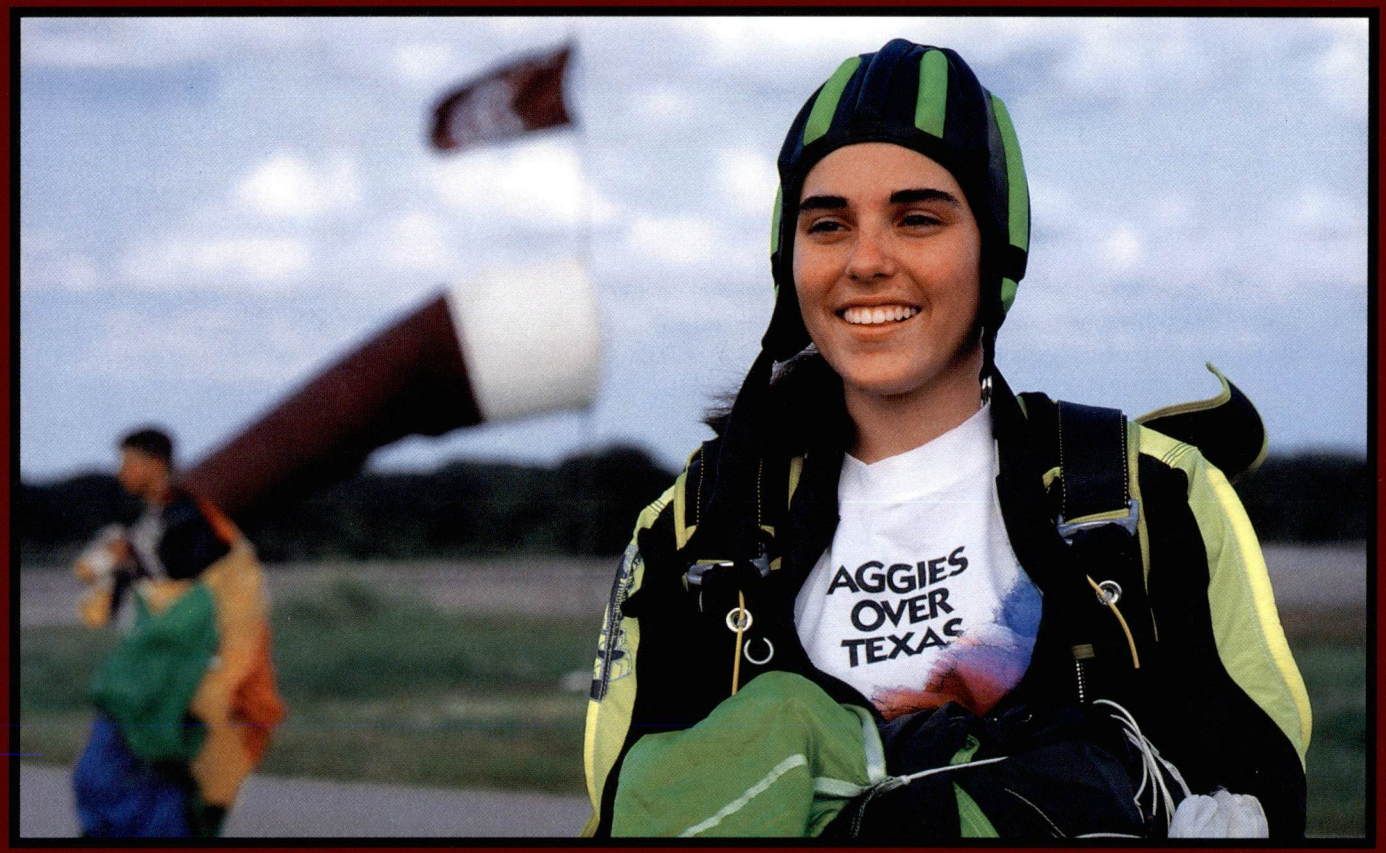
Student organizations, from the Student Government to the Corps of Cadets to religious and sports organizations, give Aggies the opportunity to pursue areas of special interest. These organizations offer camaraderie, leadership training and a lifetime network of friends and associates.

Traditions play an important and colorful role in campus life. The 12th Man, Muster and Silver Taps are some of the rich traditions generating the renowned Aggie spirit and loyalty.

Prospective students and family members are encouraged to visit the Texas A&M campus. The first stop should be the Leslie L. Appelt Aggieland Visitor Center in Rudder Tower to view the video presentation, "Inspiration to Greatness." Campus tours and meetings with admissions counselors can be arranged.







"An Aggie? It's an experience."



"An Aggie? It's a way of life, a family."

Academic Colleges



"Winds of change, emanating from a shifting economic environment, are being felt on college campuses across the nation. Our citizens are looking to higher education to address the pressing needs of our society. Employers are demanding a work force that can be productive in a technologically sophisticated, knowledge-based economy. The graduates of our universities expect to be able to compete in a tough international marketplace. Texas A&M University has responded to the winds of change by designing world class undergraduate programs. Graduates of A&M can be confident that they have been exposed to the most up-to-date knowledge and the finest faculty the country and the world has to offer."
E. Dean Gage
Senior Vice President and Provost

Within its 10 colleges, Texas A&M University offers 151 fields of undergraduate study, 148 at the master's level, 105 at the doctoral level and two professional degrees: doctor of medicine, M.D., and doctor of veterinary medicine, D.V.M.

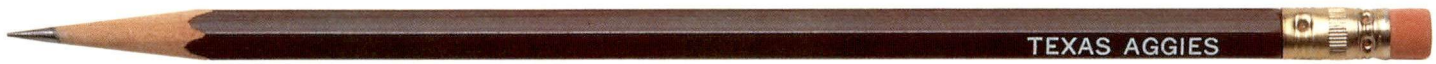
Texas A&M was fifth in 1991 in enrollment of new National Merit Scholars, a widely accepted barometer of academic quality. An honors program for outstanding students continues to expand and has 2,500 participants.

Other options for enriching academic life include internships, undergraduate research fellowships, a student/faculty-staff mentors program and study abroad opportunities.

The University's research funding, which is approaching $300 million, is ranked eighth among the nation's major research universities by the National Science Foundation. While the University has multiple missions of teaching, research and public service, the emphasis is on undergraduate education. Cutting-edge research and technology are integrated into undergraduate education, as are an international dimension and an emphasis on developing leadership skills.

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE STATION CAMPUS PROFILE

	Total Campus	Undergraduate
Enrollment	40,996	33,024 (80.5%)
Texas Residents	35,242 (86.0%)	31,064 (94.1%)
Nonresidents	3,039 (7.4%)	1,460 (4.4%)
International	2,716 (6.6%)	500 (1.5%)
Female/Male Ratio	41/59	43/57
American Indian	99	87
Asian	1,279	1,098
Black, Non-Hispanic	1,131	992
Hispanic	3,196	2,853
White, Non-Hispanic	32,583	27,494
International	2,709	500



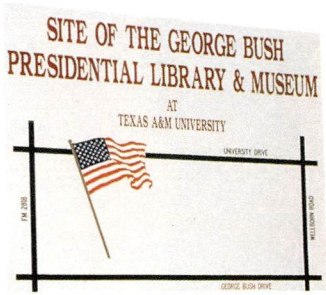
College Of Agriculture And Life Sciences

The College of Agriculture and Life Sciences is dedicated to the most fundamental aspects of sustaining life on this planet. Students can choose from 24 different degrees covering an amazing variety of studies involving traditional agriculture, natural resources and the environment and basic sciences. Related studies include agribusiness, fisheries, wildlife, forestry, recreation, food science, food engineering, life science and biotechnology.

The college, which is ranked among the top five agricultural programs in the United States, offers state-of-the-art laboratory facilities for seeking solutions to contemporary issues. Scientists in the college are involved in research on the production of leaner meat; lower cholesterol foods; gene enhancement to increase plant resistance to drought, salt, diseases and insects; microbes to digest toxic substances; and a range of environmental issues. Included among the distinguished faculty is a recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize.



"When people hear the word 'agriculture' they usually think about farming and ranching. Agriculture is much more than that. The diversity of academic programs—from genetics to management—offers Texas A&M students a range of experience they can't get anywhere else."
Roberta Smith
Professor of Plant Physiology and Plant Biotechnology





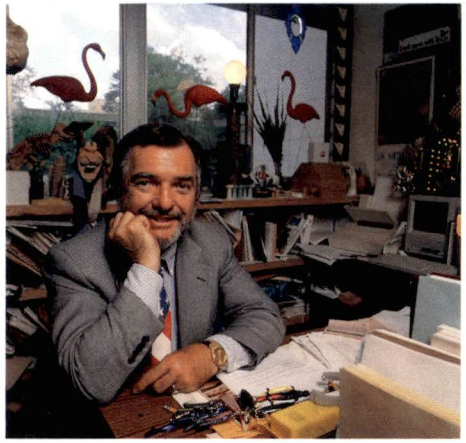
Enrollment (Fall, 1991)

Undergraduate	3,786
Graduate	1,282
Female/Male Ratio	39/61
Undergraduate:	
New Freshmen	405
Transfers	215

Undergraduate Majors

- Agribusiness
- Agricultural Development
- Agricultural Economics
- Agricultural Engineering
- Agricultural Journalism
- Agricultural Science
- Agricultural Systems Management
- Agronomy
- Animal Science
- Biochemistry
- Bioenvironmental Sciences
- Dairy Science
- Entomology
- Floriculture
- Food Science and Technology
- Forestry
- Genetics
- Horticulture
- Nutritional Sciences
- Plant and Soil Science
- Poultry Science
- Rangeland Ecology and Management
- Recreation, Park and Tourism Sciences
- Wildlife and Fisheries Sciences

College Of Architecture



"I want my students to find their own creativity and develop their individual awareness. Each student is different, and setting up the internal environment for learning and creativity is an individual action."
Rodney Hill
Professor of Architecture

Texas A&M's College of Architecture, recognized as one of the top programs in the nation, prepares men and women for professional careers in design, planning, construction and development. Undergraduates study in the departments of architecture, landscape architecture or construction science. The approach is multidisciplinary in nature, because no professional track or narrow specialization provides adequate preparation for the field of architecture.

The professions of the college share a common intellectual domain: a concern for change—the transformation of the human environment. Innovative program areas include understanding the effect of the built environment on human well-being; architectural visualization—multimedia resources and technology for computer simulation; development and construction techniques that reduce the effects of natural and man-made hazards; and housing problems of the homeless.



Enrollment (Fall, 1991)

Undergraduate	**1,182**
Graduate	**277**
Female/Male Ratio	**25/75**
Undergraduate:	
New Freshmen	**159**
Transfers	**66**

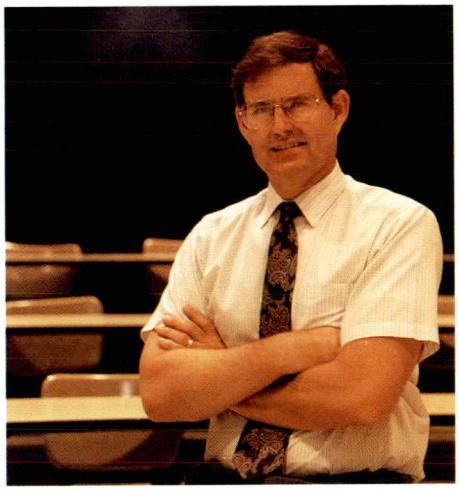
Undergraduate Majors
Construction Science
Environmental Design
Landscape Architecture



College Of Business Administration And Graduate School Of Business

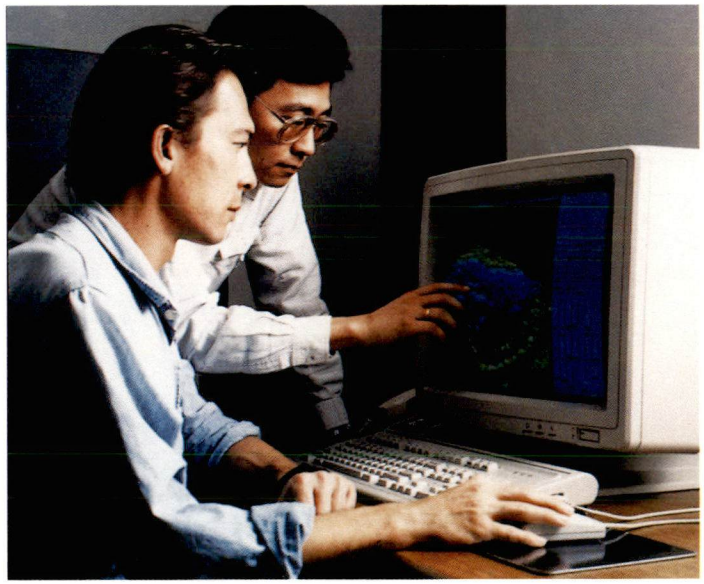
The College of Business Administration was established in 1968, but already the college and its individual academic departments have received numerous published rankings, placing them among the leading programs in business education. It is home to a number of nationally recognized centers and programs, such as the Center for International Business Studies.

Flexible degree programs allow students to prepare for a wide range of careers in management, marketing, financial or tax accounting, banking and real estate. In the Department of Business Analysis and Research, for example, students learn to blend informational, operational and analytical methods. The department responds to a widespread need for trained professionals capable of dealing with the complexities of modern business organizations and advanced computer systems.



"The College of Business Administration and Graduate School of Business is recognized by businesses as producing well-prepared graduates with good work ethics. Hundreds of companies come here to recruit employees. They like to hire Aggies because they have good Aggie employees."
Larry Wolken
Senior Lecturer in Finance


The Battalion
Group offers services to fight illiteracy
Double quakes hit California



Enrollment (Fall, 1991)

Undergraduate	5,691
Graduate	621
Female/Male Ratio	46/54
Undergraduate:	
New Freshmen	884
Transfers	442

Undergraduate Majors

- Agribusiness
- Business Administration
  - Accounting
  - Business Analysis
  - Finance
  - Management
  - Marketing

College Of Education



"I always tell my students that teaching is a profession that touches people's lives. You have to take teaching very seriously. It is a field that has an impact and power that is both exciting and frightening."
Viola Florez-Tighe
Associate Professor of Educational Curriculum and Instruction



The College of Education is a caring community dedicated to preparing action-oriented graduates who believe that problems should be solved, not merely described. The people in the College of Education give life to its multiple missions. Dedicated faculty and staff members help students identify their priorities and enroll in programs of study that are consistent with their unique interests and aptitudes.

The college manages many programs for the preparation of certified school personnel. Included are those designed for future school counselors and administrators as well as teachers. Other programs prepare students for diverse roles as educators in settings that range from public schools to museums, from hospitals to industry and from community service agencies to sports arenas.



Enrollment (Fall, 1991)

Undergraduate	2,181
Graduate	992
Female/Male Ratio	75/25
Undergraduate:	
New Freshmen	182
Transfers	162

Undergraduate Majors
- Health
- Kinesiology
- Interdisciplinary Technology
- Interdisciplinary Studies (Elementary Education)
- Secondary Education Certification*

*The college also is in charge of secondary certification programs for future secondary teachers majoring in areas outside the College of Education.

College Of Engineering

Texas A&M's College of Engineering is ranked as one of the top five producers of undergraduate engineers in the United States, third in the number of bachelor's degrees granted to Hispanic students and eighth in bachelor's degrees granted to women. Nearly half of Texas A&M's National Merit Scholars are engineering students. Employers prize Aggie engineers for their technical competence, leadership skills and unfading enthusiasm.

Graduates of the College of Engineering help engineer the future with a background that enables them to convert scientific theories into useful applications. Students learn to originate ideas, design products, select materials, determine markets, plan production, design machines for production and control costs.



"The College of Engineering is committed to preparing underrepresented ethnic groups to be technical leaders and to provide students the opportunity to learn from one of the country's finest engineering programs while giving a unique outlook on engineering education. With all these things in mind, I prepare my students not only to be technical leaders in their field, but also to add humanity to that leadership."
Alan Letton
Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering





Enrollment (Fall, 1991)

Undergraduate	**7,999**
Graduate	**2,003**
Female/Male Ratio	**16/84**
Undergraduate:	
New Freshmen	**1,535**
Transfers	**401**

Undergraduate Majors

- **Aerospace Engineering**
- **Bioengineering**
- **Chemical Engineering**
- **Civil Engineering**
- **Computer Science**
- **Computer Science and Engineering**
- **Electrical Engineering**
- **Engineering Technology**
- **Industrial Distribution**
- **Industrial Engineering**
- **Mechanical Engineering**
- **Nuclear Engineering**
- **Ocean Engineering**
- **Petroleum Engineering**
- **Radiological Health Engineering**

General Academics



"The majority of students change majors at least once. In the General Studies Program, students receive one-on-one counseling to choose courses maximizing their options as well as keeping them on track for graduation."
Kriss Boyd
Director of General Academics

For those students, freshman or transfer, who wish to postpone their selection of a major course of study, the General Studies Program fulfills their needs. The program allows students to enroll in a variety of courses applicable to any major. The curriculum provides freshmen the opportunity to fulfill basic requirements while receiving counseling and exploring interests. Course selection for transfer students is based on courses transferred and areas of interest. The General Studies Program also serves the needs of the Texas A&M students who transfer into the program because they wish to change from one degree-granting department to another, but are either uncertain as to the proper major or must meet new academic requirements to qualify for the selected major.

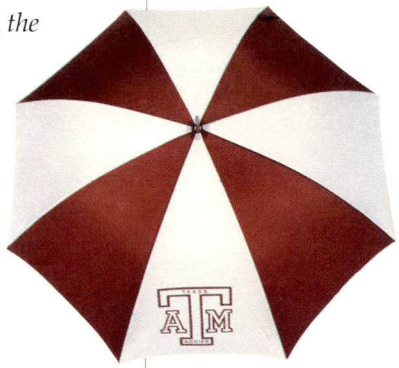
The keynote of the General Studies Program is flexibility. Once a student has had the opportunity to explore a potential major and has discussed appropriate options with an advisor in the General Studies Program, the student will be better able to make an informed decision in declaring a major.



Enrollment (Fall, 1991)

Undergraduate	**2,691**
Graduate	**- 0 -**
Female/Male Ratio	**47/53**
Undergraduate:	
New Freshmen	**1,342**
Transfers	**53**

Undergraduate Major
General Studies before selection of a major



College Of Geosciences And Maritime Studies

The College of Geosciences and Maritime Studies at Texas A&M University is the largest and most comprehensive concentration of geosciences students, faculty and research activity in the world. The unusual blending of disciplines includes atmospheric science, geography, geology, geophysics and oceanography at the College Station campus, as well as ocean-oriented science, engineering and business at Texas A&M's Galveston campus. Students benefit from contacts with leading geoscientists attracted to the college by its faculty and the many international programs of the University.

Geoscientists are employed by industry, government and universities, as well as in such diverse fields as environmental protection, aerospace, geohydrology and agriculture. Geoscientists increase the understanding of such natural hazards as earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, volcanic eruptions and climate change.



"Planet Earth is our home. It is the only one we have, and it is our responsibility to care for it. I enjoy teaching students their first course in geoscience—witnessing their excitement at understanding the past and present earth, the ocean and atmosphere, and how we continually alter the environment."
Mary Jo Richardson
Associate Professor of Geology and Oceanography





Enrollment (Fall, 1991)	
Undergraduate	**377**
Graduate	**363**
Female/Male Ratio	**29/71**
Undergraduate:	
Freshmen	**48**
Transfers	**27**

Undergraduate Majors
- **Earth Sciences**
- **Geography**
- **Geology**
- **Geophysics**
- **Meteorology**

College Of Liberal Arts



"The most effective individual in society today is one with a broad, well-rounded perspective on life. Today's problems require people with a capacity for interdisciplinary thinking, those who can communicate across cultures, both nationally and globally."
Gail Thomas
Professor of Sociology



The College of Liberal Arts, the second largest and fastest growing college at Texas A&M, provides instruction to every undergraduate at the University. This is as it should be. The liberal arts teach one to think clearly, to speak and write effectively, to know and to use the intellectual and artistic achievements of humankind, and to understand oneself and the complex world in which we live. Included among the faculty, the largest on campus, are a Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright and others who have achieved such stature that they are admired around the world for their work.

The broad-based education of liberal arts majors makes them attractive to business, the arts and education and also provides them with an excellent foundation for entrance into professional schools. Interdisciplinary minors in women's studies, classical studies, religious studies and comparative literature allow students to combine courses from many departments.



Enrollment (Fall, 1991)

Undergraduate	5,815
Graduate	820
Female/Male Ratio	59/41
Undergraduate	
New Freshmen	605
Transfers	592

Undergraduate Majors

- Anthropology
- Economics
- English
- History
- Journalism
- Modern Languages
  - French
  - German
  - Russian
  - Spanish
- Philosophy
- Political Science
- Psychology
- Sociology
- Speech Communication
- Theater Arts

College Of Science



The College of Science at Texas A&M University provides a challenging and stimulating setting in which to discover the adventure of exploration in the basic sciences—from the world of life forms to laws that govern the world and universe. Students intrigued by the "whys," whose minds seek answers to the many questions of nature and the physical universe, will discover a world of learning and educational advantages in the College of Science.

The faculty in the College of Science includes a Nobel laureate in chemistry and a winner of the National Medal of Science. Research programs range from biological nuclear magnetic resonance studies to theoretical physics. The Cyclotron Institute operates one of three superconducting cyclotrons in the world. Students in the College of Science have exceptional research opportunities and receive training in recent technology with the opportunity to operate the most modern research equipment.



"Science holds the key to the problems facing the world today. Scientists study and manipulate the molecules that affect daily life, control disease, feed people and provide energy. A society without a cadre of well-trained scientists has no hope for survival in the future."
John Hogg
Professor of Chemistry



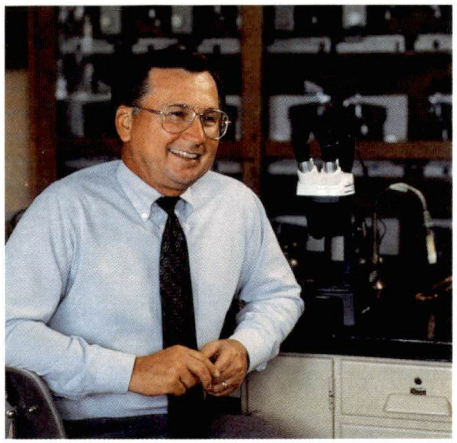
Enrollment (Fall, 1991)

Undergraduate	2,169
Graduate	757
Female/Male Ratio	45/55
Undergraduate:	
New Freshmen	696
Transfers	592

Undergraduate Majors

- Applied Mathematical Sciences
- Biology
  - Predentistry
  - Premedicine
- Botany
- Chemistry
- Mathematics
- Microbiology
- Molecular and Cell Biology
- Physics
- Zoology

College Of Veterinary Medicine



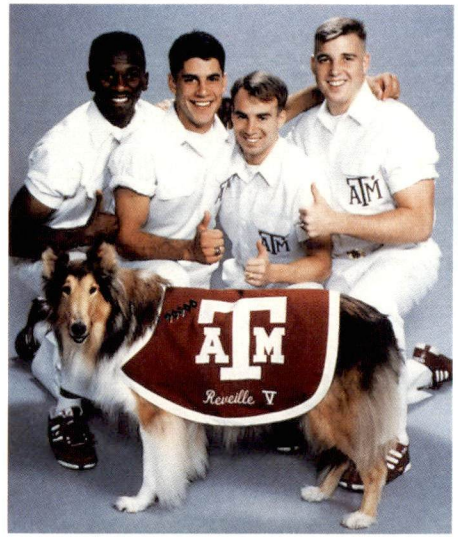
"Demand for health care providers is tremendous and continuing to grow. About 75 percent of our undergraduate biomedical science majors are admitted to a health professions school. The college is providing Texas A&M students a superb education and, at the same time, filling a major societal need by bringing young scientists into the health professions."
Ralph T. Smith
Director of Biomedical Science

The only one of its kind in the state of Texas, the College of Veterinary Medicine provides the veterinary medical student quality training in all phases of prevention, treatment and eradication of animal diseases. Established in 1916, the college has graduated approximately 10 percent of all veterinarians in the United States.

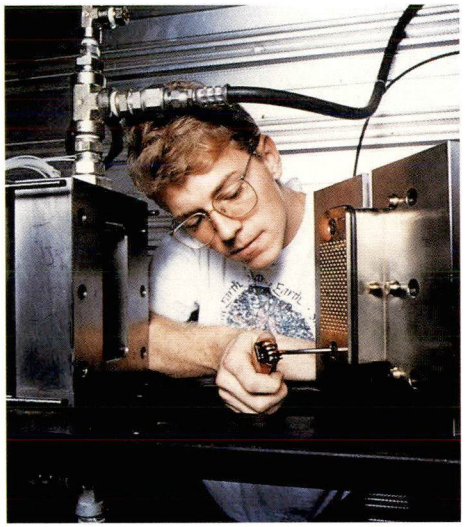
Unlike any other veterinary program, Texas A&M offers a bachelor's degree in biomedical science in the College of Veterinary Medicine. Biomedical science graduates enter such health fields as dentistry, medicine, optometry, pharmacy, physical therapy, veterinary medicine and other related professional and allied health fields. Students are qualified to enter industry through such fields as pharmaceutical sales, research and bioenvironmental study. Students are also uniquely qualified to work with zoos, wildlife agencies, industry and government agencies. The biomedical science degree provides a solid foundation for entry into graduate programs.



Enrollment (Fall, 1991)	
Undergraduate	**1,133**
Graduate	**170**
Professional	**465**
Female/Male Ratio	**55/45**
Undergraduate:	
New Freshmen	**231**
Transfers	**42**
Undergraduate Majors	
Biomedical Science	



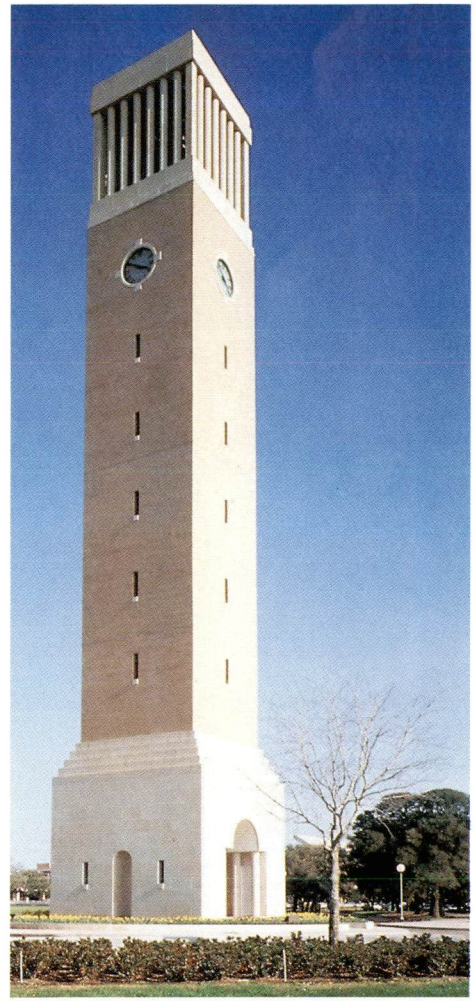
College Of Medicine



The Texas A&M University College of Medicine, established in 1974, offers an accredited four-year program leading to the M.D. degree. Small class size, faculty dedication to scholarship and exceptional clinical practice affiliations have established the college's reputation for academic excellence. Students planning to enter the College of Medicine are urged to pursue a wide range of academic interests in addition to the courses required for admission to medical school.

Graduate Studies

The Office of Graduate Studies assists graduate students in developing and pursuing individual educational programs. More than 7,300 students are studying at the graduate level within the 10 academic colleges of the University. Texas A&M University offers master's degrees in more than 150 majors or options and doctoral degrees in over 100 majors or options.

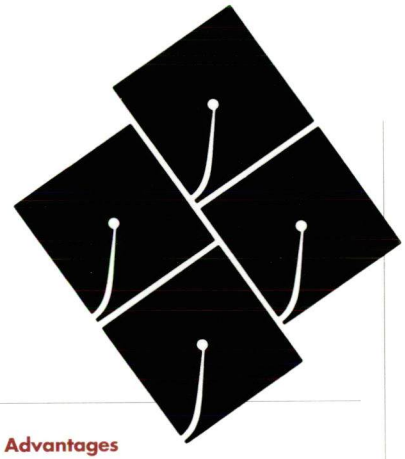


Some may boast of prowess bold
Of the school they think so grand,
But there's a spirit can ne'er be told—
It's the spirit of Aggieland.



"An Aggie? It's an honor for me."

Academic Opportunities



Honors Advantages

- Close contact with the University's most outstanding faculty in small classes
- Honors independent study and research opportunities
- Campus leadership through the Honors Student Council
- Academic and career counseling for high-achieving students
- Preparation for the Rhodes, Truman and other national scholarship competitions
- Graduation with honors

Services available for all students

- Tutoring
- Individualized instruction
- Study groups
- Mini-courses
- Self-paced materials
- Workshops and classes on studying and learning

UNIVERSITY HONORS PROGRAM - The University Honors Program at Texas A&M offers special opportunities for qualified students to pursue academic challenges suitable to their interests and abilities. Students who are looking for small classes and courses that encourage participation and creativity should consider the University Honors Program. In honors classrooms and laboratories, students work closely with many of the University's most distinguished faculty members and have the opportunity to explore course material in unusual depth.

The University Honors Program is not a separate curriculum track. In fulfilling departmental, college and University degree requirements, honors students have the opportunity to choose the combination of honors courses and regular course sections that best meet their needs and interests. Typically, participating students register for one or two honors courses each semester.

CENTER FOR ACADEMIC ENHANCEMENT - Complementing the academic programs within each department, the Center for Academic Enhancement offers a variety of learning assistance programs designed to improve and develop skills necessary to succeed in college-level courses. The programs are designed to benefit all students—those who are experiencing academic difficulty as well as those who are experiencing academic success.

Texas Academic Skills Program (TASP) - *New students entering college in or after the fall of 1989 who did not earn at least three hours of college credit before August 25, 1989, must, by law, take the Texas Academic Skills Program (TASP) test before accumulating nine college-level credit hours or the equivalent in a Texas public institution of higher education. Test results are not considered in the admissions process, but students who do not meet minimum TASP test scores must enroll in academic skills courses or programs.*

STUDY ABROAD - *Study abroad opportunities include year-long, semester and summer session programs for academic credit, exchange programs and multiple-site travel-study programs. Fixed-site programs are available at Texas A&M's Santa Chiara Study Center in Castiglion Fiorentio, Italy, and at its Koriyama, Japan, campus.*

OTHER PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

The School of Military Sciences: *The University, in conjunction with the Corps of Cadets, offers four-year Army, Navy/Marine and Air Force ROTC programs, with two-year programs available to those who qualify. Acceptance of an advanced course ROTC contract requires completion of the advanced course ROTC curriculum, completion of ROTC summer camp and acceptance of a reserve or regular commission if one is offered.*

Cooperative Education: *This planned learning process integrates classroom studies with supervised work experiences. Students are employed by industry, business and government organizations for specific periods of time in positions related to their major field of study and/or career choice. The program is the third largest optional co-op program in the United States.*

Library Facilities: *The Sterling C. Evans Library is a valuable information center housing books, journals, newspapers, microforms and government publications. Library services and materials include computerized searching, reference service and assistance, photocopying, computers and software and audiovisual equipment.*

Computing Resources: *Texas A&M University provides an extensive array of computing resources to support instructional, research and administrative computing. Computer hardware, software, user support services and an extensive computer network are combined to provide a sophisticated computing environment.*

Study Abroad Office Services

- **Advises students interested in overseas study or travel**
- **Presents seminars on opportunities for international activities**
- **Conducts predeparture and reentry orientations**
- **Maintains a study abroad reference library**



Campus Life

THE OTHER EDUCATION

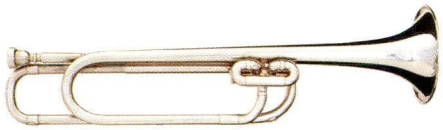
THE STUDENT PROGRAMS OFFICE is a part of the Memorial Student Center. Through recreation, entertainment, cultural and educational committees, students plan, budget, present and evaluate more than 1,300 programs each year. Student Programs offers a rich and varied campus life at Texas A&M University.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES on campus include 680 organizations, all inviting participation. Student government, sports, women's rights, music, dancing, fraternities, sororities, religion—whatever the interest, there is an organization that gives students the opportunity to develop leadership and social skills.

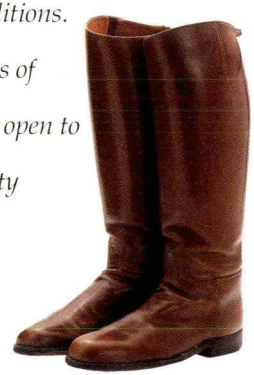
THE DEPARTMENT OF MULTICULTURAL SERVICES works closely with the other departments on campus in support of the educational, social, psychological and personal needs of ethnic minority students. The department, through a variety of student retention and development programs, has assisted in giving Texas A&M the highest minority student retention rate over the last seven years among Texas public institutions.



The renowned Aggie Spirit is uniquely and colorfully expressed through traditions that bond students together throughout their lives. Aggie loyalty is demonstrated in the tradition of the 12th Man. In Dallas on January 2, 1922, Texas A&M played a hard-fought game against the national champions in the Dixie Classic. The underdog Aggies suffered so many injuries that the coach called into the stands for a reserve. E. King Gill willingly volunteered and donned the uniform of an injured player. Although he never actually played, Gill's readiness to serve the team has since become the symbol of the willingness of Aggie fans to support their team. Today, the Aggie student body, known as the 12th Man, remains standing throughout football games as a gesture of loyalty and readiness for duty. Students who died while enrolled are remembered in the solemn Silver Taps ceremony. Aggies voluntarily attend Silver Taps to honor their peers and to say good-bye as only Aggies do. Muster represents a renewal of the Aggie pledge of loyalty and unity. The tradition of building and burning the world's largest bonfire and the yell practice before the Aggie-Longhorn football game symbolize the Aggie fighting spirit. Reveille, Texas A&M's mascot, the Texas A&M senior class ring and Parents' Weekend are other traditions contributing to the spirit of Aggieland.



THE CORPS OF CADETS at Texas A&M University is today a highly visible and influential student organization of nearly 2,000 female and male cadets. It is the oldest of the Texas A&M traditions. Within it is an ROTC training program for those desiring pursuit of a military commission in all four branches of service. Almost 200 Texas A&M graduates have reached the rank of general or admiral. Corps membership is open to students gaining undergraduate admission to the University and offers participants academic excellence, quality leadership training and strong friendships lasting a lifetime.



Services For Students



Transportation and parking are available to students, faculty, staff and visitors to the campus. A shuttle bus system provides the University community with a convenient means of transportation on and off campus.

Food Services has the challenging responsibility of feeding hungry Aggies. Three dining centers and many auxiliary dining facilities serve approximately 60,000 meals a day.

Texas A&M University provides comprehensive services for students such as academic and personal counseling, career advice, safety, health care and a range of other services to help students accommodate the demands of college life. The services listed below are some of those used most regularly.

The Student Counseling Service *provides help with study skills, career and educational planning and a wide range of personal counseling services.*

The Office of Professional School Advising *serves students preparing for admission to graduate and professional schools leading to careers in law, medicine, veterinary medicine and the allied health disciplines.*

The Career Center *helps students develop job selection skills with special assistance on work place experience (co-op, intern, summer job) while still a student and assists with placement at the time of graduation.*

The Office of Support Services for Students with Handicaps *coordinates accommodations for students with handicaps, assisting them in pursuing their educations.*

The Credit by Examination Program *offers undergraduate students the opportunity to earn course credits by demonstrating superior achievement on certain tests offered through several examination programs.*

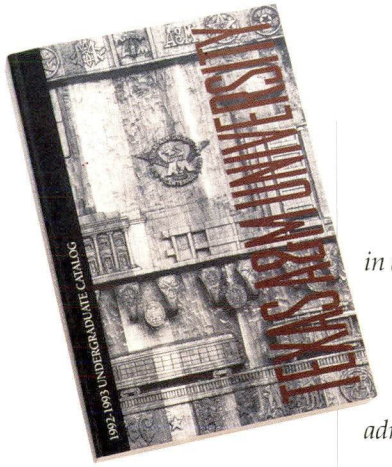


Texas A&M Mentors *are faculty and staff members who have an open door policy for students who "just want to talk with someone."*

The University Center *facilities and services include a post office, barber shop, bookstore, box office, teller machines, hotel, microcomputer center, art galleries, bowling lanes and theater.*

The A. P. Beutel Health Center *has as its central purpose to alleviate and prevent illness and injury that affect the student's well-being.*

The Department of Security and University Police *provides commissioned peace officers for the safety and protection of persons and property at Texas A&M University and for the enforcement of the laws of Texas. Campus crime statistics will be made available to applicants upon request.*



Required High School Course Work for Freshman Applicants and Transfer Applicants with Less than 31 Semester Hours of Credit

Course	Required Years
English	4
Mathematics	3.5*
Algebra I and II, geometry and advanced mathematics	
Science	2
Biology, Chemistry or Physics	
Academic Electives	6.5**

***Applicants for 1993 who otherwise meet the requirements for admission will be reviewed without the 1/2 credit of advanced mathematics.**

****Although not required for admission, a year of foreign language and a course in computer science are required to graduate from Texas A&M and can be satisfied by the completion in high school of two years of the same foreign language and one year of an approved computer science course.**

Admission

Texas A&M University has a strong institutional commitment to the principle of diversity in all areas. In that spirit, admission to the University and any of its sponsored programs is open to all qualified individuals.

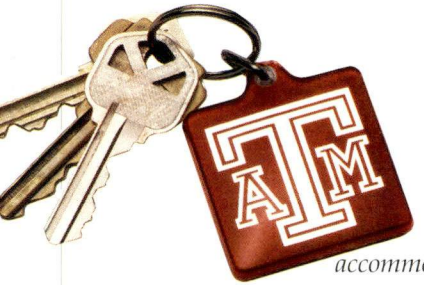
Even though our new freshman class will be one of the largest in the nation, it is anticipated that there will be more academically qualified applicants than spaces available. Therefore, the University's task is to select for admission those who have distinguished themselves in academic and extracurricular areas.

Academic preparation and scholastic performance are the primary criteria for admission. Applicants must present documentation of the academic preparation required to pursue study at Texas A&M before being considered for admission. First-time freshmen and transfer applicants with less than 31 hours of college credits must have completed the high school course requirements.

High school scholastic performance is judged by rank in class and scores on the SAT or ACT. Those who have taken full advantage of their academic opportunities, particularly during their senior year in high school, are favored. Transfer applicants are judged primarily on their grade point average on college-level course work.

The admission process is sensitive to individual differences and adverse circumstances that might reflect on the record of an applicant. Being the first in a family to attend college or being from an economically disadvantaged background are considered in our review process. Texas A&M is committed to having students from all ethnic backgrounds participate in higher education. Currently, African-American and Hispanic students are underrepresented in higher education, and qualified applicants are particularly encouraged to become full participants in the Aggie experience. Applicants who can show a history or legacy of involvement with Texas A&M or who are interested in participating in the Corps of Cadets receive preference among applicants of equal qualification. When there are more qualified applicants for admission than spaces available, preference is given to Texas residents.

The application period for spring admission is between September 1 and November 1 for all applicants. The recommended application period for summer and fall admission is between September 1 and February 1 for new freshmen and January 1 and February 15 for transfer applicants. Applications completed after March 1 (November 1 for spring) are considered only on a space available basis. Applicants should be notified within four weeks after submission of an application. Those who have not been notified are encouraged to contact Admissions Counseling. Full requirements, admission application procedures and important dates are presented in the Undergraduate Application for 1993 Admission, which is available by contacting Admissions Counseling.



Housing

Residence, on and off the Texas A&M campus, is a vital part of University life. Housing services help integrate students into the unique Aggie community. Forty-two residence halls with accommodations for approximately 11,000 students are currently available on the Texas A&M campus, offering a variety of facilities, living options and costs. In addition, students who prefer to live off campus are provided housing assistance through the Off Campus Center.

Applications for on-campus housing are distributed and accepted only after the student has been admitted to the University. Housing applications are included with admission acceptance letters. Undergraduate students are not required to live on campus. Once students receive on-campus housing, however, they can reside on campus as long as they are enrolled as undergraduates. Residence hall preferences are honored when possible.

Housing for Students with Disabilities - *Specially equipped rooms are available for students with special needs. Assignments to these rooms will be made by the Housing Office in conjunction with the Office of Support Services for Students with Handicaps.*

Corps of Cadets - *All cadets are guaranteed on-campus housing. The Corps Housing Office processes cadet housing applications.*

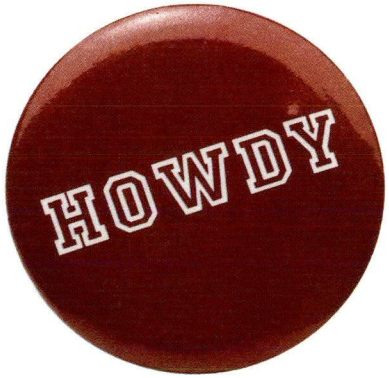
FALL '91 NEW STUDENT PROFILE

Enrolled New Freshmen:	**6,087**
Female/Male Ratio	47/53
Top 10% of Class	44%
Bottom Half	2%
75th percentile	
SAT Verbal/Math	540/630
Total SAT	1150
ACT Composite	27
25th percentile	
SAT Verbal/Math	430/510
Total SAT	950
ACT Composite	22
Average Age	18
Over 20	15
Enrolled New Transfers:	**1,874**
Female/Male Ratio	45/55

Hours Transferred	Percent of New Transfer Students
61+	55
46-60	24
31-45	14
1-30	7

Important Housing Dates for a fall semester:

As soon as possible	Submit housing application after admission is granted
Mid-April	Contracts mailed to students
May 30	Contract cancellation deadline to receive 75% deposit refund
Early June	2nd round of contracts mailed to students (if necessary) Deadline to make changes to hall and roommate preferences
Mid-July	Fall semester hall and room assignments mailed to students



Off-Campus Housing - *The University strives to assist students who prefer to live off campus. The Off Campus Center's housing services include housing vacancy listings, roommate referrals and information on tenant/landlord rights and responsibilities.*

Estimated Costs For Academic Year 1993-94

Educational expenses for the two semesters will vary according to course of study and personal needs. All tuition and fee amounts provided herein represent the most accurate figures available at the time of publication and are subject to change without notice.

Tuition, most required fees, room, board and parking are payable in full, or in three installments with one-half payable prior to the first day of classes and the remainder payable in two equal payments during the semester.

Estimated Costs for Fall-Spring '93-'94

	Residents	Nonresidents
University Charges:		
Tuition (30 hours)	$780	$4,860
Fees (30 hours)	$746	$746
Residence Hall (maximum rates)	$2,004	$2,004
Board (7-day)	$1,734	$1,734
Subtotal	$5,264	$9,344
Other Estimated Costs		
Books and Supplies	$600	$600
Personal Expenses (telephone, postage, entertainment, clothing, etc.)	$1,224	$1,224
Transportation	$690	$690
Subtotal	$2,514	$2,514
Estimated Total Costs*	$7,778	$11,858

*The financial aid budget figures include off-campus housing options and totals $8,224.

Scholarships

Texas A&M University acknowledges and rewards high-achieving undergraduate students with competitive merit scholarships. The following list gives details about some of the major scholarships awarded on the basis of academic promise and leadership potential. Students should also inquire about scholarships that may be offered within their prospective college or department.

Scholarships administered by the Office of Honors Programs and Academic Scholarships:

	Amount	*Deadline for Application*	*Approximate Number Available*
President's Endowed	*$12,000/ 4 year*	*January 15*	*190*
*President's Achievement**	*10,000/ 4 year*	*January 15*	*275*
Lechner	*8,000/ 4 year*	*January 15*	*150*
McFadden	*8,000/ 4 year*	*January 15*	*35*
National Merit and National Achievement	*4,000/ 4 year*	-	*unlimited*
*Merit Plus***	*2,000/ 1 year*	-	*unlimited*
*Collegiate Achievement (Transfer Students)**	*1,500/ 1 year*	*March 1*	*35*



Scholarships administered by the Department of Student Financial Aid:

	Amount	Deadline for Application	Approximate Number Available
Opportunity Award	*$500-2,500/annually*	*February 1*	*600*
Two-Year College (Transfer Students)	*500-1,000/ 1 year*	*June 10*	*50*
Valedictorian (Freshman year only)	*Tuition*	-	*unlimited*

Scholarship administered by Corps of Cadets:

Sul Ross	*$2,000- 3,000/ 2 year*	-	*375*

**Available to African-American and Hispanic students*
***Available to National Merit and National Achievement Semifinalists and National Hispanic Scholars/Honorable Mentions*

Enrolled students are eligible to apply for competitive academic scholarships including the Academic Incentive Award, Academic Excellence Award and Distinguished Achievement Award.

Financial Aid

Meeting the costs of a college or university education in the 1990s can be compared to other major investments a family may make. It requires planning, careful decision making and commitment from students and their parents.

The basic financial aid premise of Texas A&M University is that the main responsibility for meeting college expenses lies with the student and the student's family; thus, assistance from Texas A&M is for those whose families are unable to meet the full cost. Approximately 53 percent of 1991 enrolled freshmen received some form of aid.

To be considered for all types of need-related financial aid, a student must file either the Financial Aid Form (FAF) of the College Scholarship Service or the Family Financial Statement (FFS) of the American College Testing Service. Students electing to apply for federal funds only may file the Application for Federal Student Aid (AFSA), which requires no application fee. All of these forms are available from high school counselors, other colleges, or from the Department of Student Financial Aid at Texas A&M University.

1993-94 Financial Aid Calendar

April 15	**Priority Date for FAF/FFS/ AFSA forms to be submitted to appropriate processing center to qualify for aid in the fall or entire academic year**
May	**Mailing of financial aid eligibility letters will begin**
September 15	**Priority date for FAF/FFS/AFSA to be mailed to processing center for financial aid in the spring**

Grants awarded on the basis of financial need:

- **Pell Grant**
- **Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant**
- **State Student Incentive Grant**
- **Texas Public Educational Grant**
- **Student Deposit Grant**

Loans awarded on the basis of financial need:

- **Perkins Loan**
- **Stafford Loan**

Loans awarded not on the basis of financial need:

- **Parent Loan for Undergraduate Students**
- **Supplemental Loan for Students**
- **College Access Loan**



Once the University determines the expected resources, such as parent contribution and student contribution, it constructs a financial aid package to bridge the gap, if any, between the standard student budget and the expected resources. The Department of Student Financial Aid will award scholarships, grants, loans and/or college work-study to help meet this need.

Aggie Orientation Programs

A number of activities are provided to help incoming freshman and transfer students adjust to college life at Texas A&M. When students are accepted at Texas A&M, they should consider participating—for information, pleasure and new acquaintances—in the orientation programs for new students.

New Student Conferences - *Held in the summer and before each semester, these conferences for freshman and transfer students and their parents include placement testing, group meetings in each college, individual conferences with academic advisors and registration for first semester courses.*



Fish Camp - *One of the most popular and beneficial activities to help incoming freshmen ("fish") adjust to college life is freshman camp. Fish Camp, held near Palestine, Texas, just before the fall semester, is a four-day session designed to aid in the transition from high school to Texas A&M. Activities for the four days of camp include discussion groups, intramural sports and stimulating guest speakers.*

T-Camp - *A comparable program to Fish Camp, T-Camp is for transfer students, providing them with an exciting orientation experience. During the three-day retreat at Midlothian, Texas, students have the opportunity to meet other transfer students, learn more about the University's many traditions and how to get involved in student life at Texas A&M.*

ExCEL Orientation Program - *Excellence uniting Culture, Education and Leadership is a two-day orientation program for incoming minority freshmen and their parents. ExCEL offers programs and information to students and parents on successfully making the transition from high school to college while preserving cultural identity.*

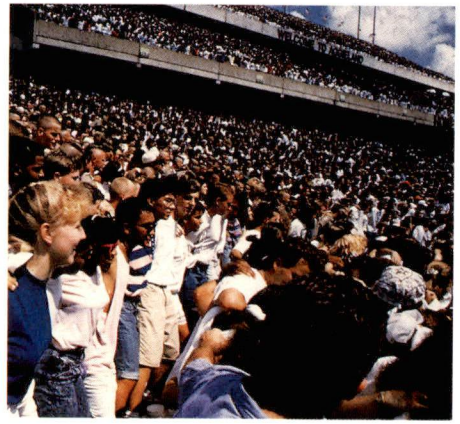
THE NEXT STEP

Come to Aggieland —It's the best way to get a sense of the 5,200-acre campus and experience the source of Aggie pride. Let the Leslie L. Appelt Aggieland Visitor Center staff plan your schedule to be assured of a thorough introduction to Texas A&M University's academic excellence and traditions. By starting your visit at the Visitor Center in Rudder Tower, you can view the 9x12 foot video wall presentation, "Inspiration to Greatness," and use the multimedia information kiosks.

You may request a visit with an admissions counselor and advisors in academic departments. The Visitor Center staff members can arrange weekday appointments and a campus tour. Advance notice before arrival is required.

Appointments can be made Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. only. The Visitor Center is also open on Saturdays of home football games from 9 a.m. until kickoff and during other designated times on weekends for visitors to view the video wall presentation and use the information kiosks.

For details on arranging a visit, refer to the Visitor Questionnaire in the back of this brochure.







Additional Information

This brochure is a preview of Texas A&M and its programs. For more specific information, refer to the Texas A&M University Undergraduate Catalog. Reference copies are available in Texas high schools and community colleges.

Admitted students who attend a New Student Conference will receive a copy of the 1993-'94 Texas A&M University Undergraduate Catalog. Copies also may be purchased from the Texas A&M Bookstore.

For additional information write or call:

Admissions Counseling
Texas A&M University
College Station, Texas 77843-1265
(409) 845-3741

Corps of Cadets
Texas A&M University
College Station, Texas 77843-1227
(409) 845-2811

Honors Program and Academic Scholarships
Texas A&M University
College Station, Texas 77843-4233
(409) 845-1957

Housing Office (On-Campus)
Texas A&M University
College Station, Texas 77843-1258
(409) 845-4744

Student Financial Aid
Texas A&M University
College Station, Texas 77843-1252
(409) 845-3236 or 845-3987

Texas A&M Bookstore
Drawer B-9, MSC
College Station, Texas 77844-1241
(409) 845-8681

Gig 'em, Aggies!



Texas A&M University has a strong institutional commitment to the principle of diversity in all areas. In that spirit, admission to Texas A&M University and any of its sponsored programs is open to all qualified individuals.

Texas A&M does not discriminate on the basis of an individual's handicap and complies with Section 504 in its admissions, accessibility, treatment, and employment of students in its programs and activities. The designated 504 Coordinator for The Texas A&M University System is the Assistant Executive Director, System Human Resources Office, who is responsible for equal opportunity/affirmative action matters. (409) 845-2026.

Texas A&M provides academic adjustments and auxiliary aids to students with handicapping conditions, as defined under the law, who are otherwise qualified to meet the institution's academic requirements. The Office of Support Services for Students with Handicaps coordinates Texas A&M University's programs and efforts for the benefit of the individuals covered under the statute. For additional information, contact the office at (409) 845-1637.

Not printed with state tax dollars.

"An Aggie? It's a tradition of b

Visitor Questionnaire

The following information is needed to schedule an appointment. Plan to visit the University on weekdays between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Counseling and tours are not available on weekends.
Please print in ink.

Mr./Ms. _____

Social Security Number _____

Address _____

City _____

State/Zip _____

Telephone _____

Please complete for your appointments.
❑ *Walking Tour* ❑ *Admissions*
❑ *University Honors Program* ❑ *Corps of Cadets*
(1150 SAT or 28 ACT)

Date of Visit _____

Arrival Time _____

Departure Time _____

Please select the majors that interest you and write them in the blank spaces below.The College of Business Administration and Graduate School of Business meets with prospective students at 2 p.m. on Mondays and Fridays. Please allow one hour for each appointment.

_____

_____

_____

No appointment is necessary for housing or financial aid. The Visitor Center coordinator will make final plans for your visit on campus. At least two weeks before your visit, please detach and mail this card or call (409) 845-5851 to schedule your appointment

I am currently attending: ❑ *High School*
❑ *Two-Year College or University*

Name of School _____


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