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Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13625
Folder ID Number: 13625-002

Folder Title:
Naval Academy Commencement 5/27/92 [OA 6102] [1]

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Your generation will be the first to enjoy the fruits of that victory. Today, the threat of a lightning strike across the fields of Europe has vanished with the Warsaw Pact. The threat of nuclear war is more distant than at any time in the past four decades. As Commander in Chief, I think back often to the day I did what so many of my predecessors must have longed to do, to give the order for many of our nuclear forces to stand down from alert. Last week in Lisbon, we reached agreement with four of the new nations of the old Soviet empire, Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Byelarus, to make good on the great promise of the START Treaty that we signed just a year ago.

The end of the cold war, it means new opportunities for global prosperity. Free market reform is now sweeping away the dead hand of state socialism. Capitalism is recognized the world over as the engine of prosperity and social progress. And nations are reorganizing themselves to unleash the limitless potential of the individual.

Governments can help foster free enterprise or they can put obstacles in its path. There is no question what course we must take. The United States will remain a forceful advocate for free trade. But the promise of new prosperity must not blind us to the new challenges of new economic realities. Nations that lack the confidence to compete will be tempted to seek refuge behind the walls of protectionism. We must fight the protectionist impulse here at home, and we must work with our partners for trade that is free, fair, and open.

Beyond this economic challenge, we must see clearly the dangers that remain. And yes, since the day you came to Annapolis, we have made great gains for freedom. But we have not yet entered an era of perpetual peace.

Some see the great triumph I mentioned a moment ago not simply as cause for celebration but as proof that America's work in the world is finished, is done. The fact is, never in the long history of man has the world been a benign place. It will take hard efforts to make and keep it a better place, and there is no substitute in this effort for America's strength and sense of purpose. When other nations look to the United States, they see a nation that combines eco-

...nomic and military might with a moral force that's born of its founding ideals.

Even in our new world, as old threats recede, new ones emerge. With the end of the East-West standoff, ideology has given way to ethnicity as a key factor for conflict. Ancient hatreds, ethnic rivalries frozen in time, threaten to revive themselves and to reignite. We see it now in the war-ravaged Balkans, in tensions within and among some of the new nations of the old Soviet empire. For all the overwhelmingly hopeful aspects of the new nationalism we see in the world, for all the proud history and heritage we see reclaimed, for all the captive nations now free, we must guard against those who would turn the noble impulse of nationalism to negative ends.

We will face new challenges in the realm of diplomacy. Where in the past we've relied almost entirely on established, formal alliances, the future may require us to turn more often to coalitions built to respond to the needs of the moment. Where in the past, international organizations like the U.N., the United Nations, had been paralyzed by cold war conflict, we will see a future where they can now be a force for peace. Where in the past, many times the heaviest burdens of leadership fell to our Nation, we will now see more efforts made to seek consensus and concerted action.

The United States will never rely on other nations to defend its interests, but we can and will seek to act in concert with the community of nations to defend common interests and ideals. We saw a glimpse of that future in the Persian Gulf. Such a world puts a premium on nations certain of their interests, faithful to their ideals, and on leaders ready to act.

We will face new challenges that take us beyond containment to a key role in helping forge a democratic peace. In the weeks ahead, Congress will be considering what we call the "FREEDOM Support Act"—to promote democratic reform in Russia and the other Commonwealth states. For all the pressure to focus our energies on needs here at home, and for all that we must do and will do to open new opportunities to every American here at home, we cannot fail in this critical mission.

When we think of the world you and your children will inherit, no single factor will shape their future more than this: whether the lands of the old Soviet empire move forward into democracy or slide back into anarchy or authoritarianism. The outcome of this great transition will affect everything from the amount of resources Government must devote to defense instead of domestic needs to a future for our children free from fear.

And yes, the aid that I have requested from the Congress is significant, but it is also a tiny fraction of the \$4 trillion that this Nation spent to wage and win the cold war. We owe it to those who began the task as well as those who will come up afterward to finish the great work that we have begun.

But if we hope to remain free and at peace in the world, a world that still holds dangers, we must maintain defenses adequate to the task. This defense rests on four key elements.

First, we must maintain a strong strategic deterrent. And yes, our nuclear forces can and will be smaller in the future. But even in the aftermath of the cold war, Russia retains its nuclear arsenal. We learned in Desert Storm about the progress that Iraq had made toward building nuclear weapons of its own. We must heed the lessons learned in the Gulf war, when a single Scud missile took the lives of more Americans than any other combat action in that war. We cannot count on deterrence to stop a madman with missiles. We must deploy a defense against ballistic missile attack.

Second, security means forward deployment. From the 40 years of cold war to the 40 days of Desert Storm, forward deployed forces have contributed to the world's stability and helped America keep danger far from its shores. Even in our new world, with the tremendous political transformation we've worked to bring about, the fundamental facts of geopolitics don't change. Forward deployed forces—I'm talking about ground forces, and I am talking the United States Navy—will keep America safe in the century ahead as they have in the century now coming to a close.

Third, the nature of the challenges we are likely to face will put a premium on rapid response. We live in a day when clear and present dangers are few, when new threats

can emerge with little or no warning. Throughout history, our ability to project power has helped us keep the peace, and if need be, to win the war. And this I pledge as Commander in Chief: America's forces will continue to be the best-trained, the best-equipped and most battle-ready forces anywhere in the entire world. We owe it to the generations coming up.

Fourth, even as we reduce our armed forces, we must retain the capability to reconstitute sufficient forces to meet the future threats that we may face. As we make significant cuts in our defense procurement, we've got to keep in mind that production lines for planes and tanks and ships cannot be turned on and off like water from a faucet. We've got to keep our technological edge, keep our R&D focused on the next generation of weapons that you'll need to succeed.

In conclusion, I just want to turn now to a final challenge, one that begins with a hard-won truth that shines through this century's great conflicts: America is safest at home when we stand as a force for stability in the world. In many respects, reaffirming this truth in our new world may be the greatest challenge of all because the history of this century reveals in the American character a desire to see in every hard-won victory a sign that America's work in the world is done. Such an urge is not unusual in democracies. It's a trait found in nations more interested in the quiet joys of home than in the glories of conquest abroad. But it can be devastating in a world that still holds dangers for our interests and ideals.

Winston Churchill made this point the theme of the last volume in his epic history of World War II. He called it, "How the great democracies triumphed and so were able to resume the follies which had so nearly cost them their life." Once more, our challenge is to avoid the folly that Churchill warned of, to remain engaged in the world as a force for peace. We will do it with your help, through the leadership you provide. Today, John Paul Jones would say, "The measure of a ship is not its guns but its courageous men and women." Your courage, your integrity, your ability to lead, these are the qualities on which our Nation's security depends.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 27, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY COMMENCEMENT

Annapolis, Maryland

10:45 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, Mr. Secretary, and thank all of you. Thank you, Larry Garrett. Please be seated. And may I salute our great CNO, Admiral Kelso, who's with us today; and our Superintendent Admiral Lynch; the several members of the United States Congress that are here today. I want to single out the Navy band, thank the Academy band; and Captain Bill Hines, the Senior Chaplain; and Midshipmen First Class Joe Lienert and Melissa Miceli for leading us in the National Anthem. Officers, members of the faculty, friends, parents -- the Brigade -- and, of course, the Class of 1992. (Applause.) As I said that the sun came out. (Laughter.) Now, thank you for this warm welcome.

Let me add a special salute to an honorary classmate of the Class of '92: Midshipman Rob Boehning -- a model of courage to his classmates. (Applause.)

Now, the real reason I came here today: I just wanted to salute the class that finally captured the Army mules. (Applause.) And to show you that I took Larry Garrett's remarks to heart, I will now tell you my favorite Billy Graham story -- about the guy, the graduation speaker, goes on and on and on. A guy sitting over here picks up the gavel, heaves it at him, misses, hits a woman in the front row, and she said, "Hit me again. I can still hear him." (Laughter.)

Look what you're in for. (Laughter.) No, they're double-spaced. (Laughter.)

As President, I've made it my mission to preserve three legacies of concern to all Americans. I spoke a few days ago at Southern Methodist University about the new economic realities -- about the promising job opportunities that we're going to have in the next century. At Notre Dame, my focus was the family -- because the first lessons in faith and character are learned at home. But today I want to speak about the great mission you've taken up as your own: preserving freedom, keeping the peace.

You take up your watch at a watershed moment -- as old order gives way to new. And just think of the changes, the remarkable changes that have taken place since you first came to Annapolis four years ago, for plebe summer way back in 1988. That was a different era -- another world, literally. Europe was a continent divided -- East from West. From Central America to the Horn of Africa to Afghanistan and Southeast Asia, the U.S. faced Soviet expansionism. Today all that has changed: Today, the "dominoes" fall in democracy's direction.

Today, the Wall, the Warsaw Pact, the Soviet empire -- even the Soviet Union itself -- all are gone, swept away by the most powerful idea known to man: the undeniable desire of every individual to be free.

MORE

We must recognize these events for what they were: a vindication of our ideals -- a testament to faith -- but also, a victory for the men and women who fought for freedom. Because this triumph didn't just happen. Imperial communism didn't just fall -- it was pushed.

Your generation will be the first to enjoy the fruits of that victory. Today, the threat of a lightning strike across the fields of Europe has vanished with the Warsaw Pact. The threat of nuclear war is more distant than at any time in the past four decades. As Commander-in-Chief, I think back often to the day I did what so many of my predecessors must have longed to do: to give the order for many of our nuclear forces to stand down from alert. And last week in Lisbon, we reached agreement with four of the new nations of the old Soviet empire -- Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Byelarus -- to make good on the great promise of the START Treaty that we signed just a year ago.

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battle-ready forces anywhere in the entire world. We owe it to the generations coming up. (Applause.)

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Winston Churchill made this point the theme of the last volume in his epic history of World War II. He called it: "How the great democracies triumphed -- and so were able to resume the follies which had so nearly cost them their life."

Once more, our challenge is to avoid the folly that Churchill warned of -- to remain engaged in the world as a force for peace. And we will do it with your help, through the leadership you provide. Today, John Paul Jones would say: "The measure of a ship is not its guns, but its courageous men and women." Your courage, your integrity, your ability to lead: these are the qualities on which our nation's security depends.

And more than once this century, America has proved its mettle. More than once, we've come late to conflict and turned back mortal threats to freedom. But as a nation, we have yet to prove that we can lead when there is no enemy on the doorstep. We have proved and proved again we can win the war. And now we must wage the peace.

Once again, to this wonderful graduating class, I wish you well. I wish you Godspeed. And thank you all for this warm welcome. And may I thank the families that have labored in sweat to provide this wonderful day for these wonderful Midshipmen, now to be Ensigns or Lieutenants. Welcome, congratulations to the Class of 1992. And may God bless the United States of America, the freest, greatest country on the face of the Earth. Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END

11:03 A.M. EDT

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 5/21/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3:00 P.M. FRIDAY 5/22/92

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NAVAL ACADEMY COMMENCEMENT
 SUBJECT: ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
MAY 27, 1992

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HORNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SKINNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCBRIDE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MOORE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PETERSMEYER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BROMLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CALIO <i>n/c</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROLLINS <i>nc</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SMITH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	YEUTTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	FINDLAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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			MCGROARTY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS: GAUGHAN

Please forward your comments directly to Dan McGroarty, Rm 122, Ext. 2930, NO LATER THAN 3:00 P.M. FRIDAY, MAY 22, with a copy to this office.

Thank you.

RESPONSE:

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

2 MAY 21 12:25

McGroarty/Bunton
May 21, 1992
11:15 a.m.
[NAVY]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NAVAL ACADEMY COMMENCEMENT
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
MAY 27, 1992

[Acknowledgements.] Members of the Navy faculty, families, friends, the Brigade -- and of course the Class of 1992: thank you all for this warm welcome. //

[[Since I took office, I've given the commencement speech at the Coast Guard Academy, at Air force and West Point. I know some will say, "He saved the best for last." // Actually, I just wanted to salute the Class that finally captured the Army mules.]]

I understand many of you will go on from here to Pensacola for flight training. Not too long ago, I visited Pensacola myself, and toured that marvelous museum of aviation. In fact, I was told the museum was making plans to add to their collection of "vintage" planes one of the ones I flew: an old Avenger, hauled up from the bottom of Lake Michigan. [[Let me say for the record: I'm not the one who put it there. // I left two in the Pacific -- but none in the Great Lakes. //]]

As President, I've made it my mission to preserve three legacies of concern to all Americans. I spoke at Southern Methodist about the new economic realities -- about the opportunities we'll have in the century ahead. At Notre Dame, my focus was the family -- the first lessons in faith and character that learned at home. Today, I want to speak about the great

mission you've taken up as your own: preserving freedom, / keeping the peace.

You [take up your command] at a watershed moment -- as old order gives way to new. Think of the changes that have taken place since you first came to Annapolis four short years ago, for world. Europe was a continent divided -- East from West. From Central America to the Horn of Africa to Afghanistan and Southeast Asia, the U.S. faced Soviet expansionism. And history had never seen a communist "domino" fall in democracy's direction.

Today, the Wall / the Warsaw Pact / the Soviet empire -- even the Soviet Union itself -- all are gone, swept away by the most powerful idea known to man: the undeniable desire of every individual to be free.

We must recognize these events for what they were: An indication of our ideals -- a testament to faith -- but also, a victory for the men and women who fought for freedom. Because this triumph didn't just happen. Imperial communism didn't just fall -- it was pushed. //

Your generation will be the first to enjoy the fruits of that victory. Today, the threat of nuclear war is more distant than at any time in the past four decades. We are working now with the new nations of the old Soviet empire -- with Russia and Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Byelarus -- to make good on the great promise of the START Treaty we signed just a year ago. As Commander-in-Chief, I think back often to the day I did what so

many of my predecessors must have longed to do: to give the order for our nuclear forces to stand down from alert. //

This triumph means new opportunities for global prosperity - a new commitment to free trade and free enterprise. From South America to southern Africa to the Far East, free market reform is now sweeping away the dead hand of state socialism. Capitalism is recognized the world over as the engine of prosperity and social progress -- an nations are reorganizing themselves to unleash the limitless potential of the individual. //

For years, the Western world feared the have-not nations would rally around a scheme called the new international economic order, to redistribute the world's wealth. The trend we see today runs toward the free market -- toward a new world economy based on creating wealth by allowing enterprising individuals to reap the fruits of their labors. //

Governments can help foster free enterprise -- or put obstacles in its path. There should be no question what course we must take. The U.S. must remain a forceful advocate for free trade: Here in our own hemisphere, as we work toward a trade agreement linking the U.S., Canada, and Mexico -- in South America, through the Enterprise for the Americas initiative -- and in the global economy, through GATT and the Uruguay Round.

But the promise of new prosperity must not blind us to the challenges of new economic realities. We must guard against healthy economic competition degenerating into open economic conflict. Many of our key security partners are our toughest

economic competitors. Nations that lack the confidence to compete will be tempted to seek refuge behind the walls of protectionism -- to group themselves into warring trade blocs. We did not end the Cold War to make the world safe for trade wars. We must fight the protectionist impulse here at home -- and we must work with our partners for trade that is free, fair and open. //

Beyond this economic challenge, we must not be blind to the dangers that remain. Yes, since the day you came to Annapolis, we've made great gains for freedom. But we have not yet entered an era of perpetual peace. //

As old threats recede -- new ones emerge. By the year 2000, as many as [xx] nations may possess both weapons of mass destruction and the ballistic missiles to deliver them. Many of these regimes will be ruled by leaders more rash than rational -- less likely to be dissuaded from outlaw acts by theories of deterrence than by nations with the means and will to frustrate their aggressive aims. //

And with the end of East-West stand-off, ideology has given way to ethnicity as a key factor for conflict. / Ancient hatreds -- ethnic rivalries frozen in time -- threaten to revive themselves and reignite. We see it now in the war-ravaged Balkans -- in tensions within and among some of the new nations of the old Soviet empire. For all the overwhelmingly hopeful aspects of the new nationalism we see in the world -- for all the proud history and heritage we see reclaimed -- for all the

captive nations now free: we must stand for the principles that make nationalism a positive force. //

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We will face a challenge that takes us beyond containment - - to a key role in helping forge a democratic peace. In the weeks ahead, Congress will be considering the question of aid to promote democratic reform in Russia and the other Commonwealth States. For all the pressure to focus our energies on needs here at home -- for all that we must and will do to open new opportunities to every American -- we cannot fail in this critical mission. //

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win the war. There is no substitute for forces that are trained, equipped and ready.

Fourth, even as we reduce our armed forces, we must retain the capability to reconstitute our forces to meet any future threat that may arise. Production lines for planes, tanks, ships and subs can't be turned on and off like a water faucet. We've got to keep our technological edge -- keep our R&D focused on the next generation of weapons you'll need to succeed.

I want to turn now to a final challenge -- one that will be familiar to you after four years of study. It begins with this fundamental fact: the crucial connection in any democracy between military strength and moral support. We've seen the power of this connection in Desert Storm; we've felt its lack in Vietnam. The message must be clear: America is safest at home when we stand as a force for stability in the world.

In many respects, this may be the greatest challenge of all. Because the history of this century reveals the deep isolationist urge in the American character -- a desire to see in every hard-won victory a sign that America's work in the world is done. //

Such an urge is not unusual in democracies. It's a trait found in nations more interested in the comforts of home than conquests abroad. But it can be devastating in a world that still holds dangers -- that still poses threats to our interests and ideals.

Winston Churchill made this point in the subtitle to the last volume in his epic history of World War Two. He called it:

"How the great democracies triumphed -- and so were able to resume the follies which had so nearly cost them their lives."

More than once this century, America has proved its mettle. More than once, we've come late to conflict -- and turned back mortal threats to freedom. But as a nation, we have yet to prove that we can lead when there is no enemy on the doorstep. We have proved and proved again: we can win the war. Now we must wage the peace.

And we will do it with your help.

I began today by speaking about the great victory of freedom in the world as vindication of the American ideal. I know there are some who may think there's something presumptuous about that claim -- something boastful. But it is not -- for one simple reason: Democracy isn't our creation -- democracy is our inheritance. / We can't take credit for democracy, but we can take the precious gift of freedom / preserve it / and pass it on -- as my generation does to you, and you, too, will do one day. And perhaps -- provided we seize the opportunities now open to us -- we can secure the new world of freedom that has always been our aim. //

Once again, thank you all for this warm welcome. Congratulations to the Navy Class of '92 -- and may God bless the United States of America.

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

5/27/92

NAVAL ACADEMY COMMENCEMENT
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
MAY 27, 1992

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WE WILL FACE NEW CHALLENGES THAT TAKE US BEYOND CONTAINMENT -- TO A KEY ROLE IN HELPING FORGE A DEMOCRATIC PEACE. IN THE WEEKS AHEAD, CONGRESS WILL BE CONSIDERING THE FREEDOM SUPPORT ACT -- TO PROMOTE DEMOCRATIC REFORM IN RUSSIA AND THE OTHER COMMONWEALTH STATES. FOR ALL THE PRESSURE TO FOCUS OUR ENERGIES ON NEEDS HERE AT HOME -- FOR ALL THAT WE MUST AND WILL DO TO OPEN NEW OPPORTUNITIES TO EVERY AMERICAN -- WE CANNOT FAIL IN THIS CRITICAL MISSION. //

WHEN WE THINK OF THE WORLD YOU AND YOUR CHILDREN WILL INHERIT, NO SINGLE FACTOR WILL SHAPE THEIR FUTURE MORE THAN THIS: WHETHER THE LANDS OF THE OLD SOVIET EMPIRE MOVE FORWARD INTO DEMOCRACY -- OR SLIDE BACK INTO ANARCHY OR AUTHORITARIANISM. THE OUTCOME OF THIS GREAT TRANSITION WILL AFFECT EVERYTHING: FROM THE AMOUNT OF RESOURCES GOVERNMENT MUST DEVOTE TO DEFENSE INSTEAD OF DOMESTIC NEEDS -- TO A FUTURE FOR OUR CHILDREN FREE FROM FEAR.

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FOURTH, EVEN AS WE REDUCE OUR ARMED FORCES, WE MUST RETAIN THE CAPABILITY TO RECONSTITUTE SUFFICIENT FORCES TO MEET THE FUTURE THREATS WE MAY FACE. AS WE MAKE SIGNIFICANT CUTS IN OUR DEFENSE PROCUREMENT, WE'VE GOT TO KEEP IN MIND THAT PRODUCTION LINES FOR PLANES, TANKS AND SHIPS CAN'T BE TURNED ON AND OFF LIKE WATER FROM A FAUCET. WE'VE GOT TO KEEP OUR TECHNOLOGICAL EDGE -- KEEP OUR R&D FOCUSED ON THE NEXT GENERATION OF WEAPONS YOU'LL NEED TO SUCCEED.

I WANT TO TURN NOW TO A FINAL CHALLENGE -- ONE THAT BEGINS WITH A HARD-WON TRUTH THAT SHINES THROUGH THIS CENTURY'S GREAT CONFLICTS: AMERICA IS SAFEST AT HOME WHEN WE STAND AS A FORCE FOR STABILITY IN THE WORLD.

IN MANY RESPECTS, RE-AFFIRMING THIS TRUTH IN OUR NEW WORLD MAY BE THE GREATEST CHALLENGE OF ALL. BECAUSE THE HISTORY OF THIS CENTURY REVEALS IN THE AMERICAN CHARACTER A DESIRE TO SEE IN EVERY HARD-WON VICTORY A SIGN THAT AMERICA'S WORK IN THE WORLD IS DONE. //

SUCH AN URGE IS NOT UNUSUAL IN DEMOCRACIES. IT'S A TRAIT FOUND IN NATIONS MORE INTERESTED IN THE QUIET JOYS OF HOME THAN IN THE GLORY OF CONQUESTS ABROAD. BUT IT CAN BE DEVASTATING IN A WORLD THAT STILL HOLDS DANGERS FOR OUR INTERESTS AND IDEALS.

WINSTON CHURCHILL MADE THIS POINT THE THEME OF THE LAST VOLUME IN HIS EPIC HISTORY OF WORLD WAR TWO. HE CALLED IT: "HOW THE GREAT DEMOCRACIES TRIUMPHED -- AND SO WERE ABLE TO RESUME THE FOLLIES WHICH HAD SO NEARLY COST THEM THEIR LIFE."

ONCE MORE, OUR CHALLENGE IS TO AVOID THE FOLLY CHURCHILL WARNED OF -- TO REMAIN ENGAGED IN THE WORLD, AS A FORCE FOR PEACE. / AND WE WILL DO IT WITH YOUR HELP -- THROUGH THE LEADERSHIP YOU PROVIDE. THERE'S AN OLD SAILOR'S SAYING: "THE MEASURE OF A SHIP IS NOT ITS GUNS -- BUT ITS MEN." // YOUR COURAGE. YOUR INTEGRITY. YOUR ABILITY TO LEAD: THESE ARE THE QUALITIES ON WHICH OUR NATION'S SECURITY DEPENDS.

MORE THAN ONCE THIS CENTURY, AMERICA HAS PROVED ITS METTLE. MORE THAN ONCE, WE'VE COME LATE TO CONFLICT - - AND TURNED BACK MORTAL THREATS TO FREEDOM. BUT AS A NATION, WE HAVE YET TO PROVE THAT WE CAN LEAD WHEN THERE IS NO ENEMY ON THE DOORSTEP. WE HAVE PROVED AND PROVED AGAIN: WE CAN WIN THE WAR. NOW, WE MUST WAGE THE PEACE. ///

ONCE AGAIN, THANK YOU ALL FOR THIS WARM WELCOME.
CONGRATULATIONS TO THE NAVY CLASS OF '92 -- AND MAY GOD
BLESS THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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NAVAL ACADEMY COMMENCEMENT
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
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MORE THAN ONCE THIS CENTURY, AMERICA HAS PROVED ITS METTLE. MORE THAN ONCE, WE'VE COME LATE TO CONFLICT - - AND TURNED BACK MORTAL THREATS TO FREEDOM. BUT AS A NATION, WE HAVE YET TO PROVE THAT WE CAN LEAD WHEN THERE IS NO ENEMY ON THE DOORSTEP. WE HAVE PROVED AND PROVED AGAIN: WE CAN WIN THE WAR. NOW, WE MUST WAGE THE PEACE. ///

ONCE AGAIN, THANK YOU ALL FOR THIS WARM WELCOME.
CONGRATULATIONS TO THE NAVY CLASS OF '92 -- AND MAY GOD
BLESS THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

#

**NAVAL ACADEMY COMMENCEMENT
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
MAY 27, 1992**

**SECRETARY GARRETT. ADM. KELSO. ADM. LYNCH.
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. THANK YOU TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY
BAND, CAPT. BILL HINES -- SENIOR CHAPLAIN, AND
MIDSHIPMEN FIRST CLASS JOSEPH LIENERT AND MELISSA
MICELI FOR LEADING US IN THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.
OFFICERS, MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY, FAMILIES, FRIENDS --
THE BRIGADE -- AND OF COURSE THE CLASS OF 1992: THANK
YOU ALL FOR THIS WARM WELCOME. //**

**LET ME ADD A SPECIAL SALUTE TO AN HONORARY
CLASSMATE OF THE CLASS OF '92: MIDSHIPMAN ROB BOEHNING
[BANN-ING] -- A MODEL OF COURAGE TO HIS CLASSMATES.**

**[[NOW, THE REAL REASON I CAME HERE TODAY: I JUST
WANTED TO SALUTE THE CLASS THAT FINALLY CAPTURED THE
ARMY MULES.]]**

AS PRESIDENT, I'VE MADE IT MY MISSION TO PRESERVE THREE LEGACIES OF CONCERN TO ALL AMERICANS. I SPOKE AT SOUTHERN METHODIST ABOUT THE NEW ECONOMIC REALITIES -- ABOUT THE PROMISING JOB OPPORTUNITIES WE'LL HAVE IN THE CENTURY AHEAD. AT NOTRE DAME, MY FOCUS WAS THE FAMILY -- BECAUSE THE FIRST LESSONS IN FAITH AND CHARACTER ARE LEARNED AT HOME. TODAY, I WANT TO SPEAK ABOUT THE GREAT MISSION YOU'VE TAKEN UP AS YOUR OWN: PRESERVING FREEDOM, / KEEPING THE PEACE.

YOU TAKE UP YOUR WATCH AT A WATERSHED MOMENT -- AS OLD ORDER GIVES WAY TO NEW. THINK OF THE CHANGES THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE SINCE YOU FIRST CAME TO ANNAPOLIS FOUR SHORT YEARS AGO, FOR PLEBE SUMMER BACK IN 1988. THAT WAS A DIFFERENT ERA -- ANOTHER WORLD. EUROPE WAS A CONTINENT DIVIDED -- EAST FROM WEST. FROM CENTRAL AMERICA TO THE HORN OF AFRICA TO AFGHANISTAN AND SOUTHEAST ASIA, THE U.S. FACED SOVIET EXPANSIONISM. TODAY ALL THAT HAS CHANGED: TODAY, THE "DOMINOES" FALL IN DEMOCRACY'S DIRECTION.

TODAY, THE WALL / THE WARSAW PACT / THE SOVIET
EMPIRE -- EVEN THE SOVIET UNION ITSELF -- ALL ARE GONE,
SWEPT AWAY BY THE MOST POWERFUL IDEA KNOWN TO MAN: THE
UNDENIABLE DESIRE OF EVERY INDIVIDUAL TO BE FREE.

WE MUST RECOGNIZE THESE EVENTS FOR WHAT THEY WERE:
A VINDICATION OF OUR IDEALS -- A TESTAMENT TO FAITH --
BUT ALSO, A VICTORY FOR THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO FOUGHT
FOR FREEDOM. BECAUSE THIS TRIUMPH DIDN'T JUST HAPPEN.
IMPERIAL COMMUNISM DIDN'T JUST FALL -- IT WAS PUSHED.

//

YOUR GENERATION WILL BE THE FIRST TO ENJOY THE FRUITS OF THAT VICTORY. TODAY, THE THREAT OF A LIGHTNING-STRIKE ACROSS THE FIELDS OF EUROPE HAS VANISHED WITH THE WARSAW PACT. THE THREAT OF NUCLEAR WAR IS MORE DISTANT THAN AT ANY TIME IN THE PAST FOUR DECADES. AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, I THINK BACK OFTEN TO THE DAY I DID WHAT SO MANY OF MY PREDECESSORS MUST HAVE LONGED TO DO: TO GIVE THE ORDER FOR MANY OF OUR NUCLEAR FORCES TO STAND DOWN FROM ALERT. AND LAST WEEK IN LISBON, WE REACHED AGREEMENT WITH FOUR OF THE NEW NATIONS OF THE OLD SOVIET EMPIRE -- RUSSIA AND UKRAINE, KAZAKHSTAN AND BYELARUS -- TO MAKE GOOD ON THE GREAT PROMISE OF THE START TREATY WE SIGNED JUST A YEAR AGO.

//

THE END OF THE COLD WAR MEANS NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR GLOBAL PROSPERITY. FREE MARKET REFORM IS NOW SWEEPING AWAY THE DEAD HAND OF STATE SOCIALISM. CAPITALISM IS RECOGNIZED THE WORLD OVER AS THE ENGINE OF PROSPERITY AND SOCIAL PROGRESS -- AND NATIONS ARE REORGANIZING THEMSELVES TO UNLEASH THE LIMITLESS POTENTIAL OF THE INDIVIDUAL.

GOVERNMENTS CAN HELP FOSTER FREE ENTERPRISE -- OR THEY CAN PUT OBSTACLES IN ITS PATH. THERE IS NO QUESTION WHAT COURSE WE MUST TAKE. THE U.S. WILL REMAIN A FORCEFUL ADVOCATE FOR FREE TRADE.

BUT THE PROMISE OF NEW PROSPERITY MUST NOT BLIND US TO THE CHALLENGES OF NEW ECONOMIC REALITIES. MANY OF OUR KEY SECURITY PARTNERS ARE OUR TOUGHEST ECONOMIC COMPETITORS. NATIONS THAT LACK THE CONFIDENCE TO COMPETE WILL BE TEMPTED TO SEEK REFUGE BEHIND THE WALLS OF PROTECTIONISM. WE DID NOT END THE COLD WAR TO MAKE THE WORLD SAFE FOR TRADE WARS. WE MUST FIGHT THE PROTECTIONIST IMPULSE HERE AT HOME -- AND WE MUST WORK WITH OUR PARTNERS FOR TRADE THAT IS FREE, FAIR AND OPEN. //

BEYOND THIS ECONOMIC CHALLENGE, WE MUST SEE CLEARLY THE DANGERS THAT REMAIN. YES, SINCE THE DAY YOU CAME TO ANNAPOLIS, WE'VE MADE GREAT GAINS FOR FREEDOM. BUT WE HAVE NOT YET ENTERED AN ERA OF PERPETUAL PEACE. //

SOME SEE THE GREAT TRIUMPH I MENTIONED A MOMENT AGO NOT SIMPLY AS CAUSE FOR CELEBRATION -- BUT AS PROOF THAT AMERICA'S WORK IN THE WORLD IS DONE.

THE FACT IS, NEVER IN THE LONG HISTORY OF MAN HAS THE WORLD BEEN A BENIGN PLACE. IT WILL TAKE HARD EFFORTS TO MAKE AND KEEP IT A BETTER PLACE -- AND THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE IN THIS EFFORT FOR AMERICA'S STRENGTH AND SENSE OF PURPOSE. WHEN OTHER NATIONS LOOK TO THE UNITED STATES, THEY SEE A NATION THAT COMBINES ECONOMIC AND MILITARY MIGHT -- WITH A MORAL FORCE BORNE OF ITS FOUNDING IDEALS.

EVEN IN OUR NEW WORLD, AS OLD THREATS RECEDE -- NEW ONES EMERGE. WITH THE END OF EAST-WEST STAND-OFF, IDEOLOGY HAS GIVEN WAY TO ETHNICITY AS A KEY FACTOR FOR CONFLICT. ANCIENT HATREDS -- ETHNIC RIVALRIES FROZEN IN TIME -- THREATEN TO REVIVE THEMSELVES AND REIGNITE. WE SEE IT NOW IN THE WAR-RAVAGED BALKANS -- IN TENSIONS WITHIN AND AMONG SOME OF THE NEW NATIONS OF THE OLD SOVIET EMPIRE. FOR ALL THE OVERWHELMINGLY HOPEFUL ASPECTS OF THE NEW NATIONALISM WE SEE IN THE WORLD -- FOR ALL THE PROUD HISTORY AND HERITAGE WE SEE RECLAIMED -- FOR ALL THE CAPTIVE NATIONS NOW FREE: WE MUST GUARD AGAINST THOSE WHO WOULD TURN THE NOBLE IMPULSE OF NATIONALISM TO NEGATIVE ENDS. //

WE WILL FACE NEW CHALLENGES IN THE REALM OF DIPLOMACY: WHERE IN THE PAST WE HAVE RELIED ALMOST ENTIRELY ON ESTABLISHED FORMAL ALLIANCES -- THE FUTURE MAY REQUIRE US TO TURN MORE OFTEN TO COALITIONS, BUILT TO RESPOND TO THE NEEDS OF THE MOMENT. WHERE IN THE PAST, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS LIKE THE UNITED NATIONS HAD BEEN PARALYZED BY COLD WAR CONFLICT, WE WILL SEE A FUTURE WHERE THEY CAN NOW BE A FORCE FOR PEACE. WHERE IN THE PAST, MANY TIMES THE HEAVIEST BURDENS OF LEADERSHIP FELL TO OUR NATION, WE WILL NOW SEE MORE EFFORTS MADE TO SEEK CONSENSUS AND CONCERTED ACTION.

THE UNITED STATES WILL NEVER RELY ON OTHER NATIONS TO DEFEND ITS INTERESTS -- BUT WE CAN AND WILL SEEK TO ACT IN CONCERT WITH THE COMMUNITY OF NATIONS TO DEFEND COMMON INTERESTS AND IDEALS. WE SAW A GLIMPSE OF THAT FUTURE IN THE PERSIAN GULF. SUCH A WORLD PUTS A PREMIUM ON NATIONS CERTAIN OF THEIR INTERESTS, FAITHFUL TO THEIR IDEALS -- AND ON LEADERS READY TO ACT. //

WE WILL FACE NEW CHALLENGES THAT TAKE US BEYOND CONTAINMENT -- TO A KEY ROLE IN HELPING FORGE A DEMOCRATIC PEACE. IN THE WEEKS AHEAD, CONGRESS WILL BE CONSIDERING THE FREEDOM SUPPORT ACT -- TO PROMOTE DEMOCRATIC REFORM IN RUSSIA AND THE OTHER COMMONWEALTH STATES. FOR ALL THE PRESSURE TO FOCUS OUR ENERGIES ON NEEDS HERE AT HOME -- FOR ALL THAT WE MUST AND WILL DO TO OPEN NEW OPPORTUNITIES TO EVERY AMERICAN -- WE CANNOT FAIL IN THIS CRITICAL MISSION. //

WHEN WE THINK OF THE WORLD YOU AND YOUR CHILDREN WILL INHERIT, NO SINGLE FACTOR WILL SHAPE THEIR FUTURE MORE THAN THIS: WHETHER THE LANDS OF THE OLD SOVIET EMPIRE MOVE FORWARD INTO DEMOCRACY -- OR SLIDE BACK INTO ANARCHY OR AUTHORITARIANISM. THE OUTCOME OF THIS GREAT TRANSITION WILL AFFECT EVERYTHING: FROM THE AMOUNT OF RESOURCES GOVERNMENT MUST DEVOTE TO DEFENSE INSTEAD OF DOMESTIC NEEDS -- TO A FUTURE FOR OUR CHILDREN FREE FROM FEAR.

YES, THE AID I'VE REQUESTED FROM THE CONGRESS IS SIGNIFICANT -- BUT IT IS ALSO A TINY FRACTION OF THE FOUR TRILLION DOLLARS THIS NATION SPENT TO WAGE AND WIN THE COLD WAR. WE OWE IT TO THOSE WHO BEGAN THIS TASK - - AS WELL AS THOSE WHO WILL COME AFTER -- TO FINISH THE GREAT WORK WE'VE BEGUN. //

BUT IF WE HOPE TO REMAIN FREE AND AT PEACE IN A WORLD THAT STILL HOLDS DANGERS, WE MUST MAINTAIN DEFENSES ADEQUATE TO THE TASK. THIS DEFENSE RESTS ON FOUR KEY ELEMENTS:

FIRST, WE MUST MAINTAIN A STRONG STRATEGIC DETERRENT. YES, OUR NUCLEAR FORCES CAN AND WILL BE SMALLER IN THE FUTURE. BUT EVEN IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE COLD WAR, RUSSIA RETAINS ITS NUCLEAR ARSENAL. AND WE LEARNED IN DESERT STORM ABOUT THE PROGRESS IRAQ HAD MADE TOWARD BUILDING NUCLEAR WEAPONS OF ITS OWN.

WE MUST HEED THE LESSONS LEARNED IN THE GULF WAR,
WHEN A SINGLE SCUD MISSILE TOOK THE LIVES OF MORE
AMERICANS THAN ANY OTHER COMBAT ACTION. WE CANNOT
COUNT ON DETERRENCE TO STOP A MADMAN WITH MISSILES. WE
MUST DEPLOY A DEFENSE AGAINST BALLISTIC MISSILE ATTACK.

//

SECOND, SECURITY MEANS FORWARD DEPLOYMENT. FROM
THE FORTY YEARS OF COLD WAR TO THE FORTY DAYS OF DESERT
STORM, FORWARD DEPLOYED FORCES HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE
WORLD'S STABILITY -- AND HELPED AMERICA KEEP DANGER FAR
FROM ITS SHORES. EVEN IN OUR NEW WORLD, WITH THE
TREMENDOUS POLITICAL TRANSFORMATION WE'VE WORKED TO
BRING ABOUT -- THE FUNDAMENTAL FACTS OF GEO-POLITICS
DON'T CHANGE. FORWARD DEPLOYED FORCES WILL KEEP
AMERICA SAFE IN THE CENTURY AHEAD AS THEY HAVE IN THE
CENTURY NOW COMING TO A CLOSE.

THIRD, THE NATURE OF THE CHALLENGES WE ARE LIKELY TO FACE WILL PUT A PREMIUM ON RAPID RESPONSE. WE LIVE IN A DAY WHEN CLEAR AND PRESENT DANGERS ARE FEW -- WHEN NEW THREATS CAN EMERGE WITH LITTLE OR NO WARNING. THROUGHOUT HISTORY, OUR ABILITY TO PROJECT POWER HAS HELPED US KEEP THE PEACE -- AND, IF NEED BE, TO WIN THE WAR. THIS I PLEDGE AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: AMERICA'S FORCES WILL CONTINUE TO BE THE BEST-TRAINED, BEST-EQUIPPED AND BATTLE-READY FORCES ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD.

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 5/26/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: ---

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NAVAL ACADEMY COMMENCEMENT
WEDNESDAY, MAY 27 - 10:45 a.m.

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HORNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SKINNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCBRIDE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MOORE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PETERSMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BROMLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CALIO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROLLINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SMITH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	YEUTTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>FINDLAY</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>KAUFMAN</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GAUGHAN		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>MCGROARTY</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

RESPONSE:

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

92 MAY 26 AIO: 45

May 26, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID F. DEMAREST *AD*

FROM: DAN MC GROARTY *D.McG*

SUBJECT: PROPOSED REMARKS FOR NAVAL ACADEMY COMMENCEMENT

I. SUMMARY

On Wednesday, May 27 at 10:45 a.m., you will deliver remarks to the U. S. Naval Academy Class of 1992 and an audience of 15,000 family members, friends, and faculty at the Navy/Marine Corps Memorial Stadium in Annapolis, Maryland.

In case of rain, remarks will be delivered to an audience of 6,500 in the Bob Hope Performing Arts Center/Alumni Hall.

II. DISCUSSION

Your remarks, (approximately 18 minutes / teleprompter), focus on the need for strong leadership and a strong military to face the coming challenges and opportunities in the new century ahead.

McGroarty/Bunton
May 26, 1992
9:30 a.m.
[NAVY]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NAVAL ACADEMY COMMENCEMENT
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
MAY 27, 1992

Secretary Garrett. Adm. Kelso. Officers, members of the faculty, families, friends -- the Brigade -- and of course the Class of 1992: thank you all for this warm welcome. //

[[Since I took office, I've given the commencement speech at the Coast Guard Academy, at the Air Force Academy and at West Point. I know some will say, "He saved the best for last." // Actually, I just wanted to salute the Class that finally captured the Army mules.]]

I know many of you will go on from here to Pensacola for flight training. Not too long ago, I visited Pensacola myself, and toured its marvelous museum of naval aviation. In fact, I was told the museum was making plans to add to their collection of "vintage" planes one of the ones I flew: an old Avenger, hauled up from the bottom of Lake Michigan. [[Let me say for the record: I'm not the one who put it there. // I left two in the Pacific -- but none in the Great Lakes. //]]

As President, I've made it my mission to preserve three legacies of concern to all Americans. I spoke at Southern Methodist about the new economic realities -- about the promising job opportunities we'll have in the century ahead. At Notre Dame, my focus was the family -- because the first lessons in faith and character are learned at home. Today, I want to speak

about the great mission you've taken up as your own: preserving freedom, / keeping the peace.

You take up your watch at a watershed moment -- as old order gives way to new. Think of the changes that have taken place since you first came to Annapolis four short years ago, for plebe summer back in 1988. That was a different era -- another world. Europe was a continent divided -- East from West. From Central America to the Horn of Africa to Afghanistan and Southeast Asia, the U.S. faced Soviet expansionism. And history had never seen a communist "domino" fall in democracy's direction.

Today, the Wall / the Warsaw Pact / the Soviet empire -- even the Soviet Union itself -- all are gone, swept away by the most powerful idea known to man: the undeniable desire of every individual to be free.

We must recognize these events for what they were: A vindication of our ideals -- a testament to faith -- but also, a victory for the men and women who fought for freedom. Because this triumph didn't just happen. Imperial communism didn't just fall -- it was pushed. //

Your generation will be the first to enjoy the fruits of that victory. Today, the threat of nuclear war is more distant than at any time in the past four decades. As Commander-in-Chief, I think back often to the day I did what so many of my predecessors must have longed to do: to give the order for many of our nuclear forces to stand down from alert. And this week in Lisbon, we reached agreement] with four of the new nations of the

old Soviet empire -- Russia and Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Byelarus -- to make good on the great promise of the START Treaty we signed just a year ago. //

The end of the Cold War means new opportunities for global prosperity. Free market reform is now sweeping away the dead hand of state socialism. Capitalism is recognized the world over as the engine of prosperity and social progress -- and nations are reorganizing themselves to unleash the limitless potential of the individual.

Governments can help foster free enterprise -- or they can put obstacles in its path. Governments must base their policies on the fact that lower tariffs generate greater trade -- more jobs and an increased standard of living. Here in our country, we must recognize that in the new century ahead, much of America's economic growth will be powered by the products we sell abroad. There is no question what course we must take. The U.S. will remain a forceful advocate for free trade: Here in our own hemisphere, as we work toward a trade agreement linking the U.S., Canada, and Mexico -- in South America, through the Enterprise for the Americas initiative -- and in the global economy, through GATT and the Uruguay Round.

History proves the stabilizing influence of trade: Nations that trade together are far less likely to make war on one another. But the promise of new prosperity must not blind us to the challenges of new economic realities. Healthy economic competition must not degenerate into open economic conflict.

Many of our key security partners are our toughest economic competitors. Nations that lack the confidence to compete will be tempted to seek refuge behind the walls of protectionism -- to group themselves into warring trade blocs. We did not end the Cold War to make the world safe for trade wars. We must fight the protectionist impulse here at home -- and we must work with our partners for trade that is free, fair and open. //

Beyond this economic challenge, we must see clearly the dangers that remain. Yes, since the day you came to Annapolis, we've made great gains for freedom. But we have not yet entered an era of perpetual peace. //

Some see the great triumph I mentioned a moment ago not simply as cause for celebration -- but as proof that America's work in the world is done.

The fact is, never in the long history of man has the world been a benign place. It will take hard efforts to make and keep it a better place -- and there is no substitute in this effort for America's strength and sense of purpose. Only the United States combines economic and military might -- with a moral force borne of its founding ideals.

Even in our new world, as old threats recede -- new ones emerge. By the year 2000, many more nations will possess both weapons of mass destruction and means to deliver them. Some of these regimes may be ruled by leaders more rash than rational. They will not be dissuaded from outlaw acts by theories of

deterrence -- but by nations with the means and will to frustrate their aggressive aims. //

And with the end of East-West stand-off, ideology has given way to ethnicity as a key factor for conflict. Ancient hatreds - - ethnic rivalries frozen in time -- threaten to revive themselves and reignite. We see it now in the war-ravaged Balkans -- in tensions within and among some of the new nations of the old Soviet empire. For all the overwhelmingly hopeful aspects of the new nationalism we see in the world -- for all the proud history and heritage we see reclaimed -- for all the captive nations now free: we must guard against those who would turn the noble impulse of nationalism to negative ends. //

We will face new challenges that take us beyond containment -- to a key role in helping forge a democratic peace. In the weeks ahead, Congress will be considering the question of aid to promote democratic reform in Russia and the other Commonwealth States. For all the pressure to focus our energies on needs here at home -- for all that we must and will do to open new opportunities to every American -- we cannot fail in this critical mission. //

We will face new challenges in the realm of diplomacy: Where in the past we have established formal alliances -- the future may require us to turn more often to coalitions, built to respond to the needs of the moment. Where in the past, international organizations like the United Nations had been paralyzed by Cold War conflict, we will see a future where they

can now be a force for peace. Where in the past, many times the heaviest burdens of leadership fell to our nation, we will now see more efforts made to seek consensus and concerted action. Our allies today are strong and stable, capable of acting in their own right and assuming new responsibilities.

The United States will never rely on other nations to defend its interests -- but we can and will seek to act in concert with the community of nations to defend common interests and ideals. We saw a glimpse of that future in the Persian Gulf. Such a world puts a premium on nations certain of their interests, faithful to their ideals -- and on leaders ready to act. //

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We must heed the lessons learned in the Gulf War, when a single Scud missile took the lives of more Americans than any other combat action. We cannot count on deterrence to stop a madman with missiles. We must deploy a defense against ballistic missile attack. //

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Third, the nature of the challenges we are likely to face will put a premium on rapid response. We live in a day when clear and present dangers are few -- when new threats can emerge with little or no warning. Throughout history, our ability to project power has helped us keep the peace -- and, if need be, to win the war. There is no substitute for forces that are trained, equipped and ready.

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In many respects, re-affirming this truth in our new world may be the greatest challenge of all. Because the history of this century reveals the deep isolationist urge in the American character -- a desire to see in every hard-won victory a sign that America's work in the world is done. //

Such an urge is not unusual in democracies. It's a trait found in nations more interested in the comforts of home than in conquests abroad. But it can be devastating in a world that still holds dangers for our interests and ideals.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 26, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID F. DEMAREST *DD*

FROM: DAN MC GROARTY *DMG*

SUBJECT: PROPOSED REMARKS FOR NAVAL ACADEMY COMMENCEMENT

I. SUMMARY

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McGroarty/Bunton
May 26, 1992
9:30 a.m.
[NAVY]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NAVAL ACADEMY COMMENCEMENT
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
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As President, I've made it my mission to preserve three legacies of concern to all Americans. I spoke at Southern Methodist about the new economic realities -- about the promising job opportunities we'll have in the century ahead. At Notre Dame, my focus was the family -- because the first lessons in faith and character are learned at home. Today, I want to speak

about the great mission you've taken up as your own: preserving freedom, / keeping the peace.

You take up your watch at a watershed moment -- as old order gives way to new. Think of the changes that have taken place since you first came to Annapolis four short years ago, for plebe summer back in 1988. That was a different era -- another world. Europe was a continent divided -- East from West. From Central America to the Horn of Africa to Afghanistan and Southeast Asia, the U.S. faced Soviet expansionism. And history had never seen a communist "domino" fall in democracy's direction.

Today, the Wall / the Warsaw Pact / the Soviet empire -- even the Soviet Union itself -- all are gone, swept away by the most powerful idea known to man: the undeniable desire of every individual to be free.

We must recognize these events for what they were: A vindication of our ideals -- a testament to faith -- but also, a victory for the men and women who fought for freedom. Because this triumph didn't just happen. Imperial communism didn't just fall -- it was pushed. //

Your generation will be the first to enjoy the fruits of that victory. Today, the threat of nuclear war is more distant than at any time in the past four decades. As Commander-in-Chief, I think back often to the day I did what so many of my predecessors must have longed to do: to give the order for many of our nuclear forces to stand down from alert. And this week in Lisbon, we reached agreement] with four of the new nations of the

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The end of the Cold War means new opportunities for global prosperity. Free market reform is now sweeping away the dead hand of state socialism. Capitalism is recognized the world over as the engine of prosperity and social progress -- and nations are reorganizing themselves to unleash the limitless potential of the individual.

Governments can help foster free enterprise -- or they can put obstacles in its path. Governments must base their policies on the fact that lower tariffs generate greater trade -- more jobs and an increased standard of living. Here in our country, we must recognize that in the new century ahead, much of America's economic growth will be powered by the products we sell abroad. There is no question what course we must take. The U.S. will remain a forceful advocate for free trade: Here in our own hemisphere, as we work toward a trade agreement linking the U.S., Canada, and Mexico -- in South America, through the Enterprise for the Americas initiative -- and in the global economy, through GATT and the Uruguay Round.

History proves the stabilizing influence of trade: Nations that trade together are far less likely to make war on one another. But the promise of new prosperity must not blind us to the challenges of new economic realities. Healthy economic competition must not degenerate into open economic conflict.

Many of our key security partners are our toughest economic competitors. Nations that lack the confidence to compete will be tempted to seek refuge behind the walls of protectionism -- to group themselves into warring trade blocs. We did not end the Cold War to make the world safe for trade wars. We must fight the protectionist impulse here at home -- and we must work with our partners for trade that is free, fair and open. //

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Even in our new world, as old threats recede -- new ones emerge. By the year 2000, many more nations will possess both weapons of mass destruction and means to deliver them. Some of these regimes may be ruled by leaders more rash than rational. They will not be dissuaded from outlaw acts by theories of

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And with the end of East-West stand-off, ideology has given way to ethnicity as a key factor for conflict. Ancient hatreds -- ethnic rivalries frozen in time -- threaten to revive themselves and reignite. We see it now in the war-ravaged Balkans -- in tensions within and among some of the new nations of the old Soviet empire. For all the overwhelmingly hopeful aspects of the new nationalism we see in the world -- for all the proud history and heritage we see reclaimed -- for all the captive nations now free: we must guard against those who would turn the noble impulse of nationalism to negative ends. //

We will face new challenges that take us beyond containment -- to a key role in helping forge a democratic peace. In the weeks ahead, Congress will be considering the question of aid to promote democratic reform in Russia and the other Commonwealth States. For all the pressure to focus our energies on needs here at home -- for all that we must and will do to open new opportunities to every American -- we cannot fail in this critical mission. //

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WASHINGTON

May 26, 1992

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FROM: DAN MC GROARTY *DMG*

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Once again, thank you all for this warm welcome.

Congratulations to the Navy Class of '92 -- and may God bless the United States of America.


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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 22, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR DANIEL MCGROARTY

FROM: STEPHEN G. RADEMAKER 
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Presidential Remarks: Naval Academy Commencement

Pursuant to Phil Brady's request, Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced matter and has no objection, subject to the changes indicated in the attached text.

Attachment

cc: Phillip D. Brady

22 MAY 21 P12: 25

McGroarty/Bunton
May 21, 1992
11:15 a.m.
[NAVY]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NAVAL ACADEMY COMMENCEMENT
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
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We must recognize these events for what they were: An indication of our ideals -- a testament to faith -- but also, a victory for the men and women who fought for freedom. Because this triumph didn't just happen. Imperial communism didn't just fall -- it was pushed. //

Your generation will be the first to enjoy the fruits of that victory. Today, the threat of nuclear war is more distant than at any time in the past four decades. We are working now with the new nations of the old Soviet empire -- with Russia and Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Byelarus -- to make good on the great promise of the START Treaty we signed just a year ago. As Commander-in-Chief, I think back often to the day I did what so

captive nations now free: we must stand for the principles that make nationalism a positive force. //

We will face new challenges in the realm of diplomacy: Where in the past we have established formal alliances -- the future may require us to turn more often to coalitions, built to respond to the needs of the moment. We saw a glimpse of that future in the Persian Gulf. Such a world puts a premium on nations certain of their interests, faithful to their ideals -- and on leaders ready to act. //

We will face a challenge that takes us beyond containment -- to a key role in helping forge a democratic peace. In the weeks ahead, Congress will be considering the question of aid to promote democratic reform in Russia and the other Commonwealth States. For all the pressure to focus our energies on needs here at home -- for all that we must and will do to open new opportunities to every American -- we cannot fail in this critical mission. //

When we think of the world you and your children will inherit, no single factor shapes their future more than this: whether the lands of the old Soviet empire move forward into democracy -- or slide back into anarchy or authoritarianism. The outcome of this great transition will effect everything: from the amount government must devote to defense instead of domestic needs -- to a future for our children free from fear.

Yes the aid I've requested from Congress is significant -- ~~but~~ it is also a tiny fraction of the four trillion dollars this

economic competitors. Nations that lack the confidence to compete will be tempted to seek refuge behind the walls of protectionism -- to group themselves into warring trade blocs. We did not end the Cold War to make the world safe for trade wars. We must fight the protectionist impulse here at home -- and we must work with our partners for trade that is free, fair and open. //

Beyond this economic challenge, we must not be blind to the dangers that remain. Yes, since the day you came to Annapolis, we've made great gains for freedom. But we have not yet entered an era of perpetual peace. //

As old threats recede -- new ones emerge. By the year 2000, as many as [xx] nations may possess both weapons of mass destruction and the ballistic missiles to deliver them. Many of these regimes will be ruled by leaders more rash than rational -- less likely to be dissuaded from outlaw acts by theories of deterrence than by nations with the means and will to frustrate their aggressive aims. //

And with the end of East-West stand-off, ideology has given way to ethnicity as a key factor for conflict. / Ancient hatreds -- ethnic rivalries frozen in time -- threaten to revive themselves and reignite. We see it now in the war-ravaged Balkans -- in tensions within and among some of the new nations of the old Soviet empire. For all the overwhelmingly hopeful aspects of the new nationalism we see in the world -- for all the proud history and heritage we see reclaimed -- for all the

many of my predecessors must have longed to do: to give the order for our nuclear forces to stand down from alert. //

This triumph means new opportunities for global prosperity - a new commitment to free trade and free enterprise. From South America to southern Africa to the Far East, free market reform is now sweeping away the dead hand of state socialism. Capitalism is recognized the world over as the engine of prosperity and social progress -- an nations are reorganizing themselves to unleash the limitless potential of the individual. //

For years, the Western world feared the have-not nations would rally around a scheme called the new international economic order, to redistribute the world's wealth. The trend we see today runs toward the free market -- toward a new world economy based on creating wealth by allowing enterprising individuals to reap the fruits of their labors. //

Governments can help foster free enterprise -- or put obstacles in its path. There should be no question what course we must take. The U.S. must remain a forceful advocate for free trade: Here in ~~our own hemisphere~~, as we work toward a trade agreement linking the U.S., Canada, and Mexico -- in ~~South America~~, through the Enterprise for the Americas initiative -- and in the global economy, through GATT and the Uruguay Round.

But the promise of new prosperity must not blind us to the challenges of new economic realities. We must guard against healthy economic competition degenerating into open economic conflict. Many of our key security partners are our toughest

nation spent to wage and win the Cold War. We owe it to those who began this task -- as well as those who will come after -- to finish the great work we've begun. //

But if we hope to remain free and at peace in a world that still holds dangers, we must maintain defenses adequate to the task. This defense rests on four key elements:

First, we must maintain a strong strategic deterrent. Yes, our nuclear forces can and will be smaller in the future. But even in the aftermath of the Cold War, Russia retains its nuclear arsenal. And we learned in Desert Storm about the progress Iraq had made toward building a nuclear weapon of its own.

We must heed the lessons learned in the Gulf War, when a single Scud missile took the lives of more Americans than any other combat action. We cannot count on deterrence to stop a madman with missiles. We must deploy a defense against ballistic missile attack. //

Second, even in our new world, the fundamental facts of geopolitics don't change: security means forward deployment. From the forty years of Cold War to the forty days of Desert Storm, forward deployed forces have helped America keep danger from its shores. The future will be no different.

Third, the nature of the challenges we are likely to face will put a premium on rapid response. We live in a day when clear and present dangers are few -- when new threats can emerge with little or no warning. Throughout history, our ability to project power has helped us keep the peace -- and, if need be, to

win the war. There is no substitute for forces that are trained, equipped and ready.

Fourth, even as we reduce our armed forces, we must retain the capability to reconstitute our forces to meet any future threat that may arise. Production lines for planes, tanks, ships and subs can't be turned on and off like a water faucet. We've got to keep our technological edge -- keep our R&D focused on the next generation of weapons you'll need to succeed.

I want to turn now to a final challenge -- one that will be familiar to you after four years of study. It begins with this fundamental fact: the crucial connection in any democracy between military strength and moral support. We've seen the power of this connection in Desert Storm; we've felt its lack in Vietnam. The message must be clear: America is safest at home when we stand as a force for stability in the world.

In many respects, this may be the greatest challenge of all. Because the history of this century reveals the deep isolationist urge in the American character -- a desire to see in every hard-won victory a sign that America's work in the world is done. //

Such an urge is not unusual in democracies. It's a trait found in nations more interested in the comforts of home than conquests abroad. But it can be devastating in a world that still holds dangers -- that still poses threats to our interests and ideals.

Winston Churchill made this point in the subtitle to the last volume in his epic history of World War Two. He called it:

"How the great democracies triumphed -- and so were able to resume the follies which had so nearly cost them their lives."

More than once this century, America has proved its mettle. More than once, we've come late to conflict -- and turned back mortal threats to freedom. But as a nation, we have yet to prove that we can lead when there is no enemy on the doorstep. We have proved and proved again: we can win the war. Now we must wage the peace.

And we will do it with your help.

I began today by speaking about the great victory of freedom in the world as vindication of the American ideal. I know there are some who may think there's something presumptuous about that claim -- something boastful. But it is not -- for one simple reason: Democracy isn't our creation -- democracy is our inheritance. / We can't take credit for democracy, but we can take the precious gift of freedom / preserve it / and pass it on -- as my generation does to you, and you, too, will do one day. And perhaps -- provided we seize the opportunities now open to us -- we can secure the new world of freedom that has always been our aim. //

Once again, thank you all for this warm welcome. Congratulations to the Navy Class of '92 -- and may God bless the United States of America.

#

Grossman
Memorandum for Speechwriting Staff

From: Dan McGroarty

Regarding: *Naval Academy*

Please return your comments to
Room 122 by:

2 PM Tomorrow

Today's Date: MAY 21 1992

McGroarty/Bunton
May 21, 1992
11:15 a.m.
[NAVY]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NAVAL ACADEMY COMMENCEMENT
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
MAY 27, 1992

[Acknowledgements.] Members of the Navy faculty, families, friends, the Brigade -- and of course the Class of 1992: thank you all for this warm welcome. //

[[Since I took office, I've given the commencement speech at the Coast Guard Academy, at Air force and West Point. I know some will say, "He saved the best for last." // Actually, I just wanted to salute the Class that finally captured the Army mules.]]

I understand many of you will go on from here to Pensacola for flight training. Not too long ago, I visited Pensacola myself, and toured that marvelous museum of aviation. In fact, I was told the museum was making plans to add to their collection of "vintage" planes one of the ones I flew: an old Avenger, hauled up from the bottom of Lake Michigan. [[Let me say for the record: I'm not the one who put it there. // I left two in the Pacific -- but none in the Great Lakes. //]]

As President, I've made it my mission to preserve three legacies of concern to all Americans. I spoke at Southern Methodist about the new economic realities -- about the opportunities we'll have in the century ahead. At Notre Dame, my focus was the family -- the first lessons in faith and character that learned at home. Today, I want to speak about the great

mission you've taken up as your own: preserving freedom, / keeping the peace.

You [take up your command] at a watershed moment -- as old order gives way to new. Think of the ^{world} changes that have taken place since you first came to Annapolis ^{just} four short years ago, ~~for~~ world. Europe was a continent divided -- East from West. From Central America to the Horn of Africa to Afghanistan and Southeast Asia, the U.S. faced Soviet expansionism. And history had never seen a communist "domino" fall in democracy's direction.

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Virolle Carson?
 We must recognize these events for what they were: An indication of our ideals -- a testament to faith -- but also, a victory for the men and women who fought for freedom. Because this triumph didn't just happen. Imperial communism didn't just fall -- it was pushed. // !! *clerk*

Your generation will be the first to enjoy the fruits of that victory. Today, the threat of nuclear war is more distant *doomsday clock?* than at any time in the past four decades. We are working now with the new nations of the old Soviet empire -- with Russia and Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Byelarus -- to make good on the great promise of the START Treaty we signed just a year ago. As Commander-in-Chief, I think back often to the day I did what so

*play of "Commander-in-Chief" must know for
 Commander-in-Peace. " ?*

FYI: quote he used in that speech was

"Destiny is not a matter of chance --
it is a matter of choice. It is not a
thing to be waited for -- it is a thing
3 to be achieved."

many of my predecessors must have longed to do: to give the
order for our nuclear forces to stand down from alert. //

This triumph means new opportunities for global prosperity -
- a new commitment to free trade and free enterprise. From South
America to southern Africa to the Far East, free market reform is
now sweeping away the dead hand of state socialism. Capitalism
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unleash the limitless potential of the individual. //

For years, the Western world feared ^{that} the have-not nations
would rally around a scheme called the new international economic
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Governments can help foster free enterprise -- or put
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conflict. Many of our key security partners are our toughest

clique &
repetitions
w/ p 2.

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U
but Yes, the aid I've requested from Congress is significant --
it is also a tiny fraction of the four trillion dollars this

nation spent to wage and win the Cold War. We owe it to those who began this task -- as well as those who will come after -- to finish the great work we've begun. //

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→ Kennan: "A democracy is peace-loving. It was not like to go to war. It is slow to rise to provocation. When it has once been provoked to the point where it must grasp the sword, it does not easily give up its advantage. For having produced the situation... Democracy fights in anger -- it fights for the very reason it was forced to go to war."

... doesn't seem to be the clear conclusion for the need for moral support.

"How the great democracies triumphed -- and so were able to resume the follies which had so nearly cost them their lives."

More than once this century, America has proved its mettle. More than once, we've come late to conflict -- and turned back mortal threats to freedom. But as a nation, we have yet to prove that we can lead when there is no enemy on the doorstep. We have proved and proved again: we can win the war. Now we must wage the peace.

✓ yes!

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From us in a way it is our creation - During a generation has a responsibility to re-assert it. How about it. Democracy isn't just something we inherited from the last generation -- it is something we borrowed from the next. It is a gift, it is a trust, it is a charge...

Once again, thank you all for this warm welcome. Congratulations to the Navy Class of '92 -- and may God bless the United States of America.

###

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 5/21/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3:00 P.M. FRIDAY 5/22/92

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NAVAL ACADEMY COMMENCEMENT
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
MAY 27, 1992

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HORNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SKINNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCBRIDE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MOORE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PETERSMEYER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BROMLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CALIO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROLLINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SMITH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	YEUTTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>FINDLAY</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>KAUFMAN</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			<u>MCGROARTY</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

GAUGHAN

Please forward your comments directly to Dan McGroarty, Rm 122, Ext. 2930, NO LATER THAN 3:00 P.M. FRIDAY, MAY 22, with a copy to this office.

Thank you.

RESPONSE:

TO

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

32 MAY 21 12:25

McGroarty/Bunton
May 21, 1992
11:15 a.m.
[NAVY]

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that

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mixed metaphor. Does one reap fruit?

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When we think of the world you and your children will inherit, no single factor shapes their future more than this: whether the lands of the old Soviet empire move forward into democracy -- or slide back into anarchy or authoritarianism. The outcome of this great transition will ^② affect everything: from the amount government must devote to defense instead of domestic needs -- to a future for our children free from fear.

Yes the aid I've requested from Congress is significant -- bit it is also a tiny fraction of the four trillion dollars this

nation spent to wage and win the Cold War. We owe it to those who began this task -- as well as those who will come after -- to finish the great work we've begun. //

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I want to turn now to a final challenge -- one that will be familiar to you after four years of study. It begins with this fundamental fact: the crucial connection in any democracy between military strength and moral support. We've seen the power of this connection in Desert Storm; we've felt its lack in Vietnam. The message must be clear: America is safest at home when we stand as a force for stability in the world.

In many respects, this may be the greatest challenge of all. Because the history of this century reveals the deep isolationist urge in the American character -- a desire to see in every hard-won victory a sign that America's work in the world is done. //

Such an urge is not unusual in democracies. It's a trait found in nations more interested in the comforts of home than conquests abroad. But it can be devastating in a world that still holds dangers -- that still poses threats to our interests and ideals.

Winston Churchill made this point in the subtitle to the last volume in his epic history of World War Two. He called it:

"How the great democracies triumphed -- and so were able to resume the follies which had so nearly cost them their lives."

More than once this century, America has proved its mettle. More than once, we've come late to conflict -- and turned back mortal threats to freedom. But as a nation, we have yet to prove that we can lead when there is no enemy on the doorstep. We have proved and proved again: we can win the war. Now we must wage the peace.

And we will do it with your help.

I began today by speaking about the great victory of freedom in the world as vindication of the American ideal. I know there are some who may think there's something presumptuous about that claim -- something boastful. But it is not -- for one simple reason: Democracy isn't our creation -- democracy is our inheritance. / We can't take credit for democracy, but we can take the precious gift of freedom / preserve it / and pass it on -- as my generation does to you, and you, too, will do one day. And perhaps -- provided we seize the opportunities now open to us -- we can secure the new world of freedom that has always been our aim. //

Once again, thank you all for this warm welcome. Congratulations to the Navy Class of '92 -- and may God bless the United States of America.

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