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[Press Guidance] - June 27, 1994 [2]

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

THE CHAIRMAN

June 27, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR DEE DEE MYERS

FROM:

LAURA D. TYSON

Laura D. Tyson

SUBJECT:

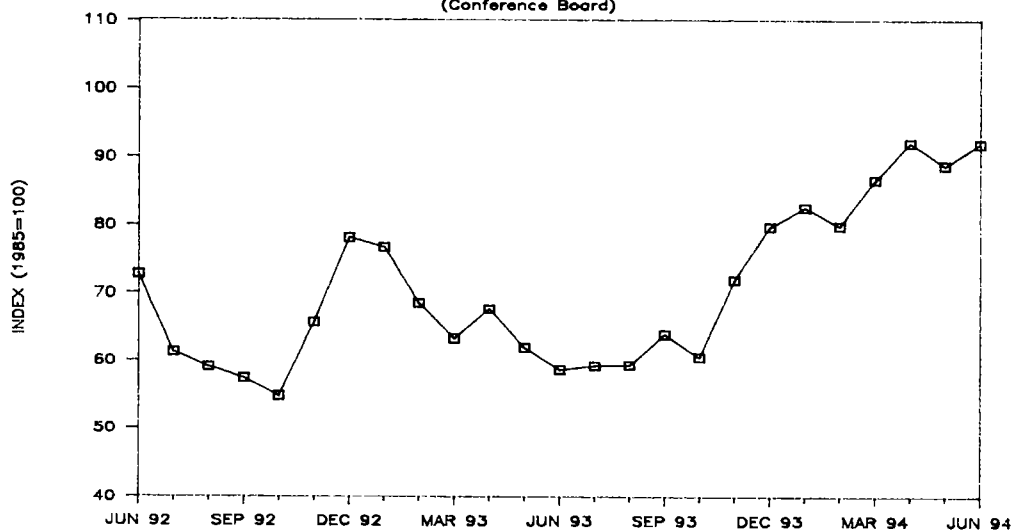
Consumer Confidence Index for June, Conference Board Report

****Embargoed Until 10:00 a.m., Tuesday, June 28, 1994****

The consumer confidence index (1985=100) bounced back in June, increasing by 3 points to 92.0.

- o The increase in June raised consumer confidence in the second quarter of this year to its highest level in almost 4 years.
- o About 30 percent of the respondents report that jobs are "hard to get," as negative responses to current job prospects continue to outnumber positives by a ratio of about two to one.
- o Nearly 21 percent of respondents believe that their families' financial situation will improve over the next 6 months, while only 9 percent believe their situation will get worse.
- o The outlook for business conditions remained relatively unchanged in June, with 19 percent of respondents predicting that conditions will improve during the next 6 months and only 8 percent afraid that they will worsen.

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE
(Conference Board)



Health Care- June 27

Note: We have been asked to stay clear of commenting on the Finance Committee.

What do you think about the Moynihan mark and Senate Finance committee action?

We are pleased that under the leadership of Chairman Moynihan, the Senate Finance committee is actively engaged and moving forward to produce a health care reform bill. While I have not seen a copy of Chairman Moynihan's mark, we are encouraged by the committee's efforts to work in a bi-partisan fashion to achieve reform this year. (

(As the WP indicated, there is a Moynihan draft proposal out there. Our information indicates that it has undergone and will undergo many changes. The "rump" group is also meeting to refine their proposal. We do not yet know what the Chairman plans to do when his committee meets this afternoon, but we understand he may release a draft of his mark. A formal release may come Wednesday. Therefore, we should refrain from comment.)

What is the White House's reaction to the proposal being put forth by the rump group in the Senate Finance Committee?

The Finance Committee is working very hard under the leadership of Senator Moynihan to reach consensus and produce a health care reform bill. We are certainly encouraged by their ongoing discussions. The committee has not formally reported, therefore we cannot comment until we see the entire package.

Does the President support the idea of a commission?

The President supports guaranteed health insurance for every American that can never be taken away. As we have said all along, that is the bottom line. We are not discussing components of any one proposal without seeing the entire package.

Employer mandates seem to be dead in the Finance Committee. Do you think they can achieve universal coverage without them?

As you know, there is nothing official from the committee yet. Again, we cannot comment on one particular aspect of their deliberations without seeing the entire package.

Is the administration willing to back away from employer mandates?

The administration has consistently said the we believe that building on the current system of shared responsibility is the fairest, least disruptive way to achieve universal coverage.

What if the Senate Finance Committee reports out a bill which covers 95% of Americans by 2002 -- is this close enough to universal that the President would sign it?

The committee is working hard to put a package together, and we need to let them keep working.

How do you define universal coverage?

The President has said from the beginning that he will not sign a bill that does not guarantee EVERY American private insurance that can never be taken away. Universal coverage means that every American will have a guarantee in law that they will have health care coverage that can never be taken away.

The Administration seems to be signalling that it would accept a phase in. Is this true?

We phase in coverage in our bill (January 1, 1998). The President has said all along that he would be flexible on how we got to universal coverage, but not whether we get there. But it must be within a reasonable period and by a date certain.

The Administration has to realize that you will never achieve 100% coverage. What is acceptable - 97, 98%?

We are not going to engage in a percentage debate. We will say that doing incremental reform and leaving 25 to 40 million hard-working Americans without health coverage is not acceptable. Millions of families would remain at risk and the middle class would take the hardest hit. Universal coverage means that every American will have a guarantee in law that they will have health care coverage that can never be taken away.

Some say that it is sufficient to cover 91% or 92% of the population and 97% of total medical costs. Why is this not enough?

Those that would be hit hardest would be middle class working Americans.

- Millions of Americans would be left uninsured - 25 million Americans would be uninsured and as many as 40 million would be without health insurance for some period of time each year.
- The deficit would be increased from 1996-2004- the Federal deficit would increase by over \$300 billion.
- It would place a heavy burden on middle income individuals - Many people will pay over 10% of their gross income for health insurance.
- It may encourage employers to drop coverage.

If Finance does not report a bill, will you go around them?

The decision of what goes to the floor is always decided by the Senate leadership.

The New York Times indicates that many on the hill are frustrated with the administration's legislative strategy. Are you comfortable that your current strategy is working?

The President has held ongoing meetings with members of both houses throughout this process and members of his administration have provided ongoing technical assistance. This is certainly a complicating process, but we believe we are making great progress towards achieving health care reform this year. For the first time in history, committees in

both houses of Congress have approved bills which guarantee health security for all Americans.

Is the President disengaged?

Absolutely not. Health care reform is moving forward and the president is committed to getting it done this year. He understands that hard working middle class Americans want reform and deserve health security.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 25, 1994

SPEECH TO CONFERENCE ON AFRICA

DATE: June 27, 1994

LOCATION: Room 450 OEOB

TIME: 3:15-3:45 p.m.

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE
ALEXIS HERMAN

I. PURPOSE

To express your commitment to America's continued engagement in Africa; to outline American policy toward the continent in the post-Cold War/post-apartheid era.

II. BACKGROUND

On June 26 and 27, 1994, the White House will host a two-day conference drawing together some of America's leading experts on Africa to discuss U.S. relations with the continent. The conference will involve about 150 experts from the Administration, Congress, academia, business, labor, media, human rights groups and other private organizations. Working groups will discuss the key challenges facing Africa and American foreign policy, including promoting sustainable development, addressing internal conflicts, supporting the process of democratization, addressing Africa's global dimensions, encouraging bilateral trade and investment ties and developing an American constituency for Africa. The complete draft schedule is attached at Tab A.

The conference seeks to raise the visibility of Africa, give participants the opportunity to exchange views on a wide range of issues and generate some good ideas to address key African problems. We have received tremendous public response: from an original guest list of 80 people, we have had to swell the participation to the 150 now scheduled to attend, and we continue to turn people away. Nelson Mandela has sent a message warmly welcoming the conference. Among the prominent participants will be Jesse Jackson, Ben Chavis, OAU head Salim Salim, Mayor Dinkins, Kurt Schmoke, Andy Young and the Vice President.

Regrettably, we did not consult early enough with the Congressional Black Caucus and some members were under the impression that this was to be a policy-making forum and were concerned that they were not adequately consulted during the planning stages of the conference. There were also concerns that the CBC was invited to participate in the

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

conference late in the process. Now that the CBC understands the nature of the conference, much of their concern has been allayed, although we expect only one or two CBC members to participate. You should also be aware that some human rights groups may use the conference to criticize us for not having taken a more active role in Rwanda.

You are scheduled to address the Conference Monday afternoon and then greet guests. The Vice President will introduce you. Other Administration officials scheduled to speak include Alexis Herman, Secretary Christopher, Brian Atwood and myself. Your proposed remarks will be forwarded separately.

III. PARTICIPANTS

A guest list is attached at Tab B.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Pool coverage: Televised by C-Span.

Attachments

Tab A	Draft Schedule
Tab B	Guest List

DRAFT SCHEDULE FOR CONFERENCE ON AFRICA
JUNE 26-27, 1994

SUNDAY, JUNE 26

- 1400-1420 Welcome and Overview by National Security Advisor Anthony Lake. Introduces USIA video. Old Executive Office Building (OEOB), Room 450.
- 1420-1435 Assistant Secretary of State George Moose: The State of Africa
- 1435-1450 USAID Administrator Brian Atwood: Promoting Development in Africa
- 1450-1500 Break
- 1500-1800 Working Groups meet concurrently at OEOB conference rooms.
- o Promoting Sustainable Development
 - o Addressing Africa's Internal Conflicts
 - o Challenge of Democratization and Human Rights
 - o Africa's Socio-Economic and Political Problems
 - o Promoting Bilateral Trade and Investment Ties
 - o Developing an American Constituency for Africa
- 1800-1930 Break
- 1930-2130 Dinner hosted by Secretary of State Warren Christopher. Keynote speech by OAU Secretary General Salim Salim. (State Department)

MONDAY, JUNE 27

- 0800-0815 Plenary opening by White House Director of Public Liaison Alexis Herman. Introduce Welcoming Tape of South African President Nelson Mandela. OEOB Room 450.
- 0815-0930 Remarks, panel discussion and Q/A with USIA Director Joe Duffy, Treasury Undersecretary for International Affairs Lawrence Summers, National Economic Council Deputy Bowman Cutter, Assistant Secretary of State George Moose and Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce Jude Kearne.
- 0930-0945 Break
- 0945-1015 Presentation by Ms. Wangari Muta Maathai, professor and founder of the Green Belt Movement of Kenya.

1015-1030	Break
1030-1200	Congressional Panel
1230-1400	Luncheon hosted by Vice President, who will deliver remarks. Department of Treasury, Cash Room.
1400-1515	Break
1515-1520	Introduction by Vice President Albert Gore
1520-1535	Address by President William J. Clinton
1535-1545	President mingles with audience
1545-1600	Break
1600-1700	Working Groups meet to conclude discussions. OEOB Conference Rooms
1700-1830	Plenary Session. Co-chairs of each Working Group make presentations and host discussion. NSA Anthony Lake and USIA Director Joseph Duffy conclude conference. OEOB Room 450
1830-2000	Concluding Reception. OEOB Indian Treaty Room

African Speakers

Salim Salim, Secretary General, Organization of African Unity

Professor Wangari Muta Maathai, Founder of Kenya's Green Belt Movement

Chairs

Vivian Derryck, African-American Institute, and Donald McHenry, Georgetown University: Nexus of Africa's Social, Economic and Political Problems

Elliott Berg, Development Alternatives, and C. Payne Lucas, Africare: Promoting Sustainable Development

Herman Cohen, Global Coalition for Africa, and Francis Deng, Brookings Institution: Addressing Africa's Internal Conflicts

Pauline Baker, Aspen Institute, and Richard Joseph, Carter Center: The Challenge of Democratization and Human Rights

Charlayne Hunter-Gault, PBS, and Michael Clough, Council on Foreign Relations: Developing an American Constituency for Africa

Stephen Lewis, Carleton College, and Percy Wilson, Coca Cola: Developing Bilateral Trade and Investment Ties with Africa

Congress

**Senator Paul Simon
Senator Carol Moseley-Braun
Senator James Jeffords
Congressman Harry Johnston
Congressman Amo Houghton
Congressman Tony Hall**

Academics

**Joel Barkan, Professor of Political Science, University of Iowa
Jerry Bender, Professor of African Studies, USC
Hershel Challenor, Clarke-Atlanta University
Larry Diamond, Professor of African Studies, Hoover Institute
Jeff Herbst, Center for International Studies, Princeton
Willard Johnson, MIT
Ed Keller, Professor of African Studies, UCLA
John Marcum, University of California Education Abroad Program
Pearl Robinson, Tufts University
Niara Sudarkasa, President, Lincoln University
Sandy Ungar, American University
Ronald Walters, Chairman, Political Science, Howard University**

C.S. Witaker, University of Southern California
Crawford Young, Professor of African Studies, University of Wisconsin
 *Gwendolyn Mikell, Georgetown

Business/Finance/Labor

Kevin Callwood, Emerging Markets Development Corporation
Sam Carradine, National Association of Minority Contractors, Washington
George Dalley, Attorney
Jeanne Downing, Appropriate Technology International
Jack Edlow, Edlow Intl Company, Washington
Wayne Fredericks, Retired Vice President, Ford Motor Corp.
Jacquelyn Gates, NYNEX, White Plains, NY
I. Lamond Godwin, Peachtree Investments
Ernie Green, Shearson Lehman Brothers
Bill Hayden, Beer Stearns
David Miller, Corporate Coalition for Africa
Patrick O'Farrell, African American Labor Congress
Daniel O'Flaherty, National Foreign Trade Council
Lucy Colvin Phillips, AMEX
Michael Roberts, Senior Vice President, Softsheen International, Chicago
Witney Schneidman, Samuels International
David Shear, International Management and Development
Maurice Tempelman, Tempelman and Associates
 *Clifford Wharton, TIAA/CREF
 *Wally Workman, Vice President, U.S. Chamber of Commerce
 *Pete Peterson, Chairman of the Blackstone Group
Stephen Cashin, Equator Bank
Witney Schneidman, Samuels International
David Shear, International Management Group

*not confirmed

Foundations

Timothy Bork, Ford Foundation
 *David Rockefeller, Rockefeller Foundation
Albert LaMelle, President, Phelps Stokes, NYC
Victor Rabinowitch, Senior Vice President, MacArthur Foundation
John Stremlau, Carnegie Foundation
Gregory Smith, Africa Development Foundation

International Bodies

James Grant, Executive Director, UNICEF-USA
Vira Gathright, IFAD
Edward (Kim) Jaycox, Senior Vice President, World Bank
Catherine Marshall, Division Chief, World Bank

*Alison Rosenberg, Consultant, World Bank
James Gustave Speth, Administrator, UNDP
Anne Forrester, Vice President, UNDP

Media

George Amoah, Black Entertainment Television
Peter Grier, Christian Science Monitor
 *Deborah Johns, MTV, New York
Sunni Khalid, National Public Radio
Reed Kramer, Africa News Service
Margaret Novicki, Africa Reports

PVOs/Human Rights Groups

Dave Beckman, President, Bread for the World
Holly Burkhalter, Washington Director, Human Rights Watch
Ben Chavis, President, NAACP
Imani Contes, Executive Director, Washington Office on Africa
Jennifer Davis, Executive Director, American Committee on Africa
Learned Dees, Vice President, NDI
Robert DeVecchi, President, International Rescue Committee
Mel Foote, Executive Director, Constituency for Africa
Kenneth Hackett, Executive Director, Catholic Relief Services
John Hammock, President, Oxfam
Sylvia Hill, Board Member, Transafrica
Jesse Jackson, President, Rainbow Coalition
Phil Johnston, President, CARE
Patricia Keefer, Senior Associate, National Democratic Institute
Peter Lamptey, Family Health International
 *Joseph Lowery, President, Southern Christian Leadership Council
Bruce McColm, President, International Republican Institute
Asif Shaikh, President, International Resources Group
Charles Stith, National President, Organization for a New Equality
 *Ken Wollack, President, National Democratic Institute
Sharon Pauling, Bread for the World
Adwoa Dunn-Mouton, Washington and Christian
Andrew Natsios, Save the Children
John Prendergast, Director, Horn of Africa Project
William Singleton, World Wildlife Fund
Phil Johnston, President, CARE
Kenneth Hackett, Executive Director, Catholic Relief Services
C.T. Wright, International Foundation for Education and Self-Help
Catherine LeBlanc, Executive Director, Historical Black Colleges

Religious Leaders

Kermit DeGraffenreidt, African-Methodist Episcopal Church
Robert Dumas, U.S. Catholic Conference

Dan Hoffman, Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)
Sister Janice MacLaughlin, Maryknoll Sisters
Sullivan Robinson, Congress of National Black Churches
Willis Logan, National Council of Churches

State/Local Government/Grassroots Political

Wilhelmina Delco, State Representative, Texas
 *Charles Diggs
David Dinkins, former Mayor, New York City
Dorothy Height, National Council of Negro Women
Leon Higginbotham, Retired Judge
Sarah Moten, Senior Advisor, National Council of Negro Women
Kurt Schmoke, Mayor of Baltimore
Darlene Shaw, Congressional Black Caucus Foundation
Lucille Thomas, National Council of Negro Women
 *Howard Wolpe, former Congressman
Andrew Young, Vice Chairman Law Companies Group, Inc.

Think Tanks

Robert Berg, President, International Development Conference
Tom Fox, Director, World Resources Institute
Helen Kitchen, Director of African Programs, CSIS
Jessica Matthews, Senior Fellow, Council on Foreign Relations
Roberta Miller, Consortium for International Earth Science
John Sewell, President, Overseas Development Council
 *Eddie Williams, Joint Center for Political Studies
William Zartman, SAIS, Johns Hopkins
Lee Talbot, Harvard University
Doug Hellinger, Development Gap for Alternative Policies

Congressional Staff Members

Lisa Alfred
Anne Griffin
David Gordon
Donna Brazile

Administration Participants

ADMINISTRATION -- Speakers

The President
The Vice President
Secretary of State Warren Christopher
National Security Advisor Anthony Lake

USAID Administrator J. Brian Atwood
Assistant Secretary of State George Moose
Treasury Undersecretary Larry Summers
USIA Director Joe Duffy
NEC Deputy Assistant to the President W. Bowman Cutter

Participants

Ambassador to Mozambique Dennis Jett
Peace Corps Director Carol Bellamy
State DAS for Africa Prudence Bushnell
OPIC President Ruth Harkin
Lionel Johnson, State Department
USED/IMF Karin Lissakers
Willie Campbell, Vice Chair, ADF
Sally Miller, Africa Director, Department of Commerce
USED-designate/IBRD Jan Percy
USED/ADB Alice Dear
Helene Gayle, Center for Disease Control
Vincent Kern, Director, Africa Region, DOD
Charlie Snyder, National Intelligence Officer for Africa, CIA
USAID Africa Director John Hicks
Gordon Adams, Associate Director, OMB
Bob LaGamma, Director, Office of African Affairs, USIA
Frances Cook, DAS for Regional Security Affairs
Maria Haley, Director, Eximbank
Jude Kearney, DAS, Commerce
William Brakel, Economic Policy Staff, State
Barrie Walkley, Public Affairs Director, AF, State
Larry Garber, Senior Policy Advisor, USAID
Regina Brown, DAS for African Affairs

State/AF Office Directors

David Shinn, East African Affairs
Peter Chaveas, West African Affairs
Arlene Render, Central African Affairs
Ann Hollick, Economic Policy
April Glaspie, Southern African Affairs

Late Additions

Robert L. Thompson, CEO, Winrock International Institute for Agriculture
Development

Kgosie Mathews, Washington Strategic Consulting Group

Vanessa Weaver, Alignment Strategies

Hattie Dorman, Dorman and Associates

Molly Williamson, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Department of Defense

July 4 on the South Lawn
Monday, June 27, 1994

Press are invited to watch the July 4th fireworks display from the South Lawn of the White House. In order to participate in the July 4th celebration, the rules that apply to White House staff will apply to press with a permanent hard pass.

- Any reporter with a permanent hard pass is invited to the South Lawn to watch the fireworks. Each hard pass holder is limited to four guests.
- The hard pass holder must be present and accompany the guests. No guests will be allowed on the South Lawn without an escort that has a hard pass.

The schedule is as follows:

7:30pm Gate Opens
 Visitors Entrance, East Executive Entrance
 U.S. Marine Corps Band Plays

8:45pm Gate Closes
 No admittance after 8:45pm

9:15pm Fireworks

The following are not allowed on the South Lawn: cooler, food, beverages, lawn chairs. Sodas and water will be available. People are encouraged to bring a blanket to sit on.

TALKING POINTS ON GATT FINANCING
BARRY TOIV, OMB
57254

- The Administration is working very hard to develop the offsets for the direct five-year revenue loss from tariff reductions under GATT, as required under the PAYGO provisions of the Budget Enforcement Act.
- As we did with NAFTA, we are working closely with both Democrats and Republicans in the Congress so that we will have a financing package that has bipartisan support.
- We believe that PAYGO is an important budget discipline. We hope that the many Democratic and Republican supporters of GATT in the Congress, rather than seeking an exemption, will work with us to find offsets that will enable us to enact this historic trade agreement.
- ((If asked to say specifically whether the Administration supports or opposes legislation to provide an exemption from the five-year PAYGO requirement, we should say that we would oppose such legislation.))

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS ON SPACE STATION
6/27/94

from Heidi Kulis, VP Press:

REGARDING THE HOUSE VOTE ON SPACE STATION THIS WEEK

- * The President and Vice President have been and are working very hard to secure Congressional support for the Space Station. We believe the Space Station has the support it needs to pass in the House of Representatives this week.
- * Most Members of Congress recognize that the international Space Station serves the interest of the United States and, with Russian participation, can bring other benefits that contribute to global peace and prosperity.
- * With the adoption of the Vest Commission recommendations, the Space Station is back on track -- on schedule and on budget. The bottom line is that we're going to save money and have a better space station sooner with the changes that have been made and with cooperation from other countries, particularly Russia.

REGARDING THE SAFETY OF SPACE STATION PROGRAM (ORBITAL DEBRIS)

- * NASA is doing everything possible to ensure the safety of the Space Station from orbital debris and is collecting data on and monitoring the orbital debris environment so that decisions can be made on information, not speculation.
- * As the NASA Administrator said, space travel is not without risk, but these risks can and will be managed. For example, the Russian MIR station has been in orbit for a number of years in the same orbit as the international space station and has not suffered a catastrophic impact.

NOTE: For reporters who want more information on orbital debris, they should contact NASA public affairs which is putting together a packet of information.

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