

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. note	Phone No. (Partial) (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)
002. letter	Phone No./Personal (Partial) (1 page)	05/02/1994	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Speechwriting
OA/Box Number: 8168

FOLDER TITLE:

HRC [Hillary Rodham Clinton]/University of Illinois 5/15/94

2012-1004-S

ms496

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Saturday, May 14,

Hillary,

Here is a polished version of the draft I sent you Friday night, in regular and speech fonts. As I said in the note I sent you in your briefing book, I didn't use much of the GWU speech because the family theme didn't really work with South Africa, freedom, reconciliation, etc.

Also, I'm enclosing Churchill's "never, never, never" speech, which was given at the Harrow School in 1941. He may have said the same thing, in shorter form, elsewhere. But this was the only record I could find. I've inserted the relevant passage in the Illinois draft in case you want to use it the way you did at GWU.

Cheers.

Lissa

Pam Moore
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

- Papa Dell's - pizza - real popular
- Garcia's - pizza - so is

- Cam's > bar

Grog's / Gumbo's -

- Chief issue

= security - ↑

random attacks

increased patrols.

Coffee

Espresso lounge - 2 pop. coffee

- One World Cafe -

< Don Under Cafeteria > $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{1}$

a year ago
- my 8 - Reading Day last
on

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

[001]

FRI

Illinois jokes

Sports accomplishments

better than my beloved Cubs.



- Wm. volleyball - sev. x in ^{Post} _{Ops}

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Lib. is the only thing you cannot
have unless you are willing to
give it to others -
Wm. Allen White 1938

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

JFK - 1960

The American, by nature,
is optimistic. It is
experimental, an inventor
& a builder who builds
best when called
upon to build greatly.

Marian Anderson 1965

You lose a lot of time
rating people.

ACW

Liberty is always unfixed
business

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Chancellor Aiken
deans, doc.

Liz

- open degree winners?
- her campaign visit

"The hub of the continent"

Fed. Writers Project

... It is the axis of the
nation, the hub &
vortex of all the
wonderful &
eccentric hellabaloo
that comprises our
Sweet Land of
Liberty.

nation at peace with itself and the world.

As a token of its commitment to the renewal of our country, the new Interim Government of National Unity will, as a matter of urgency, address the issue of amnesty for various categories of our people who are currently serving terms of imprisonment.

We dedicate this day to all the heroes and heroines in this country and the rest of the world who sacrificed in many ways and surrendered their lives so that we could be free.

Their dreams have become reality. Freedom is their reward.

We are both humbled and elevated by the honour and privilege that you, the people of South Africa, have bestowed on us, as the first President of a united, democratic, non-racial and non-sexist South Africa, to lead our country out of the valley of darkness.

We understand it still that there is no easy road to freedom.

We know it well that none of us acting alone can achieve success.

We must therefore act together as a united people, for national reconciliation, for nation building, for the birth of a new world.

Let there be justice for all.

Let there be peace for all.

Let there be work, bread, water and salt for all.

Let each know that for each the body, the mind and the soul have been freed to fulfill themselves.

Never, never and never again shall it be that this beautiful land will again experience the oppression of one by another and suffer the indignity of being the skunk of the world.

Let freedom reign.

The sun shall never set on so glorious a human achievement!

God bless Africa!

Thank you.

Today, all of us do, by our presence here, and by our celebrations in other parts of our country and the world, confer glory and hope to newborn liberty.

Out of the experience of an extraordinary human disaster that lasted too too long, must be born a society of which all humanity will be proud.

Our daily deeds as ordinary South Africans must produce an actual South African reality that will reinforce humanity's belief in justice, strengthen its confidence in the nobility of the human soul and sustain all our hopes for a glorious life for all.

All this we owe both to ourselves and to the peoples of the world who are so well represented here today.

To my compatriots, I have no hesitation in saying that each one of us is as intimately attached to the soil of this beautiful country as are the famous jacaranda trees of Pretoria and the mimosa trees of the bushveld.

Each time one of us touches the soil of this land, we feel a sense of personal renewal. The national mood changes as the seasons change.

We are moved by a sense of joy and exhilaration when the grass turns green and the flowers bloom.

That spiritual and physical oneness we all share with this common homeland explains the depth of the pain we all carried in our hearts as we saw our country tear itself apart in a terrible conflict, and as we saw it spurned, outlawed and isolated by the peoples of the world, precisely because it had become the universal base of the pernicious ideology and practice of racism and racial oppression.

We, the people of South Africa, feel fulfilled that humanity has taken us back into its bosom, that we, who were outlaws not so long ago, have today been given the rare privilege to be host to the nations of the world on our own soil.

We thank all our distinguished international guests for having come to take possession with the people of our country of what is, after all, a common victory for justice, for peace, for human dignity.

We trust that you will continue to stand by us as we tackle the challenges of building peace, prosperity, non-sexism, non-racialism and democracy.

We deeply appreciate the role that the masses of our people and their political, mass democratic, religious, women, youth, business, traditional and other leaders have played to bring about this conclusion. Not least among them is my Second Deputy President, the Honourable F.W. de Klerk.

We would also like to pay tribute to our security forces, in all their ranks, for the distinguished role they have played in securing our first democratic elections and the transition to democracy, from blood-thirsty forces which still refuse to see the light.

The time for the healing of the wounds has come.

The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come.

The time to build is upon us.

We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation. We pledge ourselves to liberate all our people from the continuing bondage of poverty, deprivation, suffering, gender and other discrimination.

We succeeded to take our last steps to freedom in conditions of relative peace. We commit ourselves to the construction of a complete, just and lasting peace.

We have triumphed in the effort to implant hope in the breasts of the millions of our people. We enter into a covenant that we shall build the society in which all South Africans, both black and white, will be able to walk tall, without any fear in their hearts, assured of their inalienable right to human dignity – a rainbow

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 12, 1994

**REMARKS BY THE FIRST LADY AT
THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN PRETORIA, SOUTH AFRICA
MAY 10, 1994**

Thank you so much. This has been an extraordinary day for all of us. I want to start by thanking our Ambassador and Mrs. Lyman for the extraordinary days and weeks that they put in leading up to this, and also thank every member of the United States Government who is stationed here in South Africa who have worked so diligently in order to make America's presence known on the side of democracy, hope and the future. Thank you all for representing our country so well.

As the Ambassador says, we are very grateful to have this distinguished, extraordinary American delegation. Some of the most committed members of Congress -- Democrats, Republicans and Independents -- who have stayed with the struggle on behalf of the new South Africa, over the years, representatives of private industry, our philanthropic community, state governments, academia, the arts, and the military -- we have been blessed by having these people here to demonstrate to the new South Africa, the depth of America's commitment. And then we will be blessed again, as they return home to America to witness to America what has happened here today and what the future holds. That will be the basis of the partnership that the President announced last week and that the Vice President has been speaking about and committing ourselves to during his stay here. We will have witnesses from one end of our country to the other who will stand before American audiences and say that the future of South Africa is inextricably tied to the future of all of us around this globe, and we must stand with you as you proceed.

One of the moments that I will carry with me forever, happened at the lunch today -- many of you were there, others of you were watching it on television -- when President Mandela spoke of inviting three of his former jailers to come to his Inaugural ceremony. He has always represented to many of us who have followed the struggle of this country and its people, the kind of commitment that transcends politics that really does spring from the heart and the soul. And today, by merely saying that he had invited his jailers, he told us more about himself and his vision of South Africa than probably most of the campaign

speeches he made so eloquently during the last months. And it reminded me so forcibly of what my husband said during the campaign that he and the Vice President waged. That real change must start from the inside first. That we have to change our hearts and our minds before we can change the conditions we find around us. And that as we dig deep to recognize our common humanity, to understand as President Mandela said, there will always be within each of us, as well as the greater world, the forces of darkness waging its war against the forces of light. Or as he said, the force of life and loyalty.

The fact is that each of us, each South African, and each American, has a role to play because each of us has the power within our grasp to change ourselves, to change our feelings, our attitudes, our beliefs. And I see such possibility not only for your country today, but for our country. Remembering the lessons that lead black and white and colored South Africans to come together to create a political miracle that none would have thought possible a few years ago, knowing that it started from the inside, the hearts, the minds, the souls of human beings. That says to me that there is not only great hope but a very realistic possibility the dreams we heard about today will come to pass. And that we in American will not only be your partner, but we will follow your example as we watch you chart a new future. Thank you and God bless you all.

###

Hillary,

I've incorporated South Africa into the Illinois commencement address, but in so doing I've written a new speech. Instead of focusing on families (which didn't really fit with themes of freedom and reconciliation), I've tried to build it around community and democracy. This is a draft, which I'll polish by tomorrow morning.

Please let me know if you want something different from what I've done.

Also, I finally found the Churchill quote that you used for GWU (sorry I didn't get it in time). It was delivered at the Harrow School in 1941 and was more than a brief set of remarks. The precise quote is: "Never give in, never give in, never, never, never, never -- in nothing, great or small, large or petty -- never give in except to convictions of honour and good sense. Never yield to force; never yield to the apparently overwhelming might of the enemy."

Thanks.

Lissa

**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
CHAMPAIGN-URBANA CAMPUS
MAY 15, 1994**

DRAFT

Thank you President Ikenberry, Chancellor Aiken, trustees, other honorary degree recipients, members of the administration, faculty, alumni, family members and citizens who have gathered here. But most of all, thank you to the graduates of the Class of '94 for inviting me to join your celebration.

It's always nice to be back in Illinois, and especially nice to be back on this campus, which now has been immortalized by Hollywood. [A scene from "With Honors" was filmed on the quad last year. The movie came out in April]

When I was growing up in Park Ridge, I came here for a football game. In the fall of '92, during the Presidential campaign, I spoke to students on the quad. Both times, the team won. So I hope there is a correlation between my visiting and U of I teams winning -- and all of you winning in the great game of life.

I'm particularly glad to be here because, throughout its history, this university has been an incubator of ideas and beliefs. It's been a place where students have learned to express their tastes and attitudes -- about matters as simple as whether Papa Del's or Garcia's has the best pizza in town . . . and as complex as whether the school mascot should be changed.

These discussions and debates flourish here because people of different backgrounds and cultures are able to come together as members of a community -- a community committed to the principles of free thought and free inquiry.

And I think it's particularly fitting on a day like today, which holds such promise for your own futures, as well as the future our nation, to think about what it means to be a member of that community and of a free society.

A few days ago, I was in South Africa, watching a miracle happen. In that faraway land, divided for three centuries by unspeakable racial hatreds, blacks and whites and coloreds peacefully participated in free elections that culminated in Nelson Mandela's inauguration as President last week.

These extraordinary events were only possible because of the power of human hope. As my husband has said many times, real

change must start from within. We have to change our hearts and minds before we can change the conditions around us.

If you don't believe that, you should have witnessed what I witnessed at lunch with President Mandela a few days ago. He spoke of inviting three of his former jailers to his Inaugural ceremony. With one phrase, one gesture, he transcended hundreds of years of animosity and bitterness to remind all South Africans -- indeed all people -- of our common humanity.

The triumph of democracy in South Africa is rooted not only in the hopeful spirit of the people who live there, but also in the democratic example our nation has lent the world for two centuries.

We Americans have always stood for freedom, for diversity, for the ideal that people of different backgrounds and skin colors and religious beliefs can live in harmony.

And that's why the future of South Africa is inextricably tied to the future of our own nation. South Africa's experience is something for us to applaud, to behold, to celebrate. But it is also a reminder that the potential for change in our own country must spring from the hearts, minds, and souls of American citizens.

Never has that been more true than it is today. As we listen to calls for freedom around the world, we see our own freedoms threatened more and more in our own backyard.

But this time our adversary is not a country, not an Evil Empire. It's the combined scourges of violence, intolerance, and incivility. All of which stem from a lack of faith in the future . . . and an abdication of responsibility on the part of too many Americans that has allowed institution after institution to be transformed, beginning with the family.

As we think about our roles and our futures, we need to recognize the ways in which we can prevent our institutions -- and our freedoms -- from eroding any further. We must renew our trust in each other. We must reconcile our differences. We must refurbish our ideals of freedom and democracy.

But we can only do that by recognizing what real freedom means.

We need to recognize that we are not truly free if we have to worry about our physical safety walking down Green Street or across the quad at night. We are not truly free if we have to live in a house with bars on the windows and dead bolt locks on the doors. We are not truly free if we are afraid to express a controversial point of view. We are not truly free if we prefer

to hate than to love.

The writer and journalist William Allen White wrote that "liberty is the only thing you cannot have unless you are willing to give it to others." And I would add: Unless you are willing to exercise the responsibilities that go with it.

As you leave the familiar and cozy confines of university life, you will find yourself thrust into new roles that oblige you to grow and evolve in a challenging, fast-paced society.

You will find that your own freedom will depend on finding the proper balance in your lives -- not only among work, service and family -- but also between your rights as individuals and your responsibilities to your community and your country.

And that balance may change as you go through life, and as your obligations change. Defining who you are will depend not only on the personal milestones you reach, but on the firmness of your beliefs, the courage of your convictions, and the depth of your civic spirit.

As we struggle to find a new spirit of community in our country, we will rely on your best thinking to help us succeed.

The great issues of day, the ones your generation will be entrusted to tackle, are not just about policies and politics and dollars and cents. They are about our moral obligation as individuals to protect and care for the larger community -- the larger American family -- that we all belong to.

All of which brings me to one of my favorite subjects: health care reform.

The President's profound commitment to fix our health care system is not simply a matter of wanting to reduce our deficit and cut down on paperwork. His interest goes much deeper than that.

Today, nearly 10 million children do not have health insurance. Millions of children never see a doctor. Nearly 40 percent of all two-year-olds have not received immunizations against the major childhood diseases. Half of today's private health plans don't pay for basic preventive services for children, such as vaccines and well-baby exams. And too often, children with chronic illnesses can't get coverage at all.

When you compound the health problems of children with other burdens -- hunger, splintered families, violence, lack of love and nurturing -- the problems of society grow exponentially.

So when the President talks about why, as a nation, it is

important that every citizen have health insurance, he is really talking about protecting and preserving the health of society as a whole. He's asking us to look at society as our larger family and to offer it the mutual care we give to our immediate relatives. He's saying: Everyone must be concerned about the well-being of everyone else.

But in the end, whether we are thinking about health care, or public safety, or education, or the many other challenges confronting us today, we must remember that government cannot solve all of our problems alone. In the end, the freedoms we secure for ourselves, and the progress we make as a nation, will depend much more on our attitudes and values as individuals than on any single government policy or initiative.

Churchill

As you graduate today, as you ponder your futures, I hope you will remember that miracles do happen. I hope you will remember that when the reservoir of hope is deep enough, anything is possible.

Let us celebrate the birth of democracy in one nation by renewing our faith in democracy in another. As Nelson Mandela said at his inauguration last Tuesday:

"We understand it still that there is no easy road to freedom. We know it well that none of us acting alone can achieve success. We must therefore act together as a united people, for national reconciliation, for nation building, for the birth of a new world.

Let there be justice for all.

Let there be peace for all.

Let there be work, bread, water, and salt for all

Let freedom reign.

The sun shall never set on so glorious a human achievement!"

Thank you. And Godspeed.

###

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MAY-02-1994 11:14

CITY OF CHAMP. FIN. DEPT.

217 351 6910 P.01/01

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City Building
102 N. Neil St.
Champaign, IL 61820

Office (217) 351-4417
Fax (217) 351-6910

P6/b(6)

Recycled Cardstock

To	Hillary Clinton	From	Mayor Dannel McCollum
Co.	White House	Co.	City of Champaign
Dept.		Phone #	217-351-4417
Fax #	202-456-6244	Fax #	217-351-6910

cc: Patte
Ling

[002]

2 May 1994

Ms. Hillary Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C.

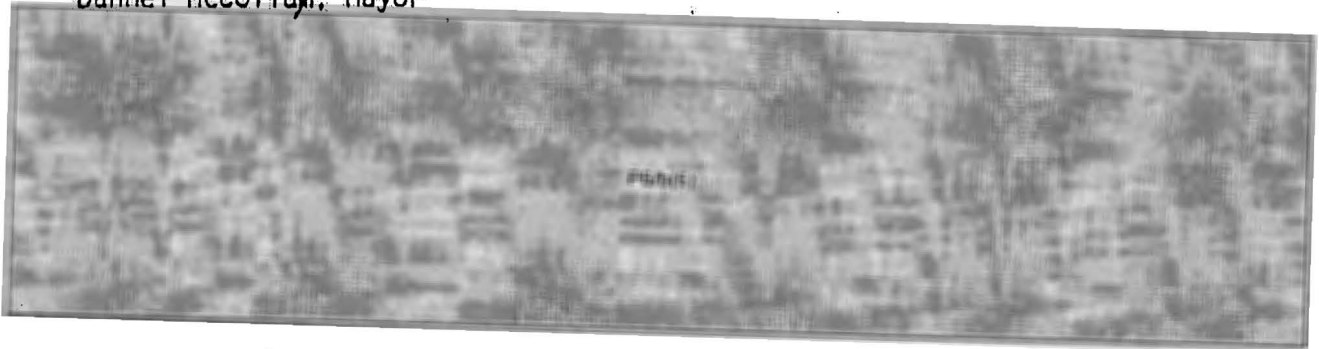
Dear Ms. Clinton:

I was delighted to learn that you would be coming to Champaign-Urbana for a second time, this time to present the graduation address at the University of Illinois. My memories of your first visit--during the campaign--still linger. (You delivered just about the best stump speech I had heard in a long time.)

If either I or the City of Champaign can be of service in any way during your visit, please do not hesitate to have someone on your staff contact me.

Regards.

Dannel McCollum, Mayor



University of Illinois
at Urbana-Champaign

Office of Associate Chancellor
for Public Affairs

Swanlund Administration Building
601 East John Street
Champaign, IL 61820

217 333-5010
217 244-7124 fax

Facsimile Cover Sheet

TO FAX NUMBER: 202 456-2239 MESSAGE:
DATE: 5/12/94
ATTENTION: LISSA MUSCATINE
NUMBER OF PAGES: 3 + COVER
SUBJECT:
FROM: Susan Michaels

If you do not receive all pages of transmission, please call 217/333-5010.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

File May 15th

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

364 HENRY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
508 SOUTH WRIGHT STREET
URBANA, IL 61801
(217) 223-3070

April 14, 1994

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20335

Dear Mrs. Clinton:

I was delighted to receive a call yesterday from Ms. Patti Solis, indicating your schedule will permit you to participate in the 123rd Commencement exercises for the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign on Sunday, May 15. Attached is a draft copy of a press release for your review. I am confident your address to our graduates, faculty and guests will be the highlight of this year's Commencement.

Chancellor Aiken, in his letter of invitation of September 17, 1993, outlined several details about Commencement, but let me reiterate. First, because of the large number of students and parents, we have two ceremonies, the first at 10:30 a.m. and the second at 2:00 p.m. Roughly one-half of our students attend each ceremony. I hope very much you are able to attend and speak at both ceremonies. You should feel free to present the same address (about fifteen minutes) at each ceremony. The ceremony itself lasts about an hour and a half, so you could be on your way, if need be, by 3:30 p.m. or so.

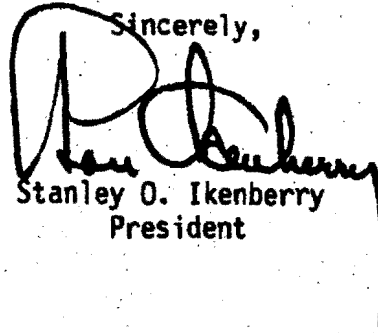
The ceremonies are held in our Assembly Hall, which accommodates some 17,000 people. Given your participation, we expect a full house at both ceremonies. We hope also you will attend a luncheon to be held in your honor between ceremonies.

Additionally, we will be honored to confer upon you the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The recommendation for the award of this degree has been made by the University's Senate, and will have been formally endorsed by our Board of Trustees. We look forward to the award.

Finally, Mrs. Ikenberry and I extend an invitation to you to be our guest at the President's House. Should you be able to arrive on Saturday evening, we have a dinner party for honorary degree recipients. Please let us know of your travel plans and we will arrange lodging and related requirements at the President's House or elsewhere.

Again, it will be a great pleasure to repeat the warm welcome that you received on your campaign visit to our campus in 1991. On behalf of the entire campus, we look forward with anticipation to hosting you on May 15, and we especially look forward to your participation in our Commencement.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Stanley O. Ikenberry". The signature is stylized with a large initial "S" and a long, sweeping underline.

Stanley O. Ikenberry
President

mn
enc

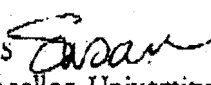
University of Illinois
at Urbana-Champaign

Office of the Chancellor

Swanlund Administration Building 217 333-6290
601 East John Street 217 244-4121 fax
Champaign, IL 61820

May 10, 1994

TO: Liz Bowyer, White House Research
FAX: 202-456-2239

FROM: Susan Michaels 
Assistant Chancellor, University of Illinois

RE: University background information

Please find following three pages of information about the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. We hope this will be helpful. If you require any additional information, please feel free to give me a call at 217-333-8834, or Carol Menaker, Interim Associate Chancellor for Public Affairs at 217-333-5010.

Mrs. Clinton was on campus and spoke on the quad in 1992, during a campaign stop. Some of the students in the audience for commencement may also have seen her speak then.

Another small point, one of the movies currently playing in theaters around the country is "With Honors." The graduation scene in the movie was filmed on the quad in front of Foellinger Auditorium, and some of our students were the "extras."

University of Illinois
at Urbana-Champaign

News Bureau
1201 West Nevada Street
Urbana, IL 61801
217 333-1085

news

Released 4/15/94

CONTACT: Craig Chamberlain, News Editor (217) 333-2894

URBANA, Ill. — First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton will be the featured speaker at the 123rd Commencement of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Clinton, an accomplished lawyer, public servant and children's advocate, will speak at ceremonies on May 15 (Sunday) at the U. of I. Assembly Hall. She also will receive an honorary degree of doctor of laws.

A native of Park Ridge, Clinton graduated with high honors from Wellesley College in 1969 and earned a doctor of laws degree from Yale University in 1973. She began her legal career that year as a staff attorney for the Children's Defense Fund, a Washington-based advocacy group.

In 1974, Clinton became a special counsel for the U.S. House of Representatives Judiciary Committee, as part of its impeachment inquiry staff, and from 1974 to 1977 was on the law faculty at the University of Arkansas.

She joined the Rose law firm in Little Rock in 1977 and was a partner there for 15 years. In 1988 and 1991, she was named by the National Law Journal as one of the 100 most influential lawyers in America. She also was the first chair of the American Bar Association Commission on Women in the Profession, from 1987 to 1991.

As the first lady of Arkansas during the 1980s, Clinton chaired a state education standards committee and founded Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families. She also has served on a number of corporate and non-profit boards, among them the Children's Defense Fund, Children's TV Workshop and Wal-Mart Stores.

In her most recent public service role, she is serving as head of President Bill Clinton's Task Force on National Health Care Reform.

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University of Illinois
at Urbana-Champaign

Office of Public Affairs
News Bureau
1201 West Nevada Street
Urbana, IL 61801

217 333-1085

Liz - FYI

6 May 94

Ms. Karen Finney
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Ms. Finney:

There is one issue I think you ought to be aware of as Hillary Rodham Clinton prepares to visit the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. The issue concerns the university's symbol, Chief Illiniwek, the name of the imaginary American Indian portrayed by a student chosen during a competition held each year. The student, who wears American Indian apparel, performs a dance during the halftime of home football and basketball games. A likeness of the chief symbol also appears on some apparel and on other goods sold in the campus area. The chief has been part of campus tradition since 1926.

There is an ongoing debate about the appropriateness of the chief. The university's board of trustees four years ago voted to retain the chief; in 1989 the state legislature passed a resolution by unanimous voice vote in support of the chief; and a survey of alumni showed the overwhelming majority of respondents favored retaining the chief as the university symbol. On the other side of the issue are those people, including students and alumni, who are opposed to the chief. Among other things, they believe it is demeaning to American Indians and perpetuates racial stereotypes.

Within the last few weeks, as you no doubt know, the University of Iowa decided to stop playing non-conference sports events against teams using American Indian symbols; the University of Wisconsin already has such a policy. Earlier this month, Marquette University dropped its nickname, the Warriors. The state of Minnesota recently passed a measure that requires a beer company to drop the use of the name Crazy Horse for its beer.

Given all these changes and the recent meetings among President Clinton and some cabinet members with American Indian leaders, I thought you ought to be apprised of the situation here.

Sincerely,



Jeff Unger
Director, News Bureau

University of Illinois
at Urbana-Champaign

College of Law
202 Law Building
504 East Pennsylvania Avenue
Champaign, IL 61820

Office of the Dean
217 333-0930
217 244-1478 fax

Liz - Rm. 197.

Call me
Julie

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

Please deliver immediately to:

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Dean Thomas D. Wengler

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May 10, 1994

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Professional Memberships

Member of the Bars of:

States of Illinois and Texas, District of Columbia
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U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit
U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas

Member of the American Bar Association

abilities; and Energy Resources, University of Illinois Gerontology, and Urban Transportation centers. Students may participate in the Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps program and the Air Force and Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps programs at Illinois Institute of Technology.† They may enroll in foreign study programs in France, Spain, and Austria. Among more than 200 student organizations are the student government, professional associations, and Phi Beta Kappa (1977) and five other honor societies. The university publishes the *Chicago Illini* newspaper. Athletic teams compete in men's baseball, ice hockey, and soccer; women's softball and volleyball; and men's and women's basketball, cross-country, gymnastics, swimming and diving, tennis, and track and field. The libraries have about 750,000 volumes. The university is accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools. Donald Newton Langenberg became chancellor in 1983.

Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, University of. Urbana, Illinois 61801 (217) 333-1000. The Illinois legislature chartered the Illinois Industrial University on February 28, 1867, as a land-grant institution under the Morrill Act of 1862. Classes began in a new building in Urbana, Illinois, on March 2, 1868, with seventy-seven students and a faculty of five under John Milton Gregory (BDAE) as regent (1867-1880). Women were admitted in 1871. By 1872 the university was organized into colleges of Agriculture, Engineering, Natural Science, and Literature and Science and schools of Commerce, Military Science, and Domestic Science and Arts. Selim Hobart Peabody (BDAE) succeeded Gregory as regent from 1880 to 1891. The name was changed to University of Illinois in 1885. Under Andrew Sloan Draper (BDAE), president from 1894 to 1904, colleges of Pharmacy and Medicine were acquired. The College of Pharmacy had been founded as the private Chicago College of Pharmacy in 1859 and became a part of the university in 1896. The College of Physicians and Surgeons was chartered in 1881 and established in Chicago, Illinois, in 1882 under the direction of one of five cofounders and first president Abraham Reeves Jackson. It became the nominal medical department of the university in 1897 and was merged into the university in 1913. The College of Law was established in 1897. In 1897 a library school that was organized in 1893 at Armour Institute in Chicago (later a part of Illinois Institute of Technology†) became a part of the university.

Under Edmund Janes James (BDAE), president from 1904 to 1920, a dental school and the College of Education were added to the university in 1905. The dental school had been founded as a private institution in 1892 and was affiliated with the university in 1901. In 1913 it was merged into the university. A Students' Army Training Corps unit was conducted on the campus during World War I. David Kinley (BDAE) was president from 1920 to 1930, and Arthur Cutts Willard served from 1934 to 1946. Military programs conducted at the university during World War II included the Army Specialized Training Program and a Navy diesel engineering school. The medical sciences colleges formed the Medical Center in 1942. The College of Veterinary Medicine was established in 1944

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and the School of Social Work in 1951. A nursing program that was organized in 1943 became the College of Nursing in 1959. George Dinsmore Stoddard (BDAE) was president from 1946 to 1953. Branch campuses were established in Galesburg, Illinois, and at Navy Pier in Chicago in 1946. David Dodds Henry (BDAE) took office as president in 1955; he served until 1971. The Navy Pier two-year program was moved to a new campus in 1965 that became the Chicago Circle campus. In 1967 the Urbana-Champaign, Medical Center, and Chicago Circle campus became separate campuses under chancellors with a system president serving at the central office. Jack Walter Peltason was chancellor at Urbana-Champaign from 1967 to 1978. In 1982 the Medical Center and Chicago Circle units were merged into the University of Illinois at Chicago.*

On the 703-acre Urbana-Champaign campus are 179 major buildings, including Harker Hall (1878), Natural History Building (1892), Engineering Hall (1894), Altgeld Hall (1897), Davenport Hall (1900), Noyes Laboratory (1902), Auditorium (1908), Lincoln Hall (1911), Armory (1916), Memorial Stadium (1925), Library (1926), Illini Union (1941), Krannert Art Museum (1961), Krannert Center for the Performing Arts (1967), Assembly Hall (1963), Intramural-Physical Education Building (1971), 23 student residence houses, 4 cooperative living houses, and 2 married student housing complexes. There are 3,735 acres of agricultural experiment fields of which 2,382 are adjacent to the campus, nearby timber reservations of 443 acres, and more than 1,000 acres throughout the state. The university operates a 1,700-acre airport; 1,768-acre Allerton Park; and 331-acre antenna research, 476-acre radio telescope, 82-acre optical telescope, and 41-acre radio direction finding and meteor radar sites. Among graduates have been Frederick G. Bonser (BDAE), Avery Brundage, Ernest R. Hilgard (BDAE), H. Gordon Hullfish (BDAE), Truman L. Kelley (BDAE), Wallace Robert McConnell (BDAE), Allan Nevins (BDAE), sculptor Lorado Taft, Mark Van Doren (BDAE), Herman G. Wells (BDAE), and E. G. Williamson (BDAE). Graduates who also served on the faculty included George W. Myers (BDAE) and Nathan Clifford Ricker (BDAE). Other faculty members were Archibald Watson Anderson (BDAE), George Washington Atherton (BDAE), William Chandler Bagley (BDAE), Nobel Prize winner John Bardeen, Max Beberman (BDAE), Kenneth Dean Benne (BDAE), Isabel Bevier (BDAE), Boyd Henry Bode (BDAE), Harry Samuel Broudy (BDAE), Stephen Sheldon Colvin (BDAE), Edwin Grant Dexter (BDAE), Samuel Alexander Kirk (BDAE), Harold Lancour (BDAE), Walter Scott Monroe (BDAE), William Albert Noyes (BDAE), Abram Leon Sachar (BDAE), Robert F. Seybolt (BDAE), Katharine Lucinda Sharp (BDAE), B. O. Smith (BDAE), and Guy Montrose Whipple (BDAE).

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign is a public, coeducational, commuter and residential, land-grant university operating on the 4-4-1 academic schedule with a summer session. In the 1980s there were more than 31,000 full-time and 3,400 part-time students with a faculty of nearly 6,000. The university is organized into colleges of Agriculture, Applied Life Studies, Commerce and Business Administration, Communications, Education, Engineering, Fine and

Applied Arts, Law, Liberal Arts and Sciences, and Veterinary Medicine; Graduate School of Library Science; School of Social Work; Graduate College; and Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations. The College of Agriculture includes the Agricultural Experiment Station, Cooperative Extension Service, Office of International Agriculture, and School of Human Resources and Family Studies. It offers bachelor of science, bachelor of science in agriculture, master of science, and doctor of philosophy degrees. The college maintains the 5,000-acre Dixon Springs Agricultural Center and Morrow Plots, the oldest agricultural experiment field in the nation, established in 1876. The College of Applied Life Studies awards bachelor of science, master of science, master of science in the teaching of physical education, and doctor of philosophy degrees.

The College of Communications confers bachelor of science in advertising, bachelor of science in journalism, master of science in advertising, master of science in journalism, and doctor of philosophy degrees. It conducts the Institute of Communications Research, which includes the Center for Comparative Psycholinguistics. The College of Commerce and Business Administration grants bachelor of science in accountancy, business administration, economics, and finance; master of arts, business administration, science, science in business administration; and doctor of philosophy degrees. The college conducts the Executive Development Center and publishes the monthly *Illinois Business Review* and *Quarterly Review of Economics and Business*. The College of Education conducts the Bureau of Educational Research, Center for Instructional Research and Curriculum Evaluation, Center for the Study of Reading, Curriculum Laboratory, Institute for Child Behavior and Development, Office for the Study of Continuing Professional Education, and University High School. The ERIC Clearinghouse on Elementary and Early Childhood Education is located on the campus.

The College of Engineering offers bachelor of science in aeronautical and astronautical, agricultural, ceramic, civil, computer, electrical, general, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical, and nuclear engineering; master of computer science, engineering mechanics, and engineering physics; master of science; and doctor of philosophy degrees. The college conducts the Engineering Experiment Station, Coordinated Science Laboratory, and Materials Research Laboratory. There are combined bachelor degree programs with the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences and with other public and private liberal arts colleges. Engineering students publish the *Illinois Technograph*. The College of Fine and Applied Arts includes the School of Music. It awards bachelor of arts, science, fine arts, arts in the teaching of dance, landscape architecture, and music; master of architecture, arts, fine arts, landscape architecture, music, and urban planning; and doctor of education, music, and philosophy degrees and the advanced certificate. It conducts the Bureau of Urban and Regional Planning Research. The College of Law confers juris doctor, master of laws, and doctor of science of jurisprudence degrees. There are dual juris doctor/doctor of medicine, master of accounting science, master of business administration, and master of arts degrees programs.

ILLINOIS STATE UNI

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REFERENCES: Maynard Br
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ILLINOIS STATE UNIV
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The College of of jurisprudence r of accounting grees programs.

Among student organizations are the Student Bar Association and two professional law associations. The college publishes the quarterly *Law Forum*.

The College of Liberal Arts and Sciences includes the schools of Chemical Sciences, Humanities, Life Sciences, and Social Sciences. It conducts the Asian Studies, Latin-American Studies, and Russian and East European centers and Language Learning, Quantitative, and Spatial Data Analysis laboratories. The college grants bachelor of arts, bachelor of science, master of science, and doctor of philosophy degrees. The College of Veterinary Medicine offers the doctor of veterinary medicine degree. It conducts Small Animal, Large Animal, and Ambulatory clinics. The Graduate School of Library Science awards master of science and doctor of philosophy degrees and the certificate of advanced study. The school conducts the Library Research Center. The School of Social Work confers bachelor of social work, master of social work, and doctor of philosophy degrees. The Graduate College conducts all graduate degree programs. It maintains the Center for Advanced Study. The Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations offers master of arts and doctor of philosophy degrees. The university conducts the Highway Traffic Safety Center, Institute of Aviation, Institute for Environmental Studies, Office of International Programs and Studies, and Small Homes Council-Building Research Council.

Students may enroll in a variety of foreign study programs and Army, Air Force, and Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps programs. Among many student organizations are eighty-seven academic, honor, activity, and professional societies, including Phi Beta Kappa (1907); fifty-one social fraternities; and twenty-six social sororities. Students publish the *Daily Illini* newspaper and *Illio* yearbook and operate WPGU radio station. The university operates WILL-AM and FM radio and WILL-TV television stations. It is a member of the Big Ten Conference and competes in men's baseball, fencing, football, and wrestling; women's volleyball; and men's and women's basketball, cross-country, golf, gymnastics, swimming, tennis, and track. The Library has more than 5 million volumes. The university is accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools. John Edward Cribbet became chancellor in 1979; he was succeeded by Thomas E. Everhart in 1984.

REFERENCES: Maynard Brichford, *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*; Roger Ebert, *An Illini Century: One Hundred Years of Campus Life* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1967); Burt E. Powell, *Semi-Centennial History of the University of Illinois*, vol. 1 (Urbana: University of Illinois, 1918); Winton U. Solberg, *The University of Illinois, 1867-1894: An Intellectual and Cultural History* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1968).

ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY. Normal, Illinois 61761 (309) 438-2111. Newton Bateman (BDAE) and Jonathan Baldwin Turner (BDAE) were influential in the establishment of Illinois State Normal University in Normal, Illinois, in 1857. It was the first public institution of higher education in the state. Charles Edward Hovey (BDAE), first president (1857-1862), established a training school

MORE INFORMATION

- Undergraduate Admissions: Office of Admissions and Records, 177 Henry Administration Building, 506 South Wright Street, Urbana, IL 61801; (217) 333-0302
- Campus Visitors Center: Levis Faculty Center, 919 West Illinois Street, Urbana, IL 61801; (217) 333-0824 (special programs host 12,000 prospective students and their families annually)
- Graduate Admissions: Graduate College, 202 Coble Hall, 801 South Wright Street, Champaign, IL 61820; (217) 333-0035
- Illini Union Information Desk: Illini Union, 1401 West Green Street, Urbana, IL 61801; open 8 a.m.-8 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Sun; (217) 333-4666
- Office of Public Affairs: Third Floor, Swanlund Administration Building, 601 East John Street, Champaign, IL 61820; (217) 333-5010

ACADEMIC RESOURCES

University Library

- Third largest academic collection in the nation after those at Harvard and Yale
- 15 million items, including 8.2 million volumes and 91,000 serial titles
- First major academic library with computerized catalog as primary access
- More than 40 departmental libraries and divisions

Campus Research

- Ranked 15th in the nation in spending on research and development in science and engineering in 1991
- More than 85 centers, laboratories, and institutes perform research for government agencies, private industry, and campus units

PUBLIC SERVICE PROGRAMS

- Continuing education: 60,000 Illinois residents participate in scores of conferences, institutes, credit and

noncredit courses, and workshops presented on campus and statewide each year; more than 140 correspondence courses offered

- Cooperative Extension Service: offices throughout Illinois serve nearly a million people annually with programs for farmers, families, businesses, communities, and young people
- Public broadcasting: WUII-AM/FM/TV
- U of I Willard Airport: commercial carriers provide more than 300,000 passengers a year with nationwide service via Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Nashville

CAMPUS LIFE

Culture and Entertainment

- Krannert Center for the Performing Arts: four theaters and the lobby host student and professional performances annually, as well as conferences, convocations, and catered events; 1993-94 marks the center's 25th anniversary season

- Foellinger Auditorium: seats 1,750 for concerts, speakers, and special events
- Assembly Hall: multipurpose building for concerts, convocations, theater, and sporting events; 16,000 capacity; edge-supported dome spans 400 feet

Museums, Galleries, and Collections

- Krannert Art Museum and Kinkead Pavilion
- World Heritage Museum
- Museum of Natural History
- John Philip Sousa Museum
- Illini Union Gallery
- Temple Buell Architecture Gallery
- Rare Book and Special Collections Library

Sports and Recreation

- Campus recreation facilities: 31 playing fields and gyms; ice arena; year-round basketball, tennis, squash, racquetball, and swimming; indoor running track
- Intramural athletics: more than 50 individual and team sports with nearly 17,000 participants each year
- Big Ten Conference (NCAA): 9 men's and 8 women's sports

- Memorial Stadium: 69,000 seats for football
- Other sports facilities: Atkins Tennis Center, 6 indoor courts and viewing area; Illini Field, 2,200 seats for baseball; Illinois Track, 2,600 seats for track and field; 2 18-hole championship golf courses with practice driving range
- Robert Allerton Park and Conference Center: 1,500-acre country estate located 24 miles from campus near Monticello, Ill.; National Natural Landmark
- Illini Union: campus center with lounges, food services, computer workstations, study areas, recreation centers, meeting rooms, and guest rooms

Programs for Persons with Disabilities

- Division of Rehabilitation Education Services: first at a major university to provide academic research and service programs for students with disabilities
- Comprehensive competitive and recreational sports programs; national championship wheelchair basketball team and Olympic gold-medalist wheelchair racer

Housing

- 23 undergraduate University residence halls accommodate 8,390 students
- Double room and board for 1993-94 was \$4,358
- 5 privately owned certified residence halls and 19 certified houses accommodate 7,400 students
- Graduate student housing includes 2 residence halls for 970 students; approximately 980 University-owned apartments are available for students with families

Student Organizations

- Registered: up to 800 clubs, coalitions, societies, and teams
- Affiliate: Daily Illini newspaper, Illi yearbook, Illinois Technograph, WPGU-FM radio, and WBML Cable-FM radio
- Nation's largest Greek system: 57 fraternities and 28 sororities; about 24% of all undergraduates participate

This publication was produced by the Office of Publications/Office of the Associate Chancellor for Public Affairs.

The University of Illinois is an equal opportunity, affirmative action institution.

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PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS

In order to participate in a campuswide commencement ceremony, you must:

1. Complete and return the enclosed reservation card by April 29 (see page 6)
2. Obtain guest tickets (see instructions on pages 8-9)
3. Order academic attire—a cap, gown, and in the case of a graduate degree, a hood (see instructions on pages 6-8)
4. Pick up your academic attire (see instructions on pages 7-8)

CAMPUSWIDE COMMENCEMENT CEREMONIES

In order to accommodate all degree candidates and their guests, the Urbana-Champaign campus of the University of Illinois has scheduled two campuswide commencement ceremonies on Sunday, May 15, at 10:30 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. in the Assembly Hall. The ceremony you attend is determined by the college in which you are enrolled or that administers your field of study. The following schedule indicates which colleges/schools/institutes participate in the morning and afternoon ceremonies:

10:30 a.m. Ceremony

College of Applied Life Studies
College of Communications
College of Law
College of Liberal Arts and Sciences
College of Veterinary Medicine
Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations
Graduate School of Library and Information Science
School of Social Work

2:00 p.m. Ceremony

College of Agriculture
College of Commerce and Business Administration
College of Education
College of Engineering
College of Fine and Applied Arts

GENERAL INFORMATION

Diplomas

Because it is not possible to process grades and prepare degree lists by commencement day, diplomas will be mailed to May 1994 graduates at the end of August from the Office of Admissions and Records. Name and/or address changes must be submitted in writing to the Office of Admissions and Records, 69 Henry Administration Building, 306 South Wright Street, Urbana, IL 61801. Name changes will be accepted through May 27; however, name changes received after March 25 will be reflected on the diploma only. Printing deadlines prohibit such changes from being reflected in the Commencement Program. Address changes will be accepted through July 30. If you have any questions about your diploma, please call the Office of Admissions and Records at (217) 333-9777.

University of Illinois Alumni Association

Now that you are graduating from the University of Illinois, you are invited to join with your fellow alumni who are members of the U of I Alumni Association. When you are measured for your cap and gown, you will receive a free one-year membership in the Alumni

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F A C T S

■ The University of
ILLINOIS

The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign is a comprehensive, major public university that is ranked among the best in the United States. As a land-grant institution, it offers undergraduate, graduate, and professional education, conducts research, and provides public service.

HISTORY

- One of the original 37 public land-grant institutions created within 10 years of the signing of the Morrill Act by Abraham Lincoln in 1862
- Chartered in 1867 as the Illinois Industrial University; opened in 1868

LOCATION

- 1,388 acres (193 major buildings) located in the twin cities of Champaign and Urbana (combined population: 100,000) and the surrounding area
- Situated about 140 miles south of Chicago, 120 miles west of Indianapolis, and 170 miles northeast of St. Louis

ADMINISTRATION

Board of Trustees

Governor James Edgar, ex officio
Gloria Jackson Dacott
Kenneth R. Boyle
Judith Ann Calder
Jeffrey Gindorf
Donald W. Grabowski
Susan T. Gravenhorst
Julia C. Huff, UIUC student member
Thomas R. Lamont
Aja N. Lopez
Judith R. Reese
Patrick C. Riley, UIUC student member

President

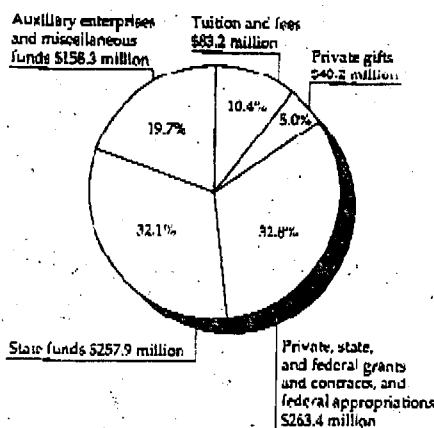
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Officers, Urbana-Champaign Campus

Michael Aiken, Chancellor
Larry R. Faulkner, Vice-Chancellor for Academic Affairs
Donald F. Wendel, Vice-Chancellor for Administrative Affairs
Chester S. Gardner, Vice-Chancellor for Research
Stanley R. Levy, Vice-Chancellor for Student Affairs

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SUPPORT

TOTAL BUDGET FY94: \$803.0 MILLION



COLLEGES & INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS

College of Agriculture
College of Applied Life Studies
Institute of Aviation
College of Commerce and Business Administration
College of Communications
College of Education
College of Engineering
College of Fine and Applied Arts
Graduate College
Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations
College of Law
College of Liberal Arts and Sciences
Graduate School of Library and Information Science
College of Medicine at Urbana-Champaign
School of Social Work
College of Veterinary Medicine

PEOPLE

Students

- 36,400 total: 26,300 undergraduate and 10,100 graduate and professional
- 57% men, 43% women; 10% African-American and Latino
- Students typically come from 50 states and 100 nations

Faculty

- 2,140 members: 1,030 professors, 630 associate professors, 480 assistant professors
- Many have been recognized for exceptional scholarship with memberships in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Academy of Sciences, and the National Academy of Engineering; with the National Medal of Science; as National Science Foundation Young Investigators; and by such organizations as the American Philosophical Society, National Endowment for the Humanities, Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, National Academy of Education, and the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation

Full-time Equivalent Employees

- 2,000 academic professional
- 5,000 staff

Alumni

- 297,000 Urbana-Champaign graduates
- Nation's largest alumni association (115,400 members)
- 10 Nobel laureates
- 16 Pulitzer Prize winners

UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION

- 26,300 students; 93% Illinois residents
- 5,700 new freshman enrolled in fall 1993
- Undergraduates typically come from all 50 states; 430 are international students
- Eight colleges, one institute, and one school offer 4,000 courses and 150 programs of study

Academic Profile of Entering Freshmen

- In the 1993 freshman class, students in the middle 50% had ACT scores between 24 and 28 and ranked between the 82nd and 95th percentiles of their high school graduating classes

Special Programs

- Campus Honors Program
- President's Award Program for Outstanding Minority Undergraduates
- One of the nation's largest study-abroad programs; exchanges with more than 100 universities abroad
- 3,000 computer workstations available across campus for student use

Student Success

- More than 90% of seniors seeking employment obtain positions within eight months of graduation
- Each year, more than 200 graduates are accepted to medical school and more than 400 are accepted to law school
- Students pass the CPA exam at rates higher than the state and national averages
- According to a 1993 survey of thousands of 1988 graduates, nearly 90% indicated they would still choose Illinois if they were to make their choice again

Tuition and Fees (Fall 1993)

- Resident: \$3,406-\$4,166 per year
- Nonresident: \$7,658-\$8,938 per year
- All eligible students who apply for need-based aid receive some type of assistance

GRADUATE EDUCATION

- 10,100 graduate and professional students; 59% Illinois residents
- 2,700 new graduate and professional students enrolled in 1993
- Second largest number of earned doctorates awarded annually in the U.S.
- 100 academic programs
- Professional degree programs in medicine, law, and veterinary medicine
- Combined and interdisciplinary degree programs

Tuition and Fees (Fall 1993)

- Resident: \$4,046-\$4,546 per year
- Nonresident: \$9,578-\$10,078 per year
- Law, veterinary medicine, and medicine assessed separately
- 75% received fellowships, assistantships, or other financial aid in 1993

The signs of first week of class--Quad Day (hundreds of student organizations have booths, there is entertainment and food, it's the first thing to kick off the fall semester), the smell of pizza in the air, the smell from the South Farms (barns and fields just south of main campus where pigs and cows are kept), Illini Guides helping other students move into residence halls and the tunes from the Marching Illini practicing for the first home game.

Students catch some rays on the first nice day of spring on the quad, throw frisbee on the quad, "study" on the quad, listening to Max (itinerant evangelist who preaches on the quad), hearing the chimes from Altgeld Hall.

They had to make choices: which club to join--the Illini Ski Club or the Falling Illini Skydivers (there are over 700 organizations to join), which classes to take--Classical Civ 111 with Professor Scanlan (very popular class--mythology of ancient Greece and Rome) or Econ 103 with Professor Gottheil (gaht'-hile), what team to join at IMPE (im'-pee) (intramural physical education building), whether to pledge a fraternity or sorority, or to participate in the Student Government Association, or which show to attend at Krannert (performing arts center) or the Assembly Hall.

Standing in line for registration at the Armory, changing schedules, or buying books have led up to standing in line for your caps and gowns, but looking at you today, I can tell it's worth it.

Studying in the Undergrad Library that was built underground so that it doesn't throw a shadow on the Morrow Plots (the nation's oldest continuously used agricultural experimental field and national historic landmark; usually has corn growing on it).

Students splash in the "lake" that's formed at Fourth and Green Streets when the Boneyard (stream that goes through campus--has legendary reputation as sewage/drainage ditch) overflows its banks.

Why do they always wait until mid-August to start fixing the streets?

I'll know you'll miss reading the latest news, Soap Surfs and the personals in the Daily Illini (award-winning student newspaper).

As you can imagine, I get a fair number of invitations to speak, and, in fact, I gave a commencement speech last year at a school some of you may be familiar with on the other side of Lake Michigan. This year, Illinois played a football game against this school, on their field, and beat them there for the first time since 1966. I understand a fellow named Red Grange had a pretty good game once just across the street against another team from the same school. Hail to the Orange and Blue!

And speaking of sports achievements, this year's graduating senior class includes basketball star Deon Thomas of Chicago, who this past season broke the all-time Illinois career scoring record previously held by Eddie Johnson.

This year also saw the opening of the Grainger Engineering Library and Information Center, without a doubt the finest facility of its kind in the nation.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Selected Rankings

HOW GOOD IS THIS UNIVERSITY? Although it's an imprecise question, it is one that is frequently asked about any institution, and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (UIUC) is no exception. Among those sources who report on higher education, how do we compare with the nation's "great" public and private universities? The selected rankings presented here would suggest that we are indeed among a group of world-class institutions.

ONE OF A SERIES OF CAMPUS
INFORMATION SHEETS EXPLORING
ASPECTS OF THE UNIVERSITY

OVERALL QUALITY

Money magazine's fourth annual guide to colleges ranks UIUC sixth in a list of the top 100 schools providing the best education for the money.

In the 1993 *Fiske Guide to Colleges*, UIUC is given a five-star rating in academics. Edward Fiske calls UIUC "a giant among academic institutions, ranking among the world's great universities."

In its 1993 *College Guide* ranking undergraduate programs, U.S. *News and World Report* included UIUC in the top quartile of national universities—and U.S. *News* ranks "national" universities above all other kinds.

UIUC is among the featured universities in *The 1993 Guide to 101 of the Best Values in American Colleges and Universities*.

In his book *The Public Ivys*, Richard Moll ranks UIUC as one of the top institutions in the country.

According to a National Science Foundation survey, UIUC ranked third in the number of bachelor's degrees granted to students who later earned doctorates in science and engineering between 1960 and 1989.

UIUC was the top choice of 1991 graduating seniors in an informal survey of ten Chicago-area high schools.

RESOURCES

The University Library is the third largest academic library in the nation, housing more than 15 million items in the main

library building and in more than forty departmental libraries and units campuswide. Only Harvard and Yale have larger collections.

UIUC's Beckman Institute for Advanced Science and Technology was named the 1990 Laboratory of the Year by *R&D Magazine*. The May 1990 issue describes the Beckman Institute as "a cathedral of higher education." The institute's principal research involves the study of information processing and organization and systems, both living and nonliving, naturally occurring and artificial.

According to the National Science Foundation, UIUC ranked 15th in the nation in the amount of funds spent on research and development in science and engineering in 1991.

SELECTED RANKINGS

INDIVIDUAL DEPARTMENTS AND UNITS

According to rankings in a 1993 survey by *U.S. News and World Report*:

- The graduate program in UTUC's Department of Accountancy is the top program in the country, and the College of Commerce and Business Administration is ranked in the top fifty.
- UTUC's graduate program in engineering is the third best in the country, ranking among the top five in seven areas:
 - Civil engineering—1
 - Computer science—3
 - Electrical engineering—4
 - Environmental engineering—3
 - Materials science—3
 - Mechanical engineering—4
 - Nuclear engineering—3
- The College of Law at UTUC is in the top quartile of the 175 accredited law schools in the country.
- Two graduate programs in the sciences ranked near the top as well:
 - Chemistry—6
 - Physics—9

In a 1992 *U.S. News and World Report* survey reported in *Change* magazine, doctoral programs in six major disciplines ranked in the top 25 in the country:

- Economics—23
- English—22
- History—21
- Political Science—25
- Psychology—3
- Sociology—19

In 1990-91, UTUC awarded 138 bachelor's degrees and 51 Ph.D. degrees in chemistry, ranking first and third, respectively, in number of degrees awarded in the country.

UTUC undergraduate and graduate accounting programs were rated the best in the nation in a 1993 survey of college accounting department chairmen conducted by *Public Accounting Report*, a privately circulated newsletter published in Atlanta.

The undergraduate program in advertising at UTUC is considered the best in the country, according to a survey conducted through the College of Journalism at the University of Maryland. The survey asked one faculty member from each of the 109 schools offering an advertising major to name the three best schools.

In a recent study of thirty-two business school faculties conducted by the University of Maryland, UTUC's College of Commerce and Business Administration management faculty placed fifth in the nation on a size adjusted basis. The study focused on research productivity and the academic reputation of faculty members.

Three international studies centers at UTUC are highly ranked by the U. S. Department of Education:

- Center for African Studies—1
- Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies—2
- Russian and East European Center—4

In a 1991 study of the top twenty-five universities that grant doctoral degrees in physical education, the Department of Kinesiology ranked first, on the basis of its faculty's publication rate.

Results of an informal survey of deans of agriculture colleges conducted by *Farm Futures*, the business magazine of agriculture, placed Illinois among the ten best places to receive an education in agriculture.

In a 1987 ranking of doctoral programs in selected areas of mass communications, members of the Association for Communication Administration ranked the UI communications program fifth in the nation in overall quality and first in advertising; members of the Broadcast Education Association ranked the program seventh overall and first in advertising and communication research theory and methodology.

The Institute for Scientific Information ranks UTUC ninth among institutions with the highest impact on psychology research between 1986 and 1990. During that period, the campus published 726 papers (only the University of California, Los Angeles, with 728, published more), and the UTUC papers had the most citations—3,275.

In the April 1993 issue of *Library Quarterly*, UTUC's library and information science program was ranked first in all three categories studied: quality of education at the master's level; contribution of faculty, as a whole, to the advancement of the profession; and quality of education at the doctoral level.

Information in this sheet was collected by the Office of Publications/Office of Public Affairs. Feel free to photocopy and distribute. 260.406

March 1994

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The Houston Chronicle

April 18, 1993, Sunday, 2 STAR Edition

SECTION: B; Pg. 16

LENGTH: 655 words

HEADLINE: A toilet in the road; Professor collects students' excuses for missing exams

BYLINE: STEPHEN STRAUSS; Toronto Globe and Mail

BODY: Douglas Bernstein has tapped into one of every student's nightmares. The final exam is tomorrow and the student hasn't studied for it. How can he escape certain failure? What lies does he tell the teacher?

Professor Bernstein, who teaches psychology at the University of Illinois at Champagne-Urbana, knows what won't work. He has been soliciting lame or unbelievable student excuses from his colleagues around the world.

"The best one was someone who had their therapist call the professor to explain why the student wasn't turning in written assignments," he says. "The therapist said the student had a multiple personality and her good side was writing the assignments, but her bad side was tearing them up and throwing them away."

Bernstein has collected a number of the best excuses -- what he calls his Student Excuse Hall of Fame -- and published them in the American Psychological Society Observer.

He lists the excuses in categories originally set up by psychologist Martin Schwartz. In 1986 Schwartz published a tongue-in-cheek paper showing that the more excuses students gave, the lower, on average, their grade-point average was.

One category was grandparents' death. While this is a perennial excuse, one professor reported an epidemic of it. In one class of 250 students, 14 reported such a death before the final examinations. Friends'/relatives' accident/illness was a common excuse. A student wrote, "I missed the exam because of my uncle's funeral and I can't take the makeup tomorrow because I just found out my aunt has a brain tumor." Another weighed in with, "I can't take the test Friday because my mother is having a vasectomy."

Automobiles were also asked to shoulder the blame for unexpected absences. "'I'm late for the test because I hit a toilet in the middle of the road," a student wrote.

Animals took precedence over tests in many students' lives.

"'I can't be at the exam because my cat is having kittens and I'm her coach," one woman explained. Another student wrote the modern version of the classic my-dog-ate-my-homework. The distraught victim complained, "'My paper is late because my parrot crapped into my computer. "

Crime can also take its toll on examination takers. "'I need to take the final early because the husband of a woman I am seeing is threatening to kill me," one student wrote.

In the broad category of "'other," students have been quite inventive. "'I want to reschedule the final because my grandmother is a nun," according to one pious non sequitur. "'I'm too happy to give my presentation," another student said. A third had social obligations to perform: "'I can't take the exam on Monday because my mom is getting married on Sunday and I'll be too drunk to drive back to school. " In his American Psychological Society paper, Bernstein suggests facetiously that a data base of excuses be set up so that students can just type in the serial number of a standard explanation and the machine will forward it to a professor.

However, he cautions, it is often difficult to tell a truth from a lie.

The story about the person whose uncle died and whose aunt was diagnosed with a brain tumor was true. "'We have to recognize that students have lives, that things happen to them, so we have to start out assuming they aren't lying. "

He has developed his own way of winnowing through some excuses that are just big fibs. In the case of a death, he sends a condolence card to the family. "'If there a death, they think I am a nice guy; If it was not true, I often get a call from the deceased wondering what is going on. "

And while he has received Canadian and Australian entries for his collection, Bernstein said he has not been able to determine any national or cultural pattern in student excuses.

"'Grandmother's dying gets used all over the place. "

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: April 20, 1993

abilities; and Energy Resources, University of Illinois Gerontology, and Urban Transportation centers. Students may participate in the Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps program and the Air Force and Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps programs at Illinois Institute of Technology.† They may enroll in foreign study programs in France, Spain, and Austria. Among more than 200 student organizations are the student government, professional associations, and Phi Beta Kappa (1977) and five other honor societies. The university publishes the *Chicago Illini* newspaper. Athletic teams compete in men's baseball, ice hockey, and soccer; women's softball and volleyball; and men's and women's basketball, cross-country, gymnastics, swimming and diving, tennis, and track and field. The libraries have about 750,000 volumes. The university is accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools. Donald Newton Langenberg became chancellor in 1983.

Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, University of. Urbana, Illinois 61801 (217) 333-1000. The Illinois legislature chartered the Illinois Industrial University on February 28, 1867, as a land-grant institution under the Morrill Act of 1862. Classes began in a new building in Urbana, Illinois, on March 2, 1868, with seventy-seven students and a faculty of five under John Milton Gregory (BDAE) as regent (1867-1880). Women were admitted in 1871. By 1872 the university was organized into colleges of Agriculture, Engineering, Natural Science, and Literature and Science and schools of Commerce, Military Science, and Domestic Science and Arts. Selim Hobart Peabody (BDAE) succeeded Gregory as regent from 1880 to 1891. The name was changed to University of Illinois in 1885. Under Andrew Sloan Draper (BDAE), president from 1894 to 1904, colleges of Pharmacy and Medicine were acquired. The College of Pharmacy had been founded as the private Chicago College of Pharmacy in 1859 and became a part of the university in 1896. The College of Physicians and Surgeons was chartered in 1881 and established in Chicago, Illinois, in 1882 under the direction of one of five cofounders and first president Abraham Reeves Jackson. It became the nominal medical department of the university in 1897 and was merged into the university in 1913. The College of Law was established in 1897. In 1897 a library school that was organized in 1893 at Armour Institute in Chicago (later a part of Illinois Institute of Technology†) became a part of the university.

Under Edmund Janes James (BDAE), president from 1904 to 1920, a dental school and the College of Education were added to the university in 1905. The dental school had been founded as a private institution in 1892 and was affiliated with the university in 1901. In 1913 it was merged into the university. A Students' Army Training Corps unit was conducted on the campus during World War I. David Kinley (BDAE) was president from 1920 to 1930, and Arthur Cutts Willard served from 1934 to 1946. Military programs conducted at the university during World War II included the Army Specialized Training Program and a Navy diesel engineering school. The medical sciences colleges formed the Medical Center in 1942. The College of Veterinary Medicine was established in 1944

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and the School of Social Work in 1951. A nursing program that was organized in 1943 became the College of Nursing in 1959. George Dinsmore Stoddard (BDAE) was president from 1946 to 1953. Branch campuses were established in Galesburg, Illinois, and at Navy Pier in Chicago in 1946. David Dodds Henry (BDAE) took office as president in 1955; he served until 1971. The Navy Pier two-year program was moved to a new campus in 1965 that became the Chicago Circle campus. In 1967 the Urbana-Champaign, Medical Center, and Chicago Circle campus became separate campuses under chancellors with a system president serving at the central office. Jack Walter Peltason was chancellor at Urbana-Champaign from 1967 to 1978. In 1982 the Medical Center and Chicago Circle units were merged into the University of Illinois at Chicago.*

On the 703-acre Urbana-Champaign campus are 179 major buildings, including Harker Hall (1878), Natural History Building (1892), Engineering Hall (1894), Altgeld Hall (1897), Davenport Hall (1900), Noyes Laboratory (1902), Auditorium (1908), Lincoln Hall (1911), Armory (1916), Memorial Stadium (1925), Library (1926), Illini Union (1941), Krannert Art Museum (1961), Krannert Center for the Performing Arts (1967), Assembly Hall (1963), Intramural-Physical Education Building (1971), 23 student residence houses, 4 cooperative living houses, and 2 married student housing complexes. There are 3,735 acres of agricultural experiment fields of which 2,382 are adjacent to the campus, nearby timber reservations of 443 acres, and more than 1,000 acres throughout the state. The university operates a 1,700-acre airport; 1,768-acre Allerton Park; and 331-acre antenna research, 476-acre radio telescope, 82-acre optical telescope, and 41-acre radio direction finding and meteor radar sites. Among graduates have been Frederick G. Bonser (BDAE), Avery Brundage, Ernest R. Hilgard (BDAE), H. Gordon Hullfish (BDAE), Truman L. Kelley (BDAE), Wallace Robert McConnell (BDAE), Allan Nevins (BDAE), sculptor Lorado Taft, Mark Van Doren (BDAE), Herman G. Wells (BDAE), and E. G. Williamson (BDAE). Graduates who also served on the faculty included George W. Myers (BDAE) and Nathan Clifford Ricker (BDAE). Other faculty members were Archibald Watson Anderson (BDAE), George Washington Atherton (BDAE), William Chandler Bagley (BDAE), Nobel Prize winner John Bardeen, Max Beberman (BDAE), Kenneth Dean Benne (BDAE), Isabel Bevier (BDAE), Boyd Henry Bode (BDAE), Harry Samuel Broudy (BDAE), Stephen Sheldon Colvin (BDAE), Edwin Grant Dexter (BDAE), Samuel Alexander Kirk (BDAE), Harold Lancour (BDAE), Walter Scott Monroe (BDAE), William Albert Noyes (BDAE), Abram Leon Sachar (BDAE), Robert F. Seybolt (BDAE), Katharine Lucinda Sharp (BDAE), B. O. Smith (BDAE), and Guy Montrose Whipple (BDAE).

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign is a public, coeducational, commuter and residential, land-grant university operating on the 4-4-1 academic schedule with a summer session. In the 1980s there were more than 31,000 full-time and 3,400 part-time students with a faculty of nearly 6,000. The university is organized into colleges of Agriculture, Applied Life Studies, Commerce and Business Administration, Communications, Education, Engineering, Fine and

Applied Arts, Law, Liberal Arts and Sciences, and Veterinary Medicine; Graduate School of Library Science; School of Social Work; Graduate College; and Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations. The College of Agriculture includes the Agricultural Experiment Station, Cooperative Extension Service, Office of International Agriculture, and School of Human Resources and Family Studies. It offers bachelor of science, bachelor of science in agriculture, master of science, and doctor of philosophy degrees. The college maintains the 5,000-acre Dixon Springs Agricultural Center and Morrow Plots, the oldest agricultural experiment field in the nation, established in 1876. The College of Applied Life Studies awards bachelor of science, master of science, master of science in the teaching of physical education, and doctor of philosophy degrees.

The College of Communications confers bachelor of science in advertising, bachelor of science in journalism, master of science in advertising, master of science in journalism, and doctor of philosophy degrees. It conducts the Institute of Communications Research, which includes the Center for Comparative Psycholinguistics. The College of Commerce and Business Administration grants bachelor of science in accountancy, business administration, economics, and finance; master of arts, business administration, science, science in business administration; and doctor of philosophy degrees. The college conducts the Executive Development Center and publishes the monthly *Illinois Business Review* and *Quarterly Review of Economics and Business*. The College of Education conducts the Bureau of Educational Research, Center for Instructional Research and Curriculum Evaluation, Center for the Study of Reading, Curriculum Laboratory, Institute for Child Behavior and Development, Office for the Study of Continuing Professional Education, and University High School. The ERIC Clearinghouse on Elementary and Early Childhood Education is located on the campus.

The College of Engineering offers bachelor of science in aeronautical and astronautical, agricultural, ceramic, civil, computer, electrical, general, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical, and nuclear engineering; master of computer science, engineering mechanics, and engineering physics; master of science; and doctor of philosophy degrees. The college conducts the Engineering Experiment Station, Coordinated Science Laboratory, and Materials Research Laboratory. There are combined bachelor degree programs with the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences and with other public and private liberal arts colleges. Engineering students publish the *Illinois Technograph*. The College of Fine and Applied Arts includes the School of Music. It awards bachelor of arts, science, fine arts, arts in the teaching of dance, landscape architecture, and music; master of architecture, arts, fine arts, landscape architecture, music, and urban planning; and doctor of education, music, and philosophy degrees and the advanced certificate. It conducts the Bureau of Urban and Regional Planning Research. The College of Law confers juris doctor, master of laws, and doctor of science of jurisprudence degrees. There are dual juris doctor/doctor of medicine, master of accounting science, master of business administration, and master of arts degrees programs.

ILLINOIS STATE UNIV

Among student organizations are the National Law Association and the National Student Reliance Association. The College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Humanities, and Social Sciences, Latin American Studies, Language Learning, and the College of Education grants bachelor of philosophy degrees, bachelor of veterinary medicine degrees, and master of veterinary medicine degrees. The school conducts the Center for the Study of Science and the Center for the Study of Society. The school confers bachelor of social science degrees. The Graduate School maintains the Center for the Study of International Relations. The College of Education offers master of education degrees. The College of Business Administration conducts the Highway Engineering Studies, Environmental Studies, and the National Council-Building.

Students may enroll in the Army, Air Force, and Naval Reserve. The school has many student organizations and social societies, including the National Student Reliance Association and twenty-six social fraternities and sororities. The school publishes the *Illinois Yearbook* and operates the AM and FM radio and television stations. The school sponsors the Ten Conference and competes in women's volleyball and gymnastics, swimming, tennis, and basketball. The university has many colleges and schools. John D. Ebert succeeded by Thomas E. Ebert.

REFERENCES: Maynard B. Ebert, *An Illini Century: One Hundred Years of the University of Illinois* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1967); Burt E. Ebert, *Illinois, 1867-1894: An Intellectual History* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1968).

ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY
Newton Bateman (BDAE) was the first president of the establishment of Illinois State University in 1857. It was the first public university in the state. Edward Hovey (BDAE), first

Among student organizations are the Student Bar Association and two professional law associations. The college publishes the quarterly *Law Forum*.

The College of Liberal Arts and Sciences includes the schools of Chemical Sciences, Humanities, Life Sciences, and Social Sciences. It conducts the Asian Studies, Latin-American Studies, and Russian and East European centers and Language Learning, Quantitative, and Spatial Data Analysis laboratories. The college grants bachelor of arts, bachelor of science, master of science, and doctor of philosophy degrees. The College of Veterinary Medicine offers the doctor of veterinary medicine degree. It conducts Small Animal, Large Animal, and Ambulatory clinics. The Graduate School of Library Science awards master of science and doctor of philosophy degrees and the certificate of advanced study. The school conducts the Library Research Center. The School of Social Work confers bachelor of social work, master of social work, and doctor of philosophy degrees. The Graduate College conducts all graduate degree programs. It maintains the Center for Advanced Study. The Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations offers master of arts and doctor of philosophy degrees. The university conducts the Highway Traffic Safety Center, Institute of Aviation, Institute for Environmental Studies, Office of International Programs and Studies, and Small Homes Council-Building Research Council.

Students may enroll in a variety of foreign study programs and Army, Air Force, and Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps programs. Among many student organizations are eighty-seven academic, honor, activity, and professional societies, including Phi Beta Kappa (1907); fifty-one social fraternities; and twenty-six social sororities. Students publish the *Daily Illini* newspaper and *Illio* yearbook and operate WPGU radio station. The university operates WILL-AM and FM radio and WILL-TV television stations. It is a member of the Big Ten Conference and competes in men's baseball, fencing, football, and wrestling; women's volleyball; and men's and women's basketball, cross-country, golf, gymnastics, swimming, tennis, and track. The Library has more than 5 million volumes. The university is accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools. John Edward Cribbet became chancellor in 1979; he was succeeded by Thomas E. Everhart in 1984.

REFERENCES: Maynard Brichford, *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*; Roger Ebert, *An Illini Century: One Hundred Years of Campus Life* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1967); Burt E. Powell, *Semi-Centennial History of the University of Illinois*, vol. 1 (Urbana: University of Illinois, 1918); Winton U. Solberg, *The University of Illinois, 1867-1894: An Intellectual and Cultural History* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1968).

ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY. Normal, Illinois 61761 (309) 438-2111. Newton Bateman (BDAE) and Jonathan Baldwin Turner (BDAE) were influential in the establishment of Illinois State Normal University in Normal, Illinois, in 1857. It was the first public institution of higher education in the state. Charles Edward Hovey (BDAE), first president (1857-1862), established a training school

Copyright 1992 U.S. Newswire, Inc.
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September 14, 1992

SECTION: NATIONAL DESK, POLITICAL WRITER

LENGTH: 3547 words

HEADLINE: Text of Remarks by Hillary Clinton at University of Illinois

CONTACT: Maggie Williams, Lisa Caputo or Joyce Kravitz, 501-399-3840, all of the Clinton/Gore Campaign

DATELINE: LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 14

BODY:

Following are the remarks of Hillary Rodham Clinton at the University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill., on Sept. 10:

I am always glad to be back in Illinois, and I'm glad to be back at this university. When I was growing up in Illinois, I came down to a football game which we won years ago and I'm glad to see we're off on the same route. This is a very exciting day for me. Not only am I home and get to be introduced by Richard Lewis, whom I think is terrific, but I get a chance to come and talk about this election -- which I believe is a turning point for our country -- with people whom I think have more at stake in what happens than maybe some of the rest of us who were in college a couple of decades ago.

The country really is at a turning point. Thankfully the Cold War has ended. We have an opportunity now to turn our energies to solving our problems here at home. And we have to do that, because for too long we have neglected a lot of America's problems. If we don't solve our economic challenges, provide educational opportunity, take care of our health care problems and all the other issues that are not only on the front pages but the front burners of every home in America, this country will break faith with the past and break faith with you.

Those of us who grew up in the 1950s and 60s and 70s, took for granted a lot of what was there for us. Because of our parents and our grandparents and the sacrifices they made as well as political leaders, both Democrats and Republicans, who put the country ahead of their own political well-beings. We had a country that offered us opportunities that were available if we were willing to work for them.

But now, look at what is happening. For the first time we have a generation of young Americans, people like you all over this country, who cannot assume that the

American dream and the opportunities that we took for granted will be available for you and for your children.

That's not the way it needs to be.

We don't have to continue to read the statistics week after week, about the number of Americans who are unemployed, the number of Americans who are working but whose jobs, even after working 40 hours a week, cannot lift them out of poverty.

We do not have to live with the level of violence in this society, where every three hours an American child is murdered on our streets. We do not have to continue to deny health care opportunities to our youngest and our oldest citizens.

We do not need to worry whether our children will have the kinds of educational opportunities they need to be competitive. And we do not have to continue to step around and over the homeless people in the streets of America for another year.

My husband, Bill Clinton and Al Gore have a very different vision of America than the one we're confronted with now. Their vision is a positive vision, a hopeful vision. It is one where people are brought together across racial and ethnic lines, where no longer are the differences among us exploited for short-term political gain, but rather serve as a basis for a new strength in this country where every person's God-given potential can be realized and where all of us together can build the kind of future we can be proud of again.

This vision asks something of all of us. It says, "Yes, we need a new economic policy." We must, once and for all, put an end to this experiment that has been tried for 12 years, this trickle-down economics, which has failed. For 12 years, the reigning philosophy in Washington has been to keep taxes on the richest of Americans as low as possible and then somehow expect us to be able to be competitive and create jobs and income for all Americans.

Well, the results are in and they're painful to see. But they shouldn't be surprising. In 1980, American workers had the highest wages in the world. Today, we are 13th and falling. We now have the biggest gap in income disparity between the richest and the poorest of Americans that we ever had in our recorded history, and nearly two-thirds, of all Americans are working harder for less income than they made in 1980. A lot of you, a lot of your parents, and a lot of your grandparents are in that category,

We need to try a different approach. And what my husband has proposed is an approach that invests in American jobs, products and services. We are the only country that actually gives tax breaks to people who want to move jobs out of Illinois overseas. It is time that we do away with that kind of tax system and instead substitute incentives and investments to grow this economy the old-fashioned way. Let people invest in jobs here, new plants and equipment, new research and

development.

You'll hear a lot in this campaign with people trading all kinds of charges back-and-forth. One of those is that my husband and Al Gore have proposed much deeper cuts in the defense budget. That's not true. There's about a 5 percent disparity in the decreases that my husband and Al think can happen in the next four years and what the current administration is proposing. But there is a very big difference in what they would do.

Bill Clinton and Al Gore would take every dollar by which we decreased defense, and transfer that into the civilian economy where we'll make investments in new transportation and communications and other kinds of technology.

When Al Gore came back from the Earth Summit he said to Bill and me that it just made him sick to be down in Rio and to watch representatives of other countries who know where a lot of new jobs are going to come from -- they're going to come from environmental technology -- out there selling all kinds of new products to other countries that will put their people to work, while our government is standing back, dragging its feet, refusing to accept reality. Well, that is not the kind of government we will have after January of next year.

Here at this great university, wouldn't it be nice to have a real education president for at change? And in the vision of America that my husband has, what we'll have is an education president who believes that America's students can learn as much and perform as well as students anywhere in the world, no matter who their parents are or what their family backgrounds are. American students can and will perform well in school if they're expected to learn and given the challenge to do so.

And although most of the learning has to happen in the homes and schools of America, there are at least a couple of things a real education president can do. First, fully fund Head Start so that every youngster gets an fair chance to begin school ready to learn. Second, take the national education goals, of which my husband was the primary drafter during the summit between the governors and the president, that were promptly put on the back shelf somewhere and take them off the shelf and look at them. Those goals set forth the kind of objectives we should be trying to reach in this country. one of them is that American students will be first in the world in math and science by the year 2000.

Now is that going to be easy? Of course it's not going to be easy. It's going to be very difficult if we are not prepared to do it. But let's set a goal for ourselves. I can remember as a young student having a Republican president named Eisenhower who, when Sputnik went up, said to us, "We're going to do better in math and science education," and then started the Eisenhower Grant Program to improve math and science teaching. "I remember a Democratic president named John Kennedy who said, "We're going to put a person on the moon and we expect young people to be part of that great adventure." Bill and I don't have a clue what George Bush wants

our 12-year-old daughter to learn, but I want all of the children in America to have a president who will tell them that learning is their job.

There are two other things a real education President named Bill Clinton will do. First, only 30 percent of the young people of this country get a college degree. Those of you who are here at this university should be grateful and very aware of that. Seventy percent do not, and what happens to them? We don't give them the kind of help that they deserve. But what my husband wants to do is give any young person who graduates from high school and wants a good job instead of a dead-end job at two-year apprenticeship program to learn the kind of skills and abilities that will enable them to be competitive in our society. Isn't it time that we reverse the policies of the Reagan-Bush years which made it increasingly difficult for young people from middle-income and working families to afford to go to college? Let's make college a real investment for the country.

What my husband proposes is to scrap the existing student loan and grant program that is out there confusing people and making it impossible for us to know what the requirements are, and substitute it with a national service trust fund out of which anybody can borrow the money to go to college, but they have to pay it back. This new vision of America includes responsibility from citizens, and it will have to be paid back in one of two ways: either as a percentage of your income at income tax time so there's no more opportunity for defaults — you pay the money back; or, with two years of national service back here at home.

Think of what we could do in this country if those of you who got your college educations were willing to come back to this part of Illinois or wherever you're from and serve two years as a police officer, as a teacher, as a child care worker, to build housing for the homeless, to help solve the problems of America. It's not only a good investment in your future, it's an investment in America, and it's the kind of idea that will get this country moving in the right direction.

There are so many issues that have been talked about by my husband and Sen. Gore, and they've actually put out a book that's available at newsstands. It's called "Putting People First." It is an outline of their program. It is a book which sets forth what their policy proposals are. You do not have to read their lips; read this book if you want to know what they will do.

This country can't be a world leader — it can't set the standard for democratization, for free-market economies, for human rights, for the kinds of issues that we have always stood for if we are not strong at home. We never defeated the former Soviet union on any field of battle; they fell from within. And we are now incarcerating a larger percentage of our people than every nation. According to the latest figures out of Washington, we now have one of every five children living in poverty.

We have a lot of problems. But, you know, this country has had tough times in the past. Other generations have had to rise to their challenges. Abraham Lincoln,

out of this state, had to keep a nation together. Franklin Roosevelt, from his wheelchair, had to make sure that we were not afraid, that we were willing to take on the challenges of a depression and a world war.

It is time now for all of us to do our part to make sure that this country is what it should be. We have this challenge in front of us. We need to do away with the politics of denial and diversion and neglect that have dominated our political scene for too long, and instead substitute for it a sense of hope, a sense of progress, a sense of togetherness, a sense of community, investing in our people by putting them first, and making sure that this vision of America that we have is translated into reality.

Making speeches doesn't make that happen. Holding posters doesn't make that happen. What makes that happen is participation in this election on Nov. 3. And for many, many people, the level of cynicism and disbelief is so great that the idea of even voting is more of a commitment than they are willing to make. But you know what? There are people all over this world, in the former countries of Eastern Europe that are free, or in the republics of the former Soviet Union, or in Central or South America, or in Asia, who have literally died for a right which we turn our backs on every single year.

Just as in the former Soviet Union, when we're challenged nobody can beat us except ourselves. Nobody can turn back the tide of progress except those of us who don't care to be involved in making it happen. In the late 1960s, I was one of those people who worked hard and believed that if we amended our Constitution so that 18-year-olds, and 19-year-olds, and 20-year-olds could vote, it would make a difference. I'm sorry to say that it hasn't, because 18 to 24 year-olds are among the fewest voters in our population. But when you think about it, every election means more to young people than it does to those of us who are on the other side of the half of our life.

What we have to try to do, what my husband and Al are trying to do, is to once again light some hope, some belief to quell the fires of despair, hopelessness and cynicism that are eating away at the vitality of this nation. When people are set against people to create an electoral majority so that we look with fear at each other instead of looking at our leadership, the folks in power stay there. And we blame one another for our problems. We step over homeless people. We add another deadbolt on our door. We worry about how we're going to get a job in a losing market instead of a growing one. That's not by accident.

What we need to do together is to turn our faces to Washington and say, "This country deserves, indeed demands, leadership as good as we are." If each of us is, at the very least, willing to register and then vote, it will send a signal. It will once again keep faith with those who have come before. The registration deadline in Illinois is Oct. 5. Those of you who are from other places and don't intend to register here, find out what your deadlines are and find out how you get an absentee ballot. For those of you who are going to register here, don't wait until tomorrow — do it

today.

Think about the kind of country you want to see in a year or 10 years, in the next century. Think about what we can do if we believe in ourselves again, if we take responsibility for ourselves and our neighbors, if we face up to instead of deny our problems, and if we have leadership like we've had in the past which summons the best and not the worst from us. America's best days are ahead of us if we are willing to seek them. Thank you all very much.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: September 15, 1992

the proposed action, provided, of course, it is confident that it is representing the country in the course which it is taking. Therefore, I hope the Debate when it ends may leave the impression that there has been no derogation from the authority and freedom of Parliamentary institutions. I particularly resent the suggestion that we are adopting the methods of Fascist States. We are not. We are the servants of the House. It may be true that the House will support its servants, but if it does not the powers in their hands are without effect, and so long as that fact is established it is absolutely improper, as well as unhelpful, to place us upon the level of totalitarian Governments which have no corrective legislature, no law but their own wills, no check on the enforcement of their own particular doctrines in any way they choose.

GERMAN EXECUTIONS OF HOSTAGES

October 25, 1941

London

His Majesty's Government associate themselves fully with the sentiments of horror and condemnation expressed by the President of the United States upon the Nazi butcheries in France. These cold-blooded executions of innocent people will only recoil upon the savages who order and execute them.

The butcheries in France are an example of what Hitler's Nazis are doing in many other countries under their yoke. The atrocities in Poland, in Yugoslavia, in Norway, in Holland, in Belgium, and above all behind the German fronts in Russia, surpass anything that has been known since the darkest and most bestial ages of mankind.

They are but a foretaste of what Hitler would inflict upon the British and American peoples if only he could get the power. Retribution for these crimes must henceforward take its place among the major purposes of the war.

"THESE ARE GREAT DAYS"

October 29, 1941

Harrow School



When Churchill visited Harrow on October 29 to hear the traditional songs again, he discovered that an additional verse had been added to one of them. It ran:

*"Not less we praise in darker days
The leader of our nation,
And Churchill's name shall win acclaim
From each new generation."*

A Time of Triumph

Almost a year ago, in the invitation in order to sing some of the terrible catastrophes sitting here this afternoon has happened in the position of our country quite alone, despite being poorly armed. We had the armed. We had the upon us, and you beginning to feel turning up!

But we must be and tough. It is going to expect to move forward up some noble character thing has to be done months—if it takes

Another lesson meeting here ten and as Kipling well

You cannot makes things out done. Those people certainly many more extra courage to have gone through this period of ten never, never—in convictions of h apparently overw many countries i tradition of ours country, were gor

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*For you have power in danger's hour
Our freedom to defend, Sir!
Though long the fight we know that right
Will triumph in the end, Sir!"*

Almost a year has passed since I came down here at your Head Master's kind invitation in order to cheer myself and cheer the hearts of a few of my friends by singing some of our own songs. The ten months that have passed have seen very terrible catastrophic events in the world—ups and downs, misfortunes—but can anyone sitting here this afternoon, this October afternoon, not feel deeply thankful for what has happened in the time that has passed and for the very great improvement in the position of our country and of our home? Why, when I was here last time we were quite alone, desperately alone, and we had been so for five or six months. We were poorly armed. We are not so poorly armed to-day; but then we were very poorly armed. We had the unmeasured menace of the enemy and their air attack still beating upon us, and you yourselves had had experience of this attack; and I expect you are beginning to feel impatient that there has been this long lull with nothing particular turning up!

But we must learn to be equally good at what is short and sharp and what is long and tough. It is generally said that the British are often better at the last. They do not expect to move from crisis to crisis; they do not always expect that each day will bring up some noble chance of war; but when they very slowly make up their minds that the thing has to be done and the job put through and finished, then, even if it takes months—if it takes years—they do it.

Another lesson I think we may take, just throwing our minds back to our meeting here ten months ago and now, is that appearances are often very deceptive, and as Kipling well says, we must

“... meet with Triumph and Disaster
And treat those two impostors just the same.”

You cannot tell from appearances how things will go. Sometimes imagination makes things out far worse than they are; yet without imagination not much can be done. Those people who are imaginative see many more dangers than perhaps exist, certainly many more than will happen; but then they must also pray to be given that extra courage to carry this far-reaching imagination. But for everyone, surely, what we have gone through in this period—I am addressing myself to the School—surely from this period of ten months this is the lesson: never give in, never give in, *never, never, never, never*—in nothing, great or small, large or petty—never give in except to convictions of honour and good sense. Never yield to force; never yield to the apparently overwhelming might of the enemy. We stood all alone a year ago, and to many countries it seemed that our account was closed, we were finished. All this tradition of ours, our songs, our School history, this part of the history of this country, were gone and finished and liquidated.

Very different is the mood to-day. Britain, other nations thought, had drawn a sponge across her slate. But instead our country stood in the gap. There was no flinching and no thought of giving in; and by what seemed almost a miracle to those



outside these Islands, though we ourselves never doubted it, we now find ourselves in a position where I say that we can be sure that we have only to persevere to conquer.

You sang here a verse of a School Song; you sang that extra verse written in my honour, which I was very greatly complimented by and which you have repeated to-day. [Editor's Note: The boys had previously sung the school song, "Stet Fortuna Domus," and this verse had been added in Churchill's honour.] But there is one word in it I want to alter—I wanted to do so last year, but I did not venture to. It is the line—

"Not less we praise in darker days."

I have obtained the Head Master's permission to alter "*darker*" to "*sterner*":

"Not less we praise in sterner days."

Do not let us speak of darker days; let us speak rather of sterner days. These are not dark days: these are great days—the greatest days our country has ever lived; and we must all thank God that we have been allowed, each of us according to our stations, to play a part in making these days memorable in the history of our race.

"RESOLVED TO GO FORWARD"

November 7, 1941

The Guildhall, Hull

I wanted very much to see this city which has suffered by the malice of our assailants. I can see that it has had many of its fine buildings shattered and gutted. But I also see that it has not had the heart of its people cast down.

The resolution of the British people is unconquerable. Neither sudden nor violent shocks, nor long, cold, tiring, provoking strains and lulls, can or will alter our course. No country made more strenuous efforts to avoid being drawn into this war, but I dare say we shall be found ready and anxious to prosecute it when some of those who provoked it are talking vehemently about peace. It has been rather like that in old times.

I am often asked to say how we are going to win this war. I remember being asked that last time very frequently, and not being able to give a very precise or conclusive answer. We kept on doing our best; we kept on improving. We profited by our mistakes and our experiences. We turned misfortune to good account. We were told we should run short of this or that, until the only thing we ever ran short of was Huns. We did our duty. We did not ask to see too far ahead, but strode forth upon our path, guided by such lights as led us, and then one day we saw those who had forced the struggle upon the world cast down their arms in the open field and immediately proceed to beg for sympathy, mercy, and considerable financial support.

Now we have to do it all over again. Sometimes I wonder why. Having chained this fiend, this monstrous power of Prussian militarism, we saw it suddenly resuscitated in the new and more hideous guise of Nazi tyranny. We have to face once more the

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