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Talking Points on Nuclear Posture Review Announcement September 22, 1994

- ☐ SecDef Press Conference at 3 p.m. is the climax of a ten-month effort, during which all aspects of the US nuclear posture -- force structure, safety and security, infrastructure, C3I -- were examined in depth, with no preconceived notions.
- ☐ The outcome strikes an appropriate balance between demonstrating US leadership in nuclear security and hedging against a failure of reform and reductions planned for Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan.
- ☐ The NPR decisions allow us to put our nuclear programs in DoD on a stable footing after six years of rapid decline and another decade before START II is fully implemented, yet retain the flexibility to respond to further changes.
- ☐ The most dramatic results of the Nuclear Posture Review will be visible in the recommended reductions in strategic forces. Adjustments in our non-strategic nuclear forces have also been recommended.
- ☐ These changes demonstrate the reduced role of nuclear weapons in US security, yet maintain options to reconstitute or increase US nuclear capabilities should current positive trends reverse in Russia or elsewhere.
- ☐ The Posture Review also determined improvements to US safety and security and C3I, and identified programs that will maintain the technical and industrial base should future weapons production be required. First, we will maintain selected portions of the defense industrial base that are unique to strategic and other nuclear weapons. Second, DoD will maintain a strong partnership with the Department of Energy, to ensure the soundest stewardship for our deterrent stockpile, without nuclear testing. Third, we will ensure, as we draw down our nuclear forces, that we have the ability to reconstitute these forces if we need to.
- ☐ Finally, the NPR reinforces the importance of our pragmatic partnership with Russia -- cooperating where possible while hedging against reversal.

OPTIONAL FORM 30 (1-80)

FAX TRANSMITTAL

of pages 2

To: <u>Sec Def Myers</u>	From: <u>D. Boxx</u>
Dest/Agency: <u>White House</u>	Phone: <u>697-6647</u>
Fax: <u>202 456-6423</u>	Fax: <u>695-1149</u>
NSN 7540-01-317-7328	5099-101
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	

BACKGROUND

Disputants:

Major League Baseball Players Association, which has 800 Members in 28 teams in the American and National Leagues in the USA and Canada.

Principal Agent: Donald Fehr, Executive Director

Major League Baseball Owners: Representatives of the owners of 28 teams which make up the American and National Leagues of Baseball.

Principal Agents: Richard Ravitch, President, Player Relations;
Bud Selig, Acting Commissioner of Baseball

Key Issue:

Proposal that the players accept a program which would put a "floor" and a cap" on player salaries at a fixed percentage of total revenues. (Owners proposed 50%, but indicated they were flexible on the percentage. Players' negotiated salaries and benefits currently account for 58% of baseball revenues.) The plan would be phased in over a four-year period. Player acceptance of the proposal would trigger a "revenue sharing program" worked out unilaterally among the owners over a period of 14 months.

Owners say that they must have a "fixed cost" of doing business for the game of baseball to succeed in the future. (Economic studies dispute this conclusion. This issue is a *threshold issue* for the owners, and they have insisted that they must have the Players' agreement for some form of "fixed costs" or they will have no agreement. The Owners attempted this same proposal in 1985 and capitulated after a two-day strike. They attempted it again in 1990 and locked out the players for 32 days in spring training. They capitulated after then Commissioner Fay Vincent removed it from the table.

The Players contend that no union would ever limit its right to bargain for wages and maintain that the free market system is only impacted by the Owners' inability to control their own spending for player personnel. They also maintain that installation of a cap would be an indirect attack on players' ability to move in their "free agent" status.

History:

The Players dabbled with representation for years back into the early part of this century, but the "modern" history of the Players' Association begins in 1966 with the hiring of Marvin Miller as its Executive Director. Don Fehr, the current Executive Director, is the third person to occupy that position, and he has held that spot since 1983.

The following is a history of the bargaining since 1966:

Year	Issue	Work Stoppage	Length	Games Lost
1972	Pensions	Strike	14 Days	86
1973	Arbitration	Lockout	12 Days	0
1976	Free Agency	Lockout	17 Days	0
1980	Free Agency Comp.	Strike	8 Days	0
1981	Free Agency Comp.	Strike	50 Days	712
1985	Salary Cap, Arb.	Strike	2 Days	0
1990	Salary Cap, Arb.	Strike	32 Days	0
1994	Salary Cap	Strike	21 Days	246

ADMINISTRATION INVOLVEMENT:

The Administration has no legal authority to impose a solution on the parties. Secretary of Labor Reich, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service Director, John Calhoun Wells, and, more recently, Bruce Lindsey have had almost daily discussions with both parties since the strike began. In addition, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service held several joint meetings with both parties in an attempt to resolve the matter.

DRAFT

"There can be no joy in Mudville today. The real losers in this irrational battle are the little people: The fans who cherish the game and were denied it; the workers whose livelihood depends on Major League Baseball; the kids who had dreams of someday hitting a home run in the bottom of the ninth to win the world series for their hometown team.

"Through world wars, earthquakes and the Great Depression, Americans were able to temporarily cast aside their troubles and revel in the excitement, the joy and the drama of the World Series.

"It is indeed regrettable that the owners and players have been unable to work out their differences and settle the baseball strike in time to salvage the World Series.

"I feel badly for the guys like Matt Williams, Ken Griffey Jr, Frank Thomas -- all the players who were having career years -- Don Mattingly who had a shot at post season play after such a glorious career. And the teams headed for the playoffs -- some for the first time in years.

"There are cities -- and taxpayers -- that have provided breaks for their hometown teams, because they love the game and they love their team -- and because it's good for their cities. They too are paying the price of this debacle.

The Clinton Administration continues to stand ready, willing and able to assist the players and owners over the next several months in establishing a process that can once and for all attempt to bring labor/management peace to Major League Baseball in time for spring training and opening day.

MARK

Is we need
more or something
different. Ben

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

July 3, 1993

Background Information:

U.S. Policy on Nuclear Testing and a
Comprehensive Test Ban

The President announced in his weekly radio address today that his Administration had completed its review of U.S. policy on nuclear testing and a Comprehensive Test Ban (CTB).

Last year, Congress passed the Hatfield-Exon-Mitchell Amendment that directed that a CTB be negotiated by 1996. To allow time to review whether further tests were needed, the Amendment also established an interim moratorium on nuclear testing through July 1, 1993. The Amendment provides that between 1993 and 1996, the United States could carry out up to twelve tests to improve the safety and confirm the reliability of U.S. nuclear weapons. Three other tests could be conducted in cooperation with the United Kingdom.

During the campaign, the President underscored his commitment to achieving a CTB, a commitment that he reaffirmed with President Yeltsin at the Vancouver summit. On April 23, President Clinton announced that we would be starting a consultative process with Russia, our allies and other states, aimed at commencing CTB negotiations at an early date.

After a thorough review, the Administration determined that the nuclear weapons in the United States arsenal are safe and reliable. Additional nuclear tests could help us prepare for a CTB and provide some additional improvements in safety and reliability. However, the President determined that these benefits would be outweighed by the price we would pay in conducting those tests now -- through undercutting of our nonproliferation goals.

The President has therefore decided to extend the current moratorium on U.S. nuclear testing at least through September of next year as long as no other nation tests. He has called on the other nuclear powers to do the same. The President believes that if these nations join the United States in observing this moratorium, we will be in the strongest possible position to negotiate a CTB treaty.

The President will decide next year whether to extend this "no first test" policy beyond September 1994. His decision will depend on a number of factors, including the status of the CTB negotiations and the willingness of the other nuclear powers to show reciprocal restraint in foregoing their own testing plans.

If, however, this moratorium is broken by another state, the President stated that he would direct the Department of Energy (DOE) to prepare to conduct additional tests while he seeks approval by Congress to test pursuant to the Hatfield-Exon-Mitchell Amendment. He has, therefore, directed DOE to maintain a capability to resume testing.

To assure our nuclear deterrent remains unquestioned under a CTB, the President has also directed DOE to explore other means of maintaining our confidence in the safety, reliability and performance of our nuclear weapons and to refocus much of the talent and resources of our nation's nuclear laboratories on new technologies to curb the spread of nuclear weapons and verify arms control treaties.

RESPONSES TO TAKEN QUESTIONS
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1993

Nuclear Testing

Q: Can we assume that the President is rejecting the idea of no first use of nuclear tests?

A: -- The administration has been conducting a thorough review of our non-proliferation goals and our nuclear deterrence needs.

-- We have consulted with members of Congress on this issue in recent days. We expect the President will receive recommendations and options very soon.

-- We will not comment on the nature of those options under consideration.

-- As you know, President Clinton and President Yeltsin agreed at Vancouver to the early commencement of negotiations on a CTB. We look forward to beginning consultations with our allies and key states on this undertaking at an early date.

ARG Movement

Q: Pentagon sources are saying that 2,200 Marines are now on their way to the Somali coast from the Strait of Hormuz. Does this indicate that the United States is about to escalate U.S. military involvement in Somalia?

A: -- The ARG (Amphibious Ready Group) deployed from the Persian Gulf to the Strait of Hormuz as a contingency following the attack on UN troops in Somalia.

-- CENTCOM reports that the ARG will no longer remain on location in the Strait of Hormuz. There are no specific orders directing it to Somalia.

-- DoD will answer any operational questions.

NSC Meeting

Q: Is there some sort of Principals meeting today to discuss this [Somalia], Macedonia, Bosnia, or anything else?

A: -- There is a Principals meeting this afternoon.
-- The President will not attend this meeting.

Q: How many letters did the White House receive on behalf of Supreme Court nominee Judge Ruth Bader Ginsburg?

A: -- Between 30-40 letters on behalf of Judge Ginsburg were received by the White House Counsel's office. This number is consistent with the number of letters received on behalf of other candidates.

NOTE: A Prime-time press conference is still under discussion. No final decision has been made.

Nuclear

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 30, 1993

EXECUTIVE ORDER

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MEASURES TO RESTRICT THE PARTICIPATION BY UNITED STATES
PERSONS IN WEAPONS PROLIFERATION ACTIVITIES

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 203 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2401 et seq.), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code,

I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, find that the proliferation of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, and of the means of delivering such weapons, constitutes an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States, and hereby declare a national emergency to deal with that threat.

Accordingly, in light of the revocation of Executive Order No. 12730 of September 30, 1990, and in order to limit the participation by United States persons in weapons proliferation activities, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. The Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized and directed to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules, regulations, and amendments thereto, as may be necessary to continue to regulate the activities of United States persons in order to prevent their participation in activities that could contribute to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the means of their delivery, as provided in the Export Administration Regulations, set forth at 15 CFR sections 768-799 (1993).

Sec. 2. Nothing in this order is intended to affect the continued effectiveness of any rules, regulations, orders, licenses, or other forms of administrative action issued, taken, or continued in effect heretofore or hereafter under the authority of the Export Administration Act, or the authorities provided under Executive Order No. 12730 of September 30, 1990, and Executive Order No. 12735 of November 16, 1990.

Sec. 3. This order shall take effect immediately.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 30, 1993.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

Embargoed for Release
Until 10:06 A.M. EDT
Saturday, July 3, 1993

July 2, 1993

RADIO ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

The Roosevelt Room

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. Two hundred and seventeen years ago, our Founding Fathers declared our independence to secure the liberty and prosperity we celebrate every July 4th. Although our times and challenges are very different from those our Founders faced, these issues are still the enduring concerns of the American people today.

In a few days, I will represent the United States in Japan at the annual meeting of the major industrialized nations of the world to work for new global policies that create more American jobs, open markets for our products, and strengthen our security as we embrace the challenges of the this new world.

America commands respect on the world stage because we have taken aggressive steps to put our own economic house in order at a time when all the advanced nations are having real troubles with the economy.

Here in Washington the House and Senate have both passed versions of my economic plan to promote growth and to reduce the deficit by \$500 billion. The plan also has incentives for people to invest more in our economy to create jobs, and provides money for education and training in new technologies, and help the defense workers who have been laid off by defense cuts.

We've made a good beginning now. As this plan has progressed through the Congress, interest rates have continued to come down, mortgage rates are now below 7.5 percent, and nearly 1 million new jobs have been added to the economy since January, about the same number as came in in the previous three years.

Change is hard, though. Many people are still skeptical. Many of the opponents of my plan chant "tax and spend." But the truth is, it's not an old tax-and-spend plan. And the people who are attacking it are those who taxed the middle class, cut taxes on the wealthy, borrowed and spent our economy into a \$4 trillion debt in the last 12 years.

Our plan is fair. It has \$250 billion in spending cuts, and asks the upper 6 percent of Americans to pay 75 percent of the new taxes. It moves the working poor out of poverty. It enables me to attend this meeting of the other advanced nations with a record of real results that will encourage our competitors to take steps to revive their economies as well.

And that's important for every American, because we can't grow the United States economy as we ought to until we have cooperation from other nations and they're growing. Why? Because since 1987, two-thirds of our new jobs have come from exports. We live in a global economy. We have to compete all over the world. And we have to sell our products and services everywhere.

MORE

When we stepped up to the plate here at home to get our own house in order, it enabled us to make the global economy work for the people of the United States if others will do their part. And that's what we're working on now.

As I said, all the nations I'll be meeting with are facing difficult times. Their economies are even slower than ours. But we know that together we can grow. We can have a stronger economy and we can have more security.

I'd like to talk to you about that for a few minutes. Because of the vigilance, the democratic values, the military strength of the United States and our allies, we won the Cold War. Our inheritance, our victory is a new chance to rebuild our economies and solve our problems in each of our countries while we reduce military spending. But our profound responsibility remains to redefine what it means to preserve security in this post-Cold War era. We must be strong. We must be resolute. And we must be safe.

This great task has certainly changed with the passage of the Cold War. The technologies of mass destruction in the hands of Russia and the United States are being reduced. But technologies of mass destruction that just a few years ago were possessed only by a handful of nations, and still are possessed only by a few, are becoming more widely available. It is now theoretically possible for many countries to build missiles, to have nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. This is a new and different challenge that requires new approaches and new thinking.

During my campaign for President, I promised a wholehearted commitment to achieving a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty. A test ban can strengthen our efforts worldwide to halt the spread of nuclear technology in weapons. Last year, the Congress directed that a test ban be negotiated by 1996. And it established an interim moratorium on nuclear testing while we reviewed our requirements for further tests. That moratorium on testing expires soon.

Congress said that after the moratorium expires, but before a test ban was achieved, the United States could carry out up to 15 nuclear tests to ensure the safety and reliability of our weapons. After a thorough review, my administration has determined that the nuclear weapons in the United States arsenal are safe and reliable.

Additional nuclear tests could help us prepare for a test ban and provide for some additional improvements in safety and reliability. However, the price we would pay in conducting those tests now by undercutting our own nonproliferation goals and ensuring that other nations would resume testing outweighs these benefits.

I have, therefore, decided to extend the current moratorium on United States nuclear testing at least through September of next year, as long as no other nation tests.

And I call on the other nuclear powers to do that same. If these nations will join us in observing this moratorium, we will be in the strongest possible position to negotiate a comprehensive test ban and to discourage other nations from developing their own nuclear arsenals.

If, however, this moratorium is broken by another nation, I will direct the Department of Energy to prepare to conduct additional tests while seeking approval to do so from Congress. I therefore expect the Department to maintain a capability to resume testing.

To assure that our nuclear deterrent remains unquestioned under a test ban, we will explore other means of maintaining our confidence in the safety, the reliability and the

performance of our own weapons. We will also refocus much of the talent and resources of our nation's nuclear labs on new technologies to curb the spread of nuclear weapons and verify arms control treaties.

Beyond these significant actions, I am also taking steps to revitalize the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, so that it can play an active role in meeting the arms control and nonproliferation challenges of this new era. I am committed to protecting our people, deterring aggression and combatting terrorism. The work of combatting proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is difficult and unending, but it is an essential part of this task. It must be done.

Americans have earned the right on this Fourth of July weekend to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness in the new era America did so much to create. This moment of opportunity is the reward for our vigilance and sacrifice during the long years of the Cold War.

We now have the freedom to concern ourselves, not merely with survival but with prosperity for ourselves and our children. We have the strength and the stature to lead the world into a future of greater security and global growth.

Because of the changes we have made, America can now fulfill the dreams and aspirations of the patriots who made our freedom possible more than 200 years ago. We can do them no greater honor than to make the most of what these times have to offer. Working together, we will.

Have a happy and safe holiday, and thanks for listening.

END

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