Clinton Gore

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September 5, 1992

Contact: George Stephanopoulos
501/399-3900

BUSH HEALTH "PLAN" IS NO PLAN AT ALL

George Bush is doing the "promises thing" again -- this time, it's health care. If you were fooled by "Read My Lips," don't be fooled again.

George Bush has done absolutely nothing to confront our escalating health care crisis. Since 1980, yearly health care costs went from $1,000 to $3,000 for every American. Since Bush became President, 100,000 Americans a month joined the ranks of the uninsured, according to the Bureau of the Census. George Bush didn't even offer a proposal until Harris Wofford won his Senate race on the health care issue.

Bush's claim that 25% of Arkansans were not covered by health insurance is just plain wrong, according to information released by his own Commerce Department this week. The Commerce Department reports that 86% of Arkansans have health insurance, one of the highest percentages in the region. The same data shows Arkansas had the fifth highest improvement in coverage in the United States.

Now he may be talking the talk, but George Bush doesn't have a serious plan to fix our health care system.

George Bush claims his plan will "make health care more accessible by making health insurance more affordable." In fact, the Bush "plan" would drive costs up, not bring them down, and only a fraction of the uninsured would be covered.

There's nothing in George Bush's plan that guarantees more resources for health care, only more money for health insurance. Vouchers and tax deductions will flood more money into the insurance markets, but there's no provision to stop insurance companies from jacking up their prices. The Bush scheme makes about as much sense as printing money to keep up with inflation. The $100 billion voucher/deduction proposal is really nothing but health stamps -- welfare for health care.

George Bush says people with preexisting conditions will be able to buy health insurance -- if they can afford it. That's like saying anyone can buy a Rolls Royce if they have the money. Without cost controls, insurance companies can price these policies out of nearly everybody's reach. And they will. Since 1980, insurance rates have tripled -- and that's for healthy people.

Clinton-Gore '92: People First...for a Change

National Talking Points • Wednesday, October 14

Change. Not more of the same.

Al Gore showed last night that he and Bill Clinton represent America's best hope for change. Gore was steady. Knowledgeable. Informed. With no honorable record to run on, Quayle used his entire time to attack Bill Clinton. That's how pitiful the Bush-Quayle ticket has become: they have no vision for America. They have no reason to run this country anymore.

Gore reinforced the strength of the ticket.

Gore talked about what Americans care about most: getting the economy moving, creating jobs and a plan for growth. Gore showed that Bill Clinton picked the right man to be his running mate: both different types of Democrats, both from a new generation of leaders. The strength of the ticket was reinforced last night. Polls prove it.

Move over Joseph McCarthy, here comes Joseph Stalin.

Would the average American want their government rummaging through their 23 year old credit files? Driver's license files? Washington Post today reports that top State Department officials, in violation of the Privacy Act, ordered embassies overseas to find dirt in Bill Clinton's passport files. "I can tell you we found absolutely nothing," said Norbert J. Krieg, consul general at the U.S. Embassy in London. We don't need anymore secret government activities. We don't need a return to abuse of Presidential powers for political purposes. This is an outrage.

Trust.

Bush has now contradicted himself on Iran-Contra. He said yesterday that he always knew it was an illegal arms for hostages deal. He had previously said otherwise. George Bush's statements don't match up with the record. Quayle's ten major attacks last night were false or misleading, the record shows. We can't believe anything they say anymore.

What does Bush stand for?

Nobody knows. He's changed his major stances so many times (30 million new jobs, Read My Lips, The Environmental President, The Education President, Abortion, Family Leave) that the only thing he really stands for is his own reelection.

A plan to rebuild America.

Clinton and Gore are a new generation of leaders who have called for an end to welfare as we know it, so welfare can be a second chance, not a way of life. Clinton and Gore reject the old tax and spend politics, proposing instead a plan to invest in people, create new jobs, all while outlining $140 billion in spending cuts they'd make right now. According to the Bipartisan Panel, the Clinton-Gore plan controls health care costs. Bush's plan does not. The Panel said the C/G plan will save us $750 billion by the year 2000. Bush's plan only $150 billion because Bush won't take on the drug companies or the bloated bureaucracies.

Putting People First...for a change
CLINTON-GORE '92
National Talking Points • Thursday, September 10, 1992 • 54 days...

MESSAGE: The bottom line of this election: George Bush has failed to deliver. Bill Clinton has a plan for rewarding work and putting people back to work.

George Bush could have put forward a plan at any time in his presidency. It's clear: he's a lot more interested in turning around his election chances than he has been in turning around the economy.

For twelve years, Bush's only economic plan has been "debt and taxes."

In the last campaign, George Bush said no American should have to sacrifice their family in times of need. Now he's going to veto unpaid family leave. He broke his word to America.

Read this week's TIME magazine: "The excerpt from the book by correspondents Michael Duffy and Dan Goodgame (Marching in Place) has confirmed my worst suspicions about President Bush -- he is a cynical politico who makes empty promises to gain office." -- Lee Rowe, Landover, MD.

* * *

Clinton's plan would end welfare as we know it: give people the tools to enter the workforce, like job training and child care, then give them the dignity of paying jobs. Welfare should be a second chance, not a way of life. (In Arkansas, Clinton's plan has already moved 17,000 people from welfare rolls to tax rolls.)

The New England Journal of Medicine reviewed health care proposals and found that only Clinton's holds up to six, tough criteria: it's coherent, it helps everyone, it focuses on preventive care and not just expensive emergencies, it contains costs, it's paid for fairly, and it fosters physician and patient morale. Bush's health care plan is more government hand outs -- "welfare health care."

Read this week's U.S. News and World Report: Arkansas ranks #3 out of all 50 states in economic health, and ranks #1 in job growth and home-price appreciation. That's not a miracle. That's economic progress.

BE CREATIVE, MAKE NEWS: Former Sen. Bill Proxmire of Wisconsin will issue the "All Time Golden Fleece Award" to President Bush for his election year pork spending spree. Republican women of Rockford, Illinois, who were there when Bush promised family leave four years ago, held a press conference on the anniversary of that speech yesterday to say George Bush has done nothing but break his promises.

SCHEDULE: Thursday - Clinton: Little Rock; Gore: speaks on family and medical leave in Lexington, KY and Durham, NC. Friday - Clinton: speaks at Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana.

Clinton-Gore '92: United For Change.
National Talking Points • Monday, November 2, ONE MORE DAY.

• It's the economy, stupid. • Change vs. more of the same. • Don't forget about health care.

• Tonight on all three networks, voters will get one last look at Bill Clinton during a 30-minute campaign film. It airs from 8-8:30p.m. EST on NBC and 8:30-9p.m. EST on CBS and ABC. The film includes campaign testimonials, biographical information about Bill Clinton and excerpts from "Putting People First."

• George Bush promised he would be the Education President, the Environmental President, the "Read my Lips" President. Now he should be the Former President.

• Every voter must ask themselves: Do I want to wake up November 4 and read the headline -- FOUR MORE YEARS OF GEORGE BUSH AND THE SAME OLD THING?

• This election is about change vs. more of the same. Only Bill Clinton has a plan to get this country moving again by creating jobs, providing affordable health care, improving education and making our streets safe again.

• Voter registration is at a record high because people believe there is a candidate out there offering change. You can see the hope in the eyes of the thousands of people who have turned out to cheer Bill Clinton during this campaign. On election day tomorrow, Americans can vote for change--the only choice is Bill Clinton.

Schedule: Today Both Bill and Hillary Clinton are embarking on a "United for Change" fly around. They will visit Philadephia, Cleveland, Romulus, Mi.; Paducah, Ky; St. Louis, McAllen and Fort Worth, Albuquerque, Denver and home to Little Rock Tuesday morning.

Clinton-Gore '92: For People First for a Change.

National Talking Points • Wednesday, Ocotober 28

One week before the election, Bill Clinton's message is what it was when he began the campaign: asking all Americans to take more responsibility to help change this country. From corporate executives to people on welfare, Bill Clinton has always said we must all do more to bring about the changes we need.

Contrast Bill Clinton's consistency for months with George Bush, who has changed his message so many times, America has forgotten what he stands for. The only thing George Bush really stands for is his own reelection.

Bill Clinton is the best choice for President because he has the clearest vision of how the American economy can grow and how Americans can better meet the challenge of global economic competition. The author of the Perot plan, John White, now says so himself. It's time for people to come together for change.

The closer he gets to election day, the more desperate George Bush becomes. Bush will do anything to get reelected, except provide leadership and vision for America. He has changed his views, distorted his opponent's record, and deceived the American people with false advertising the media labels "lies". Americans must stand up and say Bush's dirty, anything-goes type of politics must stop.

Don't let them fool you. Arkansas is a high growth, low tax state. Number one in the nation in job growth. Second lowest taxes per person in America. And spending is lower than any other state.

Bill Clinton took a poor state and lifted it up. His fellow Governors ranked him the nation's most effective in 1991. No miracles. Just progress. George Bush took a rich country and pushed it downhill with the worst economic record of any President since Herbert Hoover.

George Bush's administration has increased federal spending more than any other administration in history. They have given us the second biggest tax increase in history. They have failed middle America and betrayed our trust. Don't let Bush distract America from his lack of vision and adherence to the staus quo.

BE CREATIVE, MAKE NEWS: Halloween masks will remind people how George Bush is trying to scare people into forgetting his failures, his broken empty promises, his cynicism, and his lack of vision for how to bring about the changes we need.

Schedule: Clinton in Houston, Texas; Jackson, Mississippi; Louisville, Kentucky and Toledo, Ohio. Gore in Denver, Colorado; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Las Cruces, New Mexico.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October 14, 1992

Contact: BOB BOORSTIN
501/399-3900

"A DAY TO RALLY FOR REFORM": OCTOBER 14
Democratic Leaders and Reform Advocates Rally Behind Clinton Agenda to Enact Health Care Reform

In an spectacular show of support today, Democratic leaders, health care advocates, citizens groups, business and labor leaders are gathering in every state across the nation to rally behind the Clinton agenda to enact health care reform.

Today they join to assert the need for Governor Bill Clinton's leadership in the White House as the only way to break the gridlock on health reform.

Governor Clinton issued a statement, saying: "Today demonstrates that our commitment to preserve the best in our system - the choice of the best doctors in the world and the best treatment in the world - and to submit to Congress in our first hundred days sweeping, fundamental health reform, has unprecedented support across America. There are literally thousands willing to fight for better health care for American families, and to make health care reform a reality. The time for such a reform has clearly arrived."

Governor Clinton's words were echoed by Senator Jay Rockefeller (D-WV): "Together, we will deliver a message to the country that Democrats, led by Bill Clinton, will break the gridlock and 'deliver' on comprehensive health care reform," said Rockefeller National Co-Chair of the Clinton-Gore Campaign and an organizer of the Day to Rally for Reform.

Events are also launching a Women's Health Care Week to bring attention to Bill Clinton and Al Gore's commitment to improving women's health.

Governor Clinton highlighted medical matters of special concern to women: "It is time for Presidential attention to the inadequate levels of funding for research on the most serious health concerns of women, including breast and ovarian cancer, cardiovascular disease, and osteoporsis."

- MORE -

October 14th efforts in all 50 states: The day's efforts to support the Clinton health care agenda include:

- **Pittsburgh, PA.** -- 12:00 noon, Market Square -- Democratic Vice Presidential Candidate Al Gore highlighted health reform at a noon rally at Market Square with Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell, Senator Harris Wofford (PA) and Democratic Senate Candidate Lynn Yeakel.

- **Los Angeles, CA.** -- 2:00 PM PDT, Venice Family Clinic, 604 Rose Ave -- Senator Jay Rockefeller (D-WV) joined Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D-MA), California Representatives Maxine Waters, Henry Waxman and others in a tour of the clinic. Dr. Irwin Redlener, Chairman of the National Health Leadership Council for Clinton/Gore, presents a roster of nearly 250 of the nation's most respected health professionals and health experts endorsing the Clinton health agenda.

- **St. Louis, MO.** -- 3:30 PM CDT, Carpenters Hall -- House Majority Leader Dick Gephardt (D-MO) joined Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell (ME), Senate candidate Geri Rothman-Serot, Governor David Walters (D-OK) and Representative Joan Kelly Horn (D-MO) at a press conference.

- **Portland, OR.** -- 8:15 AM PDT, Oregon Convention Center, 777 N.E. Martin Luther King Blvd. -- Governor Howard Dean (VT) participates in a health care forum at the Oregon Convention Center.

- **Senators:** More than 40 Democratic Senators participated in the national health reform day. On October 5, Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell sent a letter to Governor Clinton signed by 41 Democratic Senators declaring that: "We pledge to work with you to move forward on comprehensive health care reform within the first 100 days of your Administration, so that all Americans will have access to high quality, affordable health care." A partial list of senators follows:

Jay Rockefeller (WV)	George Mitchell (ME)	Edward M. Kennedy (MA)
Brock Adams (WA)	Daniel Akaka (HA)	Max Baucus (MT)
Joe Biden (DE)	Jeff Bingaman (NM)	David Boren (OK)
Bill Bradley (NJ)	John Breaux (LA)	Dale Bumpers (AR)
Jocelyn Burdick (ND)	Alan Cranston (CA)	Kent Conrad (ND)
Tom Daschle (SD)	Dennis DeConcini (AZ)	Alan Dixon (IL)
Wendell Ford (KY)	Wyche Fowler (GA)	John Glenn (OH)
Bob Graham (FL)	Tom Harkin (IA)	Daniel Inouye (HA)
Bob Kerrey (NE)	John Kerry (MA)	Herb Kohl (WI)
Frank Lautenberg (NJ)	Patrick Leahy (VT)	Carl Levin (MI)
Howard Metzenbaum (OH)	Daniel Moynihan (NY)	Barbara Mikulski (MD)
Claiborne Pell (RI)	David Pryor (AR)	John Rauh (NH)*
Harry Reid (NV)	Don Riegle (MI)	Chuck Robb (VA)
Jim Sasser (TN)	Paul Sarbanes (MD)	Paul Simon (IL)

Geri Rothman-Serot (MO)*	Paul Wellstone (MN)	Tim Wirth (CO)
Harris Wofford (PA)	Lynn Yeakel (PA)*	Bennett Johnston (LA)

* denotes Senate Candidate

• **House Members**: The leadership of the House of Representatives has sent out a similar letter to House members, noting that: "...without presidential commitment and leadership for meaningful health care reform, the cries for help of the American people will not be answered. Bill Clinton has made that commitment and will provide this leadership..." Scores of House members are expected to participate in the October 14th health care activities. A partial list of House members follows:

House Majority Leader Dick Gephardt (MO)

Neil Abercrombe (HA)	Michael Andrews (TX)	Tom Andrews (ME)
Jim Bacchus (FL)	Robert Borski (PA)	John Bryant (TX)
Ben Cardin (MD)	John Conyers (MI)	Jim Cooper (TN)
Bill Coyne (PA)	Rosa DeLauro (CT)	Norm Dicks (WA)
John Dingell (MI)	Chet Edwards (TX)	Bill Ford (MI)
Larry LaRocco (ID)	Sandy Levin (MI)	John Lewis (GA)
Frank McCloskey (IN)	Jim McDermott (WA)	Jim Moran (VA)
Steven Neal (MA)	Del. Eleanor Holmes Norton (DC)	
John Olver (MA)	David Price (NC)	Jack Reed (RI)
Gerry Sikorski (MN)	Henry Waxman (CA)	Bob Wise (WV)

• **Governors**: Democratic Governors demonstrated their support for the Clinton/Democratic health care reform agenda at various events. A partial list of Governors follows:

Lawton Chiles (FL)	Howard Dean (VT)	Booth Gardner (WA)
Brerton Jones (KY)	Bruce King (NM)	Zell Miller (GA)
Ben Nelson (NE)	Barbara Roberts (OR)	George Sinner (ND)
Mike Sullivan (WY)	Bruce Sundlun (RI)	John Waihee (HA)
David Walters (OK)		

• **Nearly 250 Health Leaders for Clinton/Gore**: Today in Los Angeles, a broad and prestigious coalition of 236 health leaders announces its support of the Clinton/Gore health plan. The National Health Leadership Council is the largest group of health professionals, academics and health advocates ever assembled in support of the health care proposals of a Presidential candidate. 26 Deans of Medical, Nursing, and Public Health Schools, as well as 40 Department Chairpersons, are among the 236 nationally renowned independent health leaders. Here are just some of the names of these individuals:

Irwin Redlener M.D., F.A.A. P., President, The Children's Health Fund; Cheif, Division of Pediatrics, Albert Einstein College of Medicine
John F. Alksne, M.D., Dean, University of California, San Diego School of Medicine
Kathleen Andreoli R.N., Dean, College of Nursing, Rush Presbyterian St. Luke's Medical Center

Stephen Ayers, M.D., Dean, School of Medicine, Medical College of Virginia
Virginia Trotter Betts M.S.N., J.D., President, American Nurses Association
Jacob Brody M.D., Dean, School of Public Health, University of Illinois - Chicago
E. Richard Brown PhD., Professor, UCLA
Arthur Caplan Ph.D., Director, Center for Biomedical Ethics, University of Minnesota
Christine Cassel M.D., Professor of Medicine and Public Policy, University of Chicago
Jordan Cohen M.D., Dean, School of Medicine, SUNY Stoneybrook
Carol Estes PhD, Director, Institute for Health and Aging, University of California
Joyce Fitzpatrick PhD, Professor and Dean of Nursing, Case Western Reserve University
Maria G. Kuffner M.D., President, LA County Medical Association
John Lewin M.D., Director of Health, State of Hawaii
Bernard Lown M.D., Professor of Cardiology Emeritus, Harvard School of Public Health
Jonathan Mann M.D., Professor of Epidemology and International Health, Harvard School of Public Health
Mary Mundinger R.N. Dr PH. Dean and Professor, Columbia University School of Nursing
Howard Newman, Dean, Wagner Graduate School for Public Service, NY University
Arnold Relman M.D., Professor of Medicine, Harvard Medical School
Alan Rosenfield M.D., Dean, Columbia School of Public Health
Shelia Ryan PhD, Dean, School of Nursing, University of Rochester
David Smith, M.D., Commissioner of Health, Texas Department of Health, Austin
Sterling Williams M.D., Professor and Director, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Harlem Hospital, New York

The full list is available on request.

• **Health Care Advocates**: A broad range of consumer, business, labor and health refrom leaders embraced the Clinton health care agenda in activities today. These included:

Henry J. Aaron, Economist, The Brookings Institution
Roger Birnbaum, President, Princeton HealthCare Group, Princeton, NJ
Charlie Edwards, M.D., CEO, Scripps Clinic
Susan Glaser, Executive Director, Florida Council of Senior Citizens
Jim Graham, Whitman Walker Clinic, Washington, DC
William Hoffman PhD, Director, Social Security Department, International Union U.A.W.
David Jackson, M.D., President and CEO, Impact AssureQual, Inc., Dublin, OH
Robert McGarrah, Jr. J.D., Director for Public Policy, AFSCME
Jynny Retzinger, Past Member, National Easter Seal Society
Daniel Schulder, Director, Department of Legislation, National Council of Senior Citizens
Lawrence Smedley, Executive Director, National Council of Senior Citizens
John Sweeney, International President, Service Employees International Union
Roger Taylor M.D., National Leader, Health Care Consulting, The Wyatt Company

A complete listing is available on request.

Today's "Rally for Reform" shows America coming together to back the Clinton/Gore health agenda. It makes clear that only Bill Clinton can break the gridlock and bring quality, affordable health care for all.

ADSPECS, INC.

Creative Advertising Specialty Concepts

To: Jen Klein

From: Ken Choe at

C/G '96 Health Desk

(202) 547-4070
1-800-336-4844
(202) 547-4084 FAX

ADSPECS, INC.

Creative Advertising Specialty Concepts

Opposition Research

(202) 547-4070
1-800-336-4844
(202) 547-4084 FAX

THE BIG BOB DOLE MEDICARE DOCUMENT

Dole Medicare Record, 1995:

1995: DOLE BACKS DEEPEST MEDICARE CUTS SO RICH GET TAX CUT

- Bob Dole co-authored, lobbied and voted for the FY96 Budget Reconciliation Bill (conference report), which cut Medicare by an unprecedented $270 billion -- the deepest cuts in history -- in order to pay for a $245 billion tax cut targeted to the wealthy.

√ **$270 Billion in Medicare Cuts:** Under the Republican bill, out-of-pocket Medicare costs for seniors will nearly double, from $46.50 per month currently to $89 per month in 2002. [DPC Legislative Bulletin, HR 2491]

√ **$163 billion in Medicaid Cuts:** Under the GOP conference agreement, Medicaid is slashed by $163 billion -- or nearly 18% over the next 7 years. In fact, the bill **immediately** repeals guaranteed coverage for individuals, allowing over 4 million elderly Americans to lose their guaranteed coverage for nursing home care and for payment of Medicare Part B premiums. [DPC Legislative Bulletin, HR 2491; House Democratic Policy Committee, 11/17/95]

√ **Medicare/Medicaid Cuts Pay for Tax Cuts For Rich:** While out-of-pocket Medicare costs for seniors nearly double, the richest 1% of Americans will receive a tax cut of $10,500 per year. [Citizens for Tax Justice release, 11/17/95]

1995: ONE MONTH INTO 1995, DOLE SAID THAT MAJOR MEDICARE CHANGES WERE NEEDED TO ENACT REPUBLICANS' BUDGET PLANS

- "So how do we make health care better? Now the government is broke. We are working on a balanced budget. We do need the discipline. And how are we going to do more with less and thinking smaller and thinking smarter? And that's sort of where we are. That's how the debate is going to be framed this year. *That also means revamping Medicare.*" [Federal News Service, 1/30/95 (emphasis added)]

1995: DOLE VOTED AGAINST SMALLER TAX CUT TO OFFSET MEDICARE CUTS

- Dole voted against a Rockefeller Amendment to reduce the size of the tax cut in the budget and to apply the resulting savings to Medicare and Medicaid. [Amendment rejected, 46-52, 5/22/95, Senate Vote No. 1173: (DEM: 45-1; REP: 1-51), LegiSlate]

1995: DOLE VOTED TO KILL AMENDMENT FOR ADD'L MEDICARE SAFEGUARDS

- Dole voted to kill a Harkin Amendment to the budget to provide for additional Medicare payment safeguards. [Motion to kill agreed to 63-36, 5/25/95, Senate Vote No. 1207: (DEM: 9-36; REP: 54-0), LegiSlate]

1995: DOLE VOTED AGAINST RESTORING CUTS IN MEDICARE AND NIH

- Dole voted to kill (table) a Bradley Amendment to restore cuts in Medicare and National Institutes of Health by raising the tobacco tax by $1 a pack. [Motion to kill agreed to 62-38, 5/25/95, Senate Vote No. 1223: (DEM: 18-28; REP: 44-10), LegiSlate]

1995: DOLE VOTED AGAINST LIMITING TAX CUT FOR RICH TO PROTECT MEDICARE

- Dole voted to kill a Dorgan Amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the Committee on Finance and the Senate should approve no tax legislation which reduces taxes for those making over $101,000 per year, and the savings from limiting any tax reductions in this way should be used to reduce any cuts in projected Medicare spending. [Motion killed, 54-43, 9/22/95, Senate Vote No. 1460: (DEM: 2-43; REP: 52-0), LegiSlate]

1995: DOLE VOTED AGAINST COMBATING MEDICARE WASTE, FRAUD AND ABUSE

- Dole voted against strengthening the fight against Medicare waste, fraud and abuse when he voted not to waive section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act with respect to consideration of a Harkin Amendment to strengthen efforts to combat Medicare waste, fraud and abuse. [Motion defeated 43-56, 10/26/95, Senate Vote No. 1510: (DEM: 43-3; REP: 0-53), LegiSlate]

Dole Medicare Record, 1994:

TO WIN 1994 ELECTIONS, DOLE MISLED SENIORS ON CUTTING MEDICARE

√ Just days before the 1994 elections, Dole mislead seniors and other voters about secret GOP plans to cut Medicare spending. In separate interviews, Dole said ***"[Clinton and Gore are] falsely accusing Republicans of secret plans to cut Social Security and Medicare benefits as well as student loans and farm programs."*** [Washington Post, 11/6/94]

√ In addition, Dole told Larry King that ***"[T]he President is out trying to make a case, if you vote for the balanced budget amendment, you're going to cut Medicare, you're going to cut agriculture, you're going to cut everything. That's not the case."*** [Larry King Live, 11/4/94]

1994: DOLE BACKED AMENDMENT PROTECTING DEFENSE AT EXPENSE OF MEDICARE

- Dole voted in favor of an amendment during debate on the FY95 Budget Resolution to exempt the Defense budget from the Senate Budget Committee proposal for $26.1 billion in cuts from discretionary funds over five years. The amendment also would require an additional $20 billion in mandatory spending program cuts. These cuts could pose a threat to vital senior programs, particularly Medicare. [Amendment failed 34-64, 3/23/94, Nat'l Comm. to Preserve Social Security and Medicare vote rankings, 1993-94]

1994: DOLE FAVORED CAPPING MEDICARE SPENDING TO BALANCE THE BUDGET

- Dole voted against a Sasser amendment to a Nunn amendment that called for controlling the growth of health care costs through comprehensive health care reform. The Nunn amendment would have capped Medicare and Medicaid spending and other entitlements to balance the budget. The vote occurred during the debate on the FY95 Deficit Reduction Bill. [Sasser Amendment was rejected 45-55, 3/25/94, Nat'l Comm. to Preserve Social Security and Medicare vote rankings, 1993-94]

Dole Medicare Record, 1993:

1993: DOLE VOTED AGAINST CLOSING TAX LOOPHOLE TO PROTECT MEDICARE

- Dole voted against protecting Medicare when he voted not to waive the Congressional Budget Act regarding a Bryan/Reid Amendment to repeal the Section 936 (possessions tax) credit and to express the sense of the Senate that the resulting increase in revenues be used to limit the reductions in Medicare. [Motion to waive Budget Act failed, 20-78, 06/24/93, Senate Vote No. 1180: (DEM: 14-41; REP: 6-37), LegiSlate]

1993: DOLE BACKED A CAP ON CERTAIN ENTITLEMENTS, INCLUDING MEDICARE

- Dole voted against killing a Nunn amendment that called for a sense-of-the-Senate decision that Congress should adopt a cap on non-Social Security entitlements, including Medicare, allowing only for population growth, inflation and a 1% growth in FY96-97. [Motion to kill agreed to 51-47, 3/24/93, Nat'l Comm. to Preserve Social Security and Medicare vote rankings, 1993-94, S. Con. Res. 18]

1993: DOLE WANTED TO AVOID TAXES ON THE RICH AND CUT SENIORS' PROGRAMS

- During the 1993 budget debates, Dole offered a resolution to reject new taxes on higher income citizens and new spending on domestic needs and reduce the deficit by $460 billion over five years through spending cuts and caps on entitlement programs. [Dole motion rejected, 42-57, 3/24/93, S. Con. Res. 18, FY94 Budget Resolution, Nat'l Council of Senior Citizens Vote Rankings 1993]

1993: DOLE VOTED AGAINST REDUCING MEDICARE CUTS IN 1993 BILL

- Dole voted against a Graham motion to reduce Medicare cuts in the reconciliation bill to the level recommended by President Clinton. The motion would waive the Budget Act and required a three-fifths vote (60) of the total Senate to waive the Act. [Motion failed 15-83, 6/24/93, S. 1134, Fiscal 1994 Budget-Reconciliation-Medicare, Nat'l Council of Senior Citizens Vote Rankings 1993]

Dole Medicare Record, 1992:

1992: SENIORS SHOULD ACCEPT MEDICARE CUTS -- THEY'D DO OK ON FOODSTAMPS

- "Talking about cutting Medicare is 'like yelling fire in a crowded theater', [Dole] says. But he points out that senior citizens -- with today's Medicare, Social Security and food stamps -- 'are much better off than they were 10 years ago'". [Wichita Eagle, 10/25/92]

1992: DOLE ADVOCATES MEANS TESTING FOR MEDICARE BENEFITS

- At the end of his 1992 re-election campaign "[Dole] said that at some point, Congress is going to have to use a means test for some Medicare benefits. People who can afford to pay for their care will have to pay for a higher percentage of it." Dole added, "I know people don't like it, but sometime, we're going to have to get it done." [Topeka Capitol-Journal, 10/27/92]

1992: DOLE BACKED BALANCED BUDGET AMEND. WHICH THREATENED MEDICARE

- Dole voted to shut off debate (and bring to a vote) the Balanced Budget Constitutional Amendment, which would pose a threat to Social Security and Medicare programs if it were enacted. [Motion to shut off debate fell four votes short, 56-39, 7/1/92, Nat'l Comm. to Preserve Social Security and Medicare voting record 1991-92]

Dole Medicare Record, 1991:

Dole Medicare Record, 1990:

1990: PLEDGE-BREAKING BUDGET DEAL INCLUDED MEDICARE CUTS

- Then-Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole said of the Senate passage of the 1990 Budget Deal, "We're coming to the end of a long tortured trail....We finally have it done." And thinking of the new taxes that will affect everyone, Dole said: "I really believe that the American people are ready to take a little hit."

√ In addition to the new taxes in the 1990 deal, Medicare was also cut. According to Newsday: "Under the new Medicare provisions, payments for hospitals would be reduced by $16.3 billion over five years and payments for physicians by $8.8 billion for the same period. Beneficiaries would have to pay $100 deductible in Part B, which includes doctor's services and outpatient services, an increase of $25, and see their Part B monthly payments rise from the current $29.90 to $46.50 by 1995." [Newsday, 10/28/90]

1990: DOLE VOTED NOT TO EASE MEDICARE CUTS IN BUDGET PLAN

- Dole voted against a Conrad/Baucus amendment to change the budget summit agreement by easing the Medicare cuts, scaling back the gas tax, eliminating the income tax bubble, and including a new surtax on millionaires. [Amendment rejected 32-67, 10/17/90, S. 3209, Budget Reconciliation, Nat'l Council of Senior Citizens Vote Ratings, 1990]

1990: DOLE VOTED AGAINST DELETING NEW BURDENS ON MEDICARE RECIPIENTS

- Dole voted against a Gore amendment to delete all of the new burdens on Medicare recipients, scale back the gas tax, eliminate the income tax bubble and include a new surtax on millionaires. [Amendment rejected 45-55, 10/18/90, S. 3209, Budget Reconciliation, Nat'l Council of Senior Citizens Vote Ratings 1990]

1990: DOLE VOTED AGAINST TAXING RICH TO OFFSET MEDICARE CUTS

- Dole voted against a Harkin/Riegle amendment to eliminate the increase in the Medicare Part B deductible, and include a new surtax on millionaires. [Amendment rejected, 49-51, 10/18/90, S. 3209, Budget Reconciliation, Nat'l Council of Senior Citizens Vote Ratings 1990]

Dole Medicare Record, 1989:

1989: DOLE VOTED TO REPEAL MEDICARE CATASTROPHIC COVERAGE ACT

- Dole voted to repeal the Medicare Catastrophic Coverage provisions (S. 1726) effective in years after 1989 and to repeal the supplemental medicare premium, as modified. [Agreed to 99-0, 10/06/89, Senate Vote No. 1240, (DEM: 54-0; REP: 45-0), LegiSlate]

1989: DOLE VOTED AGAINST HEARINGS ON CATASTROPHIC COVERAGE ACT

- Dole voted against passage of a minimum wage bill, which included amendments to increase the limits allowed under the Social Security earnings test and to hold hearings on the Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act. [Legislation passed 62-37, 4/12/89, Nat'l Comm. to Preserve Social Security & Medicare vote ratings 1989-90]

1989: DOLE VOTED AGAINST SPREADING MEDICARE TAX BURDEN TO WEALTHY

- Dole voted against a motion to send the bill back to the Finance Committee with orders to eliminate the income surtax to make up the lost revenue by extending the 33% tax bracket to all upper income taxpayers. The vote occurred during debate on S. 1726, the Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act revision. [Motion rejected 12-87, 10/6/89, Nat'l Comm. to Preserve Social Security & Medicare vote ratings 1989-90]

1989: DOLE VOTED AGAINST RETAINING KEY BENEFITS OF CATASTROPHIC BILL

- Dole voted against a Kennedy amendment to repeal the Medicare Catastrophic Insurance surtax and some benefits, but retain several important benefits including: Part A coverage, prescription drugs, and spousal impoverishment. [Amendment rejected 35-64, 10/6/89, S. 1726, Catastrophic Insurance Revision, Nat'l Council of Senior Citizens Vote Ratings, 1989]

1989: DOLE VOTED AGAINST RETAINING SOME CATASTROPHIC COVERAGE

- Dole voted against a Riegle amendment to repeal the Medicare Catastrophic Insurance surtax and retain Part A and B coverage. The amendment would have also created a voluntary Part C coverage with a $15.40 monthly premium for prescription drugs and other benefits. [Amendment rejected 41-58, 10/6/89, S. 1726, Catastrophic Insurance Revision, Nat'l Council of Senior Citizens]

Dole Medicare Record, 1988:

1988: DOLE VOTED FOR MEDICARE CATASTROPHIC ACT

- On June 8, 1988, Dole voted for passage of H.R. 2470, the Medicare Catastrophic Protection Act conference report. The bill passed on an 86-11 vote with 11 Republicans voting against it. [Congressional Quarterly 1988 Almanac, CR# 170]

Dole Medicare Record, 1987:

1987: DOLE BACKED BUDGET THAT CUT MEDICARE BY OVER $5 BILLION

- Dole voted for the 1987 Reconciliation Bill, which hiked Medicare Part B deductibles by $10. [CQ Almanac, pas. 558-567; vote 419, 12/21/87]

1987: DOLE VOTED AGAINST $1 BILLION MEDICARE SPENDING INCREASE

- During continued budget debate, Dole voted to kill a $1 billion increase in spending for Medicare and Medicaid, and instead raise $2 billion in revenue. [Motion to kill approved 69-29, 5/6/87, Nat'l Comm. to Preserve Social Security & Medicare vote ratings 1987]

1987: DOLE VOTED AGAINST PROHIBITING OUT-OF-POCKET MEDICARE COST HIKES

- Dole voted against the adoption of the conference report setting spending and revenue limits for FY88. This budget preserved programs for the poor, prohibited Medicare cuts that would raise beneficiaries' out-of-pocket costs and made military spending contingent upon revenue increases. [passed 53-46, 6/24/87, H.Con. Res. 93, Budget Resolution, FY88, Nat'l Council of Senior Citizens, vote rankings, 1987]

Dole Medicare Record, 1986:

1986: DOLE APPROVED FY87 BUDGET ACT THAT CUT MEDICARE BY $2.1 BILLION

- Dole voted for the FY87 Budget Reconciliation Act that cut Medicare by $2.1 billion in fiscal year 1987. [1986 CQ Almanac, pgs. 252-259; vote 353, pg. 57-S]

1986: DOLE BACKED BALANCED BUDGET AMEND. THAT THREATENED MEDICARE

- Dole voted for the passage of the joint resolution proposing a Constitutional Amendment to require that the President submit and Congress adopt a balanced Federal budget every year. The amendment would require drastic spending cuts in programs such as Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid and Food Stamps. [Amendment rejected 66-34, 3/25/86, S.J. Res. 225, Balanced Budget Constitutional Amendment, Nat'l Council of Senior Citizens Vote Ratings 1986]

1986: DOLE VOTED TO SAVE GRAMM-RUDMAN, WHICH CUT ELDERLY PROGRAMS

- Dole voted against an amendment to repeal the 1985 Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction law which required drastic automatic spending cuts in social programs for the elderly and the poor. [Amendment rejected 30-69, 7/31/86, H.R. Res. 668, Public Debt Limit, Nat'l Council of Senior Citizens Vote Rankings, 1986]

Dole Medicare Record, 1985:

1985: DOLE VOTED TO CUT MEDICARE BY $11 BILLION OVER THREE YEARS

- Dole voted for the FY86 first budget resolution, which cut anticipated outlays for Medicare by $11 billion over FY86-88. [1985 CQ Almanac, vote 169, pg. 34-S, S Con Res 32, First Budget Resolution, FY86, passed 67-32]

1985: DOLE AMENDMENT CUTS MEDICARE/MEDICAID BY $17.5 BILLION

- Dole offered an amendment serving as a substituted budget resolution which eliminated the 1986 Social Security COLA; cut Medicare and Medicaid funding by $17.5 billion; eliminated 13 domestic programs, including rural housing assistance and a provided a 3 percent after-inflation increase to the Pentagon. [Dole amendment adopted 50-49, with Vice President George Bush casting the deciding vote to break a 49-49 tie, 5/9/85, S.Con.Res. 32, CQ vote #72, Nat'l Council of Senior Citizens Vote Rankings, 1985]

1985: DOLE VOTED AGAINST ADDING FUNDS TO THE MEDICARE PROGRAM

- Two times Dole voted to kill (table) a Kennedy Amendment to add $4.6 billion in funds back to the Medicare program. [Motion to kill passed, 51-46, 54-44, 5/9/85, Senate Votes No. 1064 & 1074:, LegiSlate]

1985: DOLE VOTED AGAINST DELAYING HIKE IN MEDICARE DEDUCTIBLE

- Dole voted to kill an amendment to delay the increase in the Medicare hospital deductible from 1/1/86 to 5/15/86. [Motion to kill passed 53-37, 12/9/85, H.R. Res. 465, vote occurred on Further Continuing Appropriations, Nat'l Comm. to Preserve Social Security & Medicare vote ratings, 1985]

1985: DOLE VOTED AGAINST PROTECTING MEDICARE FROM AUTOMATIC CUTS

- Dole voted to kill a Chiles amendment to limit automatic Medicare spending cuts to increases to doctors and hospitals, protecting beneficiaries. Automatic spending cuts would go into effect if the deficit did not reach the deficit reduction targets in Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. [Motion to kill passed 54-44, 11/5/85, H.J. Res 372, Nat'l Comm. to Preserve Social Security & Medicare vote ratings 1985, vote occurred on a Public Debt Limit debate]

1985: DOLE VOTED AGAINST DELAYING HIKE IN MEDICARE DEDUCTIBLE

- Dole voted to kill (table) a Kennedy Amendment to delay for 4.5 months an increase in the Medicare inpatient hospital deductible, and to increase the cigarette tax by 1 cent for three years. [Motion to kill passed, 53-37, 12/09/85, Senate Vote No. 1357: (DEM: 14-28; REP: 39-9), LegiSlate]

1985: DOLE VOTED TO CUT $11.2 BILLION FROM MEDICARE IN BUDGET BILL

- Dole voted to cut $11.2 billion from Medicare over FY86-88 when he voted for HR 3128, which was the conference report on the bill to reduce the deficit by $74 billion over FY86-88. Most of the savings in Medicare came from limits on reimbursements to physicians and hospitals. In addition, the reconciliation bill included provisions requiring all employees of state and local governments to be enrolled in Medicare and thus subject to the payroll tax that financed the hospital insurance program. The bill also made changes in Medicaid, the federal health insurance program for the poor. HR 3128 did not become law, however, after getting caught in a last-minute squabble between the House and Senate over a proposed tax for the Superfund tax. [Passed Senate, 78-1, 12/19/85, vote #379, p. 64-S, HR 3128, 85 CQ Almanac, p. 302]

1985: DOLE VOTED TO KILL PLAN USE MEDICARE FOR LIVER TRANSPLANTS

- Dole voted to kill an amendment (S 1730) to provide Medicare coverage for "reasonable and medically necessary" liver transplants performed on individuals aged 18 and over. [Motion to kill agreed to 51-47, 11/14/85, vote #,312, p. 54-S, 85 CQ Almanac]

Dole Medicare Record, 1984:

1984: DOLE VOTED TO CUT MEDICARE, MEDICAID FUNDING

- On May 17, 1984, Dole voted against an amendment to reduce Medicare cuts from $9 billion to $8.4 billion by allowing the Medicare Part B premium to increase at the rate of general inflation rather than the higher rate of medical cost inflation. [HR 2163 (HR 4170), Amendment # 3070, 5/17/84, rejected 44-50, 1984 CQ Vote #97]

1984: DOLE VOTED AGAINST RESTORING $600 MILLION IN MEDICARE CUTS

- Dole voted to kill a Bradley amendment modifying the deficit reduction package. The amendment included a restoration of $600 million of the $9 billion cut from Medicare. [Motion to kill agreed to, 5/8/84, 51-43, HR 2163, Deficit Reduction, Nat'l Council of Senior Citizens, Vote Rankings 1984]

1984: DOLE BACKED DEFICIT REDUCTION BILL THAT CUT MEDICARE BY $6 BILLION

- Dole wrote, lobbied and voted for the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 (HR 4170) which cut Medicare by over $6 billion and "increased out-of pocket costs for beneficiaries." [1984 CQ Almanac, vote 161, pg. 28-S, passed 83-15, 6/27/84]

1984: DOLE VOTED AGAINST PROVISION TO DELETE MEDICARE COST HIKES

- Dole made a motion to stop the Kennedy amendment to restore cuts in Medicare by eliminating the proposed increase in Part B premiums and deductibles. These increases would result in higher out-of-pocket costs for Medicare beneficiaries. [Motion to stop agreed to 58-36, 5/9/84, HR 2163, Nat'l Council of Senior Citizens, Vote Rankings 1984]

1984: DOLE FAVORED DELAYING MEDICARE QUALIFICATION AGE BY ONE MONTH

- Dole made a motion to kill the Kennedy amendment to restore cuts in Medicare by eliminating the delay in Medicare eligibility. A delay meant senior citizens could be without health care coverage for up to nearly a month. [Motion to kill agreed to 59-36, 5/9/84, Senate Vote No. 2091: (DEM: 11-32; REP: 48-4), LegiSlate; Nat'l Council of Senior Citizens, Vote Rankings 1984]

Dole Medicare Record, 1983:

1983: DOLE VOTED AGAINST ADDING ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR MEDICARE

- In the 1983 budget resolution, Dole voted against a Baucus amendment to add additional funds for Medicare. The amendment would have increased the funding level for medical insurance in order to partially restore Medicare cuts as follows: $15 million in FY 1983, $440 million in 1984, $593 million in 1985, and $748 million in 1986. [Amendment rejected, 45-50, 5/4/83, Senate Vote No. 1070: (DEM: 40-3; REP: 5-47), LegiSlate; S.Con.Res. 27 (H.Con.Res. 91), CQ vote #70, amendment # 1231]

1983: DOLE VOTED FOR ACROSS-BOARD SPENDING CUT -- THREATENING MEDICARE

- Dole voted for a Helms substitute amendment providing for a 10% across-the-board spending cut in all areas except Social Security, defense and interest on the national debt. [Substitute rejected 41-59, S. Con. Res. 27, First Budget Resolution, Nat'l Council of Senior Citizens Vote Rankings 1983]

Dole Medicare Record, 1982:

1982: DOLE BACKED BUDGET RECONCILIATION CUTTING MEDICARE $11.5 BILLION

- In 1982, as chairman of the Senate Finance Comm., Dole voted to cut nearly $11.5 billion from the Medicare program as part of the 1982 Budget Reconciliation. [1982 CQ Almanac, pg. 199-200; vote 337, 8/19/82]

1982: DOLE SAID 'GO AFTER SOME PHYSICIAN...DRIVING IN A MECEDES-BENZ."

- Dole said he saw an image problem for the Reagan Administration. "I think very honestly the administration, rightly or wrongly, is perceived to be against poor people, or black people or Hispanics. I think we have lost some ground, and that shouldn't happen." Dole continued "I keep saying instead of citing some poor guy in a leg brace who might be ripping off some disability claim, why don't you go after some physician or somebody who, through the tax system or Medicare, is driving around in a Mercedes-Benz." [AP, 5/17/82]

1982: DOLE VOTED TO REJECT ANY "MEANS-TESTING" FOR MEDICARE BENEFITS

- Dole voted in favor of a Moynihan amendment providing that it is the sense of the Senate that the Congress should reject any proposal to impose a "means test" on eligibility of the Medicare program or benefits provided by the Medicare program. [Amendment passed, 70-29, 9/29/82, Senate Vote No. 2369: (DEM: 44-0; REP: 25-29), LegiSlate]

1982: DOLE VOTED AGAINST RESTORING $9.6 BILLION IN MEDICARE FUNDING

- Dole voted against a Moynihan amendment to increase budget authority by $1.8 billion and outlays by $9.6 billion in FY83-85 to restore funding for Medicare and Medicaid. [Amendment rejected 39-60, 5/19/82, Nat'l Council of Senior Citizens Vote Ratings, 1982, HR S. Con. Res. 92, First Budget Resolution, FY 83]

1982: DOLE BACKED HIGHER OUT-OF-POCKETS COSTS FOR MEDICARE RECIPIENTS

- Dole voted against a Baucus amendment to restore Medicare funding by striking sections of the Budget Reconciliation bill which called for home health co-payments, indexing of Medicare Part B deductibles, and maintaining the Part B premiums as a constant percentage of costs. [Amendment rejected 46-53, 7/21/82, HR 4961, Nat'l Council of Senior Citizens Vote Ratings 1982]

1982: DOLE BACKED BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT, ENDANGERING MEDICARE

- Dole voted for passage of balanced budget amendment to the Constitution, requiring Congress to adopt a balanced budget each year. The amendment would necessitate cutting spending with drastic cuts likely in programs such as Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid and Food Stamps. [Amendment adopted 69-31, 8/4/82, S.J. Res. 58, Balanced Budget Amendment, Nat'l Council of Senior Citizens Vote Ratings 1982]

1982: DOLE VOTED TO KEEP TAX CUT FOR RICH, NOT TO RESTORE MEDICARE CUTS

- Dole voted against a Bradley amendment to defer until the federal budget is balanced the tax cuts scheduled under current law in 1983 for high-income persons; eliminate from the bill increases in telephone, tobacco and unemployment insurance taxes; and restore some cuts the bill would make in Medicare spending. The amendment was designed to offset the bias toward higher income individuals and businesses contained in Reagan's three-year tax reduction program. [Amendment rejected 45-54, 7/21/82, HR 4961, Budget Reconciliation Bill, Nat'l Council of Senior Citizens Vote Ratings 1982]

Dole Medicare Record, 1981:

1981: DOLE VOTED TO CUT MEDICARE, TERMINATE CERTAIN PROGRAMS

- Dole voted for the FY82 budget reconciliation conference report (HR 3982), which cut federal outlays by $130.6 billion in fiscal 1982-84. The reconciliation made numerous cuts in Medicare, including: increasing the "Part A" Medicare deductible to $256 in FY82, $292 in FY83, and $328 in FY84 -- up from $228 in FY81 and increasing to $75 from $60 the deductible for participants in the optional Part B Medicare coverage, beginning in CY82. [Passed 80-14, 7/31/81, 1981 CQ Almanac, p. 42-S, Vote # 244]

1981: DOLE LEADS CHARGE TO CUT MEDICARE BENEFITS IN COMMITTEE

- Dole, as head of the Finance Committee, nearly doubled Reagan's proposed FY82 Medicare savings, cutting an estimated $1.98 billion, compared to Reagan's $1.09 billion. The Finance Committee voted to raised premiums and deductibles for "Part B;" authorize civil money penalties for Medicare fraud; make Medicare the secondary payor for renal disease if an individual also had a private insurance plan covering the disease, make changes in hospital reimbursement policies; and repeal several new benefits passed in 1980, but not yet in effect. [1981 CQ Almanac, p. 479-480]

Dole Medicare Record, 1980:

1980: DOLE VOTED FOR MEDICARE BILL TO SAVE $2.27 BILLION

- Dole voted for the conference report of HR 7765, the budget reconciliation bill, which among other things, expanded coverage of home health services under Medicare and payment for minor surgery or tests done outside hospitals. The Medicare changes were estimated to save a total of $2.27 billion over 5 years. The bill also required coordinated audits for hospitals and other health care providers reimbursed by Medicare, Medicaid and maternal and child health care programs; eliminated existing limits on the number of home health visits the program would pay for; dropped two requirements for eligibility for home health benefits; authorized payment, with no cost sharing to the patient, for diagnostic tests performed by an outpatient department of a doctor's office; repealed existing limits on re-enrollment in Part B of Medicare, which paid doctor's fees; and permitted HHS to apply certain program standards less stringently to rural hospitals. [passed 83-4, HR 7765, 12/3/80, vote #487, p. 70-S]

1980: DOLE VOTED FOR SENATE PASSAGE OF FY81 BUDGET RECONCILIATION

- Dole voted for Senate passage of the budget reconciliation bill, which contained the above Medicare provisions, in addition to: limiting Medicare and Medicaid hospital reimbursements to average rates for different categories of hospitals, which was an alternative to Carter's hospital cost control legislation, which was never enacted. [passed 89-0, S 2885, 6/30/80, vote #280, p. 40-S]

- **NOTE:** ***The Senate on 12/13/80 passed by voice vote a bill allowing use of Medicare funds to prevent pneumococcal pneumonia among the elderly (HR 8406, p. 458, 80 CQ Almanac).***

Dole Medicare Record, 1979:

1979: DOLE VOTED TO GIVE LESS MONEY TO MEDICARE-RELATED AGENCY

- Dole voted for passage of the bill to appropriate $72.96 billion for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare and related agencies in FY80. The president had requested $73.78 in new budget authority. [Passed 67-20, 7/20/79, p. 35-S, #199]

1979: DOLE VOTED IN FAVOR OF SLASHING KEY SPENDING TO GIVE TAX CUT

- Dole voted in favor of a Dominici amendment to cut transportation, economic development, health, social programs, welfare, categorical grants to states and other programs $9.4 billion in 1980 and $10.6 billion in outlays in 1981; and provide for tax cuts of $9.4 billion in 1980 and $10.6 billion in 1981. [Amendment rejected 38-55 on 4/25/79, Nat'l Council of Senior Citizens Vote Ratings, 1979, S. Con. Res. 22, FY80-82 Budget Targets]

Dole Medicare Record, 1978:

1978: DOLE VOTED TO KILL HOSPITAL COST CONTAINMENT PLAN, MEDICARE PLAN

- Dole voted to kill a substitute amendment to authorize prospective reimbursement of hospitals by Medicare and Medicaid (i.e. instead of using the traditional and cost-escalating fee-for-service reimbursement method, hospitals would receive a pre-set fixed-fee system only for bills paid by Medicare and Medicaid.). The bill also endorsed a voluntary effort by hospitals to cut cost, and to authorize national hospital revenue limits if goals of the voluntary effort were not met. [Motion to kill rejected 42-47, HR 5285, 10/12/78, p. 70-S, vote #480]

1978: DOLE VOTED AGAINST PASSAGE OF MEDICARE COST CONTAINMENT PLAN

- Dole voted against final passage of a major Medicare/Medicaid reimbursement reform of hospitals -- instead of using the traditional and cost-escalating fee-for-service reimbursement method, hospitals would receive a pre-set fixed-fee system only for bills paid by Medicare and Medicaid. The bill also endorsed a voluntary effort by hospitals to cut costs, and to authorize national hospital revenue limits if goals of the voluntary effort were not met. [Passed 64-22, HR 5285, 10/12/78, p. 70-S, vote #482]

Dole Medicare Record, 1977:

- **NOTE: Major Medicare/Medicaid legislation aimed at reducing fraud and improving rural health care were adopted in the Senate by voice vote. NOTE: CHECK FOR FLOOR STATEMENTS**

Dole Medicare Record, 1976:

Dole Medicare Record, 1975:

1975: DOLE PROPOSED 2-YEAR DELAY IN MEDICARE QUALITY-ASSESSMENT GROUPS

- Dole offered an amendment to a Medicare bill that delayed for two years (until 1/1/78) a deadline for establishment of Professional Standards Review Organizations (PSROs) to monitor the quality of in-patient care received by Medicare and Medicaid patients. [1975 CQ Almanac, p. 619, voice vote, unclear of result.]

Dole Medicare Record, 1974:

1974: DOLE VOTED AGAINST BILL FOR NEW FEDERAL HEALTH PLANNING PROGRAM

- Dole voted against the bill to authorize $990 million in FY75-77 for new federal health planning and resource development programs. The bill acknowledged that poor planning was partially responsible for the nation's mounting medical bills and establishing a National Council on Health Planning and Development to advise the Department of HEW on national guidelines for health planning. Dole made strenuous complaints about the bill, labeling it a *"controversial step toward further federalization -- which goes hand in hand with increasing socialization."* Dole predicted that a provision authorizing federal grants to states choosing to regulate insurance reimbursements rates for medical costs would *"result in the eventual government takeover of health care institutions."* [passed 65-18, 11/25/74, vote # 483, p. 73-S, S 2994]

Dole Medicare Record, 1973:

Dole Medicare Record, 1972:

1972: DOLE BACKED BILL EXPANDING MEDICARE TO 1.7 MILLION PEOPLE

- Dole voted for adopting the conference report (H Rept 92-1605 of HR 1 of the Social Security Amendments of 1972. The bill increased to $2,100 from $1,680 the amount a Social Security beneficiary under age 72 could earn and still receive full benefits; increased SS benefits for widows and widowers by 100% from 82.5% of the amount received by a deceased spouse; increased SS benefits by 1% per year for each year after 65 an individual delayed retirement; extended Medicare coverage to an additional 1.7 million disabled SS beneficiaries; increased SS taxes for employers and employees to a maximum of $702 each in 1974 (5.85% on $12,000) and $632 each in 1973 (5.85% on $10,800) from $468 each in 1972 (5.2% on $9,000); enabled Medicare beneficiaries to enroll in HMOs providing comprehensive pre-paid health care with the gov't paying the premiums if the plans provided federally approved services; covered payments to chiropractors under Medicare. The bill, however, provided no reform of the basic family welfare programs. [Passed 61-0, 10/17/72; vote #528, p. 81-S, p. 899]

Dole Medicare Record, 1971:

Dole Medicare Record, 1970:

1970: DOLE VOTED TO HIKE MEDICARE & SOCIAL SECURITY TAXES, BENEFITS

- Dole voted in favor of the Social Security Amendments of 1970 (HR 17550), which increased Social Security benefits by 10%, providing a $100 monthly minimum benefit, raising the taxable wage base to $9,000 from $7,800 and made changes in the Medicare and Medicaid programs, including: permitting persons reaching age 65 who were ineligible for hospital insurance benefits under Medicare to purchase the insurance for $27/month; limited charges for medical supplies, equipment and services to the lowest prices available in certain areas; increased the annual wage base on which OASDI and Medicare taxes were computed to $9,000 from $7,800, beginning 1/1/71; increase Social Security and Medicare tax rates to 5.5% and 1.1%, respectively. [Passed 81-0, 12/29/70, 1970 CQ Almanac, p. 70-S, P. 1049, #412, Measure died in Congress at end of session]

1970: DOLE VOTED TO STRIP OUT SEVERAL PROVISIONS OF SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

- Dole voted to recommit the Social Security Act of 1970 (HR 17550) with instructions to delete Title III -- the trade act; Title IV -- catastrophic health insurance; parts of Title V -- welfare provisions and the section providing for a veterans pension increase (already enacted in a separate bill); [Motion passed 49-21; 12/28/70, 1970 CQ Almanac, p. 69-S, # 403]

Dole Medicare Record, 1969:

Dole Medicare Record, 1968:

Dole Medicare Record, 1967:

Dole Medicare Record, 1966:

Dole Medicare Record, 1965:

1965; DOLE VOTED AGAINST CREATION OF MEDICARE PROGRAM

- On April 8, 1965 then-Representative Bob Dole voted against House passage of legislation creating the Medicare program (HR 6675). [CQ Almanac, 1965 (950); Vote: Passed 313-115: R 65-73; D 248-42 (ND 189-2; SD 59-40)]

√ Instead, Dole voted on April 8, 1965 to recommit HR 6675 to the Ways and Means Committee with instructions to substitute a "voluntary" Medicare bill offered by Rep. John W. Brynes (R-WI). [CQ Almanac, 1965 (252/950); Vote: Rejected 191-236: R 128-10; D 63-226 (ND 3-188; SD 60-38)]

√ And on July 27, 1965, Dole voted against passage of the conference report creating Medicare (H Rept 682). [CQ Almanac, 1965 (982); Vote: Passed 307-116: R 70-68; D 237-48 (ND 187-2; SD 50-46)]

√ In voting against the measure, Dole said on the House floor: "[N]early everyone supports the concept that adequate medical protection should be made available to the aged but *it should be voluntary and should reflect ability to pay.*

"In conclusion let me restate my support for those provisions embodied in H.R. 11865 last year and now contained in H.R. 6675. Let me also state that it is unfortunate that the provisions in H.R. 6675 relating to compulsory hospitalization under social security will compel many of us to vote against the measure. This one provision poses an enormous threat to the cash benefit programs under the social security system by imposing upon that system a liability to finance undetermined future service benefits. Therefore, in my opinion, this bad feature outweighs the beneficial provisions." [1965 Congressional Record, pg. 7375]

ACTUAL 1965 MEDICARE VOTES:

1965: VOTED TO RECOMMIT HEALTH INSURANCE FOR THE AGED (MEDICARE)

- On April 8, 1965, Dole voted for a motion offered by Rep. Brynes to H.R. 6675, Health Insurance for the Aged. The motion would have recommitted the bill to House Ways and Means Committee with instructions to report it back with the provisions of a substitute bill, H.R. 7057, which would provide a voluntary, comprehensive health insurance program for the aged financed by general revenue and contributions from participants. Rejected 191-236 (R 128-10; D 63-226; Administration position: against) [CQ Almanac, 1965 (950)]

1965: VOTED AGAINST PASSAGE OF HEALTH INSURANCE FOR THE AGED (MEDICARE)

- On April 8, 1965, Dole voted against passage of H.R. 6675, Health Insurance for the Aged. The bill provided a basic compulsory health insurance program for the aged, financed mainly by a payroll tax, a supplementary voluntary health insurance program financed by general revenue and contributions from participants, increases in Social Security cash benefits, and expansion of the Kerr-Mills program, child health-care program and other federal-state public assistance programs. Passed 313-115 (R 65-73; D 248-42; Administration position: for) [CQ Almanac, 1965 (950)]

1965: VOTED AGAINST SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS OF 1965 (MEDICARE)

- On July 27, 1965, Dole voted against adoption of the conference report on H.R. 6675, the Social Security Amendments of 1965. The bill provided a basic compulsory health insurance program for the aged financed primarily by a payroll tax and a supplementary voluntary health insurance program financed by general revenue and contributions from participants. The bill also increased Social Security cash benefits and expanded the Kerr-Mills program, child health care programs and other federal-state public assistance programs. Adopted 307-116 (R 70-68; D 237-48; Administration position: for) [CQ Almanac, 1965 (982)]

Vote Ratings for Sen. Bob Dole from Various Groups Concerned About Senior Citizens' Issues

YEAR	National Council of Senior Citizens	Nat'l Comm. to Preserve Social Security and Medicare
1972		
1973	20%	
1974	35%	
1975	41%	
1976	50%	
1977	20%	
1978	30%	
1979	75%	
1980	30%	
1981	10%	
1982	10%	
1983	40%	
1984	10%	
1985	0%	25%
1986	10%	
1987	40%	50%
1988	38%	
1989	10%	50%
1990	40%	
1991	10%	20%
1992	10%	
1993	0%	36%
1994		

SOURCES: *National Council of Senior Citizens Vote Rankings, selected years; National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare Vote Rankings, selected years.*

RHETORIC VS. REALITY ON BOB DOLE'S MEDICARE STATEMENTS

STATEMENT: ***"When Congress passed Medicare in 1965 by a margin of 313-115, Democrats provided the bulk of the support for the Johnson Administration-backed program -- providing 248 votes on final passage..."***

<u>Fact</u>: The vote referred to in the letter to Senator Dole was the April 8, 1965 vote on passage of the *House version* of Medicare (HR 6675). [<u>Congressional Quarterly Almanac,</u> 1965 (page 950, vote #34)]

Senator Dole also voted against final passage of the Medicare *Conference Report* on July 27, 1965 -- <u>exactly thirty years ago this week</u>. Democrats again provided the bulk of the votes -- 237 of 307 -- for passage. [<u>Congressional Quarterly Almanac,</u> 1965 (page 982, vote #97)]

STATEMENT: ***"In 1959, prior to Medicare's passage, more than 35 percent of senior citizens lived below the poverty level. Today, that number is only 13 percent..."***

<u>Fact</u>: "In 1959, before Medicare and the expansion of Social Security, more than 35% of senior citizens lived in poverty; today the figure is 13%..." [Ronald Brownstein *"Will Gingrich Learn to Dampen the Fiery Rhetoric Before He Combusts?"* <u>Los Angeles Times,</u> 1/30/95]

STATEMENT: ***"Before Medicare, only 50 percent of senior citizens were covered by health insurance; now practically all senior citizens -- 97 percent -- are covered..."***

<u>Fact</u>: "...Now more than 97% of senior citizens are insured by Medicare..." [<u>Journal of the American Medical Association,</u> Vol.274, No.3 (page 259)]

STATEMENT: ***"And before Medicare, life expectancy was a full 5 years below its current level..."***

<u>Fact</u>: In 1960, the life expectancy at birth for a male was 66.7 years. In 1990, by the same measure, a man's life expectancy was 71.2 years -- 4 1/2 years higher. [<u>1994 Green Book,</u> U.S. House Committee on Ways and Means (Table A-2, page 855)]

STATEMENT: ***"Medicare spends 83 percent of its funding on behalf o beneficiaries with an annual income of less than $25,000..."***

<u>Fact</u>: "Most Medicare beneficiaries rely on the financial security and access to health care that Medicare provides. In 1992, 83% of Medicare spending was on behalf of beneficiaries with annual incomes less than $25,000..." [<u>Journal of the American Medical Association,</u> Vol.274, No.3 (page 259)]

Bob Dole...
Health Care.

1962: Voted To Increase Government Supervision/Regulation Of Drug Industry. On October 4, 1962, Dole voted for adoption of the conference report on S 1552, the Drug Amendments of 1962. The bill increased government supervision of drug industry facilities and production and insured safety and effectiveness of prescription and over the counter drugs. Adopted 347-0 (R 136-0; D 211-0; Administration position: for) [CQ Almanac, 1962 (644)]

1963: Voted To Increase Investment In Community Mental Health Centers. On September 10, 1963, Dole voted for passage of S.1576, the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963. The bill authorized a three year program of $238 million in grants to states and public and private institutions to combat mental illness and mental retardation. Passed 355-18 ((R 133-7; D 202-11: Administration position: for) [CQ Almanac, 1963 (630)]

1963: Voted For Adoption Of The Conference Report On Mental Health Centers. On October 21, 1963, Dole voted for adoption of the conference report on S. 1576, the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963. The bill authorized $329 million over a four-year period. Agreed to 299-13 (R 119-6; D 180-7; Administration position: for) [CQ Almanac, 1963 (638)]

1964: Voted Against Fishermen Medical Aid Bill. On July 28, 1964, Dole voted against passage of S. 978, the Fishermen Medical Aid Bill. The bill permitted self-employed commercial fishermen to receive medical care and hospitalization without charge at hospitals of the Public Health Service. Passed 202-170 (R 43-118; D 159-52; Administration position: none) [CQ Almanac, 1964 (642)]

1965: Voted For Passage Of Extended Health Services. On May 3, 1965, Dole voted for H.R. 2986, dealing with Health Services. The bill extended and amended existing programs of health services for migrant workers, vaccination of preschool children, grants to the states for general health assistance and grants for community health services. Passed 347-0 (R 114-0; D 233-0; Administration position: for) [CQ Almanac, 1965 (958)]

1965: Voted For Passage Of Grants For Community Mental Health Centers. On May 4, 1965, Dole voted for passage of H.R. 2955, dealing with Community Mental Health Centers. The bill authorized a four-year program of federal grants to public or non-profit private organizations or agencies for the initial costs of professional and technical personnel at community mental health centers. Passed 389-0 (R 128-0; D 261-0; Administration position: for) [CQ Almanac, 1965 (958)]

1965: Voted For Passage Of Health Care Amendments. On May 10, 1965, Dole voted for passage of H.R. 2954, the Health Care Amendments. The bill extended for three more years (fiscal 1967 through 1969) the existing program of federal grants for construction of health research facilities and increased the program's appropriations authorization to $280 million for the period, authorized the Public Health Service to enter into research contracts during fiscal 1966-68 (with expenditures under contracts limited to $43 million annually), and authorized three additional

Assistant Secretaries of Health, Education and Welfare. Passed 334-4 (R 105-3; D 229-1; Administration position: for) [CQ Alamanac, 1965 (960)]

1965: Voted For Cigarette Labeling Act. On July 13, 1965, Dole voted for adoption of the conference report on S. 559, the Cigarette Labelling Act. The bill required that cigarette packages and cartons bear this statements: "Caution: Cigarette Smoking May Be Hazardous to Your Health" and prohibitted any other warning requirement on the packages and prohibitted until July 1, 1969, any requirements that cigarette advertising include a similar health warning. Adopted 286-103 (R 116-15; D 170-88; Administration position: none) [CQ Almanac, 1965 (978)]

1965: Voted For Adoption Of Conference Report On Mental Health Centers. On July 27, 1965, Dole voted for adoption of the conference report on H.R. 2985, on Mental Health Centers. The bill authorized federal grants for the intitial costs of professional and technical personnel at community mental health centers and amended related health programs. Adopted 414-0 (R 136-0; D 278-0; Administration position: for) [CQ Almanac, 1965 (982)]

1965: Voted Against Passage Of Health Profession Grants. On September 1, 1965, Dole voted against passage of H.R. 3141, Health Profession Grants. The bill extended for three years and expanded programs of federal grants for construction of teaching facilities for training health personnel and loans for students in specified health fields, and authorized new four-year programs of grants for improvement of teaching programs in the health professions and scholarships for needy students of medicine, osteopathy, dentistry and optometry. Passed 340-47 (R 88-38; D 252-9; Administration position: for) [CQ Almanac, 1965 (994)]

1965: Voted For Medical Library Assistance Act Of 1965. On October 1, 1965, Dole voted for passage of H.R. 3142, the Medical Library Assistance Act of 1965. The bill authorized appropriations of $105 million for a five-year program to improve medical and other health science library facilities and services. Passed 296-3 (R 94-2; D 202-1; Administration position: for) [CQ Almanac, 1965 (1014)]

1982: Threatened Federal Curbs On Health Spending. Then-Finance Committee Chairman Bob Dole concluded that since health care costs continued to rise in 1980 -- from 8.9% in 1979 to 9.4% in 1980 -- that the health care industry's promise to control health costs on its own had failed. Dole called the industries claim, in the face of President Carter's threat of price controls, "a very persuasive argument."

Noting that the industry had failed to control costs on its own, Dole said "I just don't see this administration nor the Congress, for that matter standing by while costs increase at nearly double the general rate of inflation." Dole acknowledged that "Maybe we made a mistake in not supporting President Carter's mandatory cost containment -- maybe we should go back and take a look." [UPI, 3/13/82; AP, 2/1/82]

1982: Says "Go After Some Physician...Driving Around In A Mecedes-Benz." Dole said he saw an image problem for the Reagan Administration. "I think very honestly the administration, rightly or wrongly, is perceived to be against poor people, or black people or Hispanics. I think we have lost some ground, and that shouldn't happen." Dole continued "I keep saying instead of citing some poor guy in a leg brace who might be ripping off some disability claim, why don't you go after some physician or somebody who, through the tax system or Medicare, is driving around in a Mercedes-Benz." [AP, 5/17/82]

1982: Sought To Curb Fees Charged To Medicare By Pathologists. One provision proposed in Dole's 1982 "Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act" was to curb the huge fees pathologists were billing to Medicare. Dole joked about the anger of pathologists at his proposal saying "A pathologist in Kansas offered to give me a free autopsy. The trouble is, he wants to do it now." [NYT, 12/12/82]

1982: Fought With Children's Defense Fund Against Reagan's Cuts In Medicaid. Then-President Reagan proposed that low-income Medicaid beneficiaries be required to make a small payment each time they visited the doctor in order to discourage unnecessary visits and cut costs. Then-Finance Committee Chairman, Dole worked with the Children's Defense Fund to exempt pregnant women and children from then-President Reagan's proposed Medicaid cuts. Dole argued that preventive health care was particularly important for them. Dole accepted only just over $2 billion of Reagan's proposed $8 billion in reduced Medicaid outlays over the next three years. [NYT, 12/12/82]

1983: Suggested Curbing Doctor's Pay Because They Were `Among The Highest Paid.' In 1983, Dole said President Reagan should seek to control doctor's fees to achieve cost savings in health care. Dole said "Physicians represent an opportunity for additional cost savings in 1984" and criticized President Reagan for not mentioning controlling Doctor's fees in his State of the Union message. Dole justified his call for a crack down on Medicare reimbursement of physicians by noting that doctors were "among the highest paid professionals" in the country. [New York Times, 1/27/83]

(CITE): Supported Effort To Increase Employee Health Tax By $141 Per Year. Then-Finance Committee Chairman Dole supported a Reagan Administration proposal to tax employer provided health insurance benefits. The Reagan proposal would have taxed employer provided health benefits exceeding $2,100 a year for a family or $840 for an individual. Gail Wilensky, then at the Department of Health and Human Services, said the tax would affect 16.5 million workers and raise federal income taxes by an average of $141 per person each year. [ ]

1992: Priority On Health Reform?...Protect Insurance Companies. During his only televised debate with 1992 opponent Gloria O'Dell, Dole responded to a question about his own plan for reforming the health care system saying "(What we don't want to do is put the insurance companies out of business.)" [Debate, 00/00/00 (get exact quote); Independence Reporter, 10/19/92]

1992: No Crisis?...Tell That To Kansan Peggy Calkins & Her 2 Year Old Daughter. Lakin, Kansas Dole constituent Peggy Calkins called on Dole's office to "help cut red tape" separating her two-year-old daughter, Kalana, from a life saving heart-lung transplant. Peggy was told May 1, 1992 (?) that the transplant was necessary -- and was waiting 6 months while "delays in getting the necessary certification...again pushed back the date of a possible transplant." [Wichita Eagle, 11/12/92(?)]

1993: Agrees That Universal Health Care Should Be Non-Negotiable. Dole called health care reform "the most important issue he has dealt with since coming to the Senate in 1968" during an interview with the Los Angeles Times in September of 1993. Dole called for Republicans to be "very positive about trying to figure something out...that's going to do the very things" that President Clinton outlined in his health care reform speech. "Dole said he also shares Clinton's belief that universal care should be a non-negotiable goal of reform." [Wichita Eagle, 9/25/93 (Los Angeles Times interview carried on C-Span)]

Jen —

I'll call you sometime next week. Thx!

— Ken Choe

Jen - a sampling of 1992 health care papers, per Dr. Gleason

Liz Shannahan

Clinton Gore

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September 5, 1992

Contact: George Stephanopoulos
501/399-3900

BUSH HEALTH "PLAN" IS NO PLAN AT ALL

George Bush is doing the "promises thing" again -- this time, it's health care. If you were fooled by "Read My Lips," don't be fooled again.

George Bush has done absolutely nothing to confront our escalating health care crisis. Since 1980, yearly health care costs went from $1,000 to $3,000 for every American. Since Bush became President, 100,000 Americans a month joined the ranks of the uninsured, according to the Bureau of the Census. George Bush didn't even offer a proposal until Harris Wofford won his Senate race on the health care issue.

Bush's claim that 25% of Arkansans were not covered by health insurance is just plain wrong, according to information released by his own Commerce Department this week. The Commerce Department reports that 86% of Arkansans have health insurance, one of the highest percentages in the region. The same data shows Arkansas had the fifth highest improvement in coverage in the United States.

Now he may be talking the talk, but George Bush doesn't have a serious plan to fix our health care system.

George Bush claims his plan will "make health care more accessible by making health insurance more affordable." In fact, the Bush "plan" would drive costs up, not bring them down, and only a fraction of the uninsured would be covered.

There's nothing in George Bush's plan that guarantees more resources for health care, only more money for health insurance. Vouchers and tax deductions will flood more money into the insurance markets, but there's no provision to stop insurance companies from jacking up their prices. The Bush scheme makes about as much sense as printing money to keep up with inflation. The $100 billion voucher/deduction proposal is really nothing but health stamps -- welfare for health care.

George Bush says people with preexisting conditions will be able to buy health insurance -- if they can afford it. That's like saying anyone can buy a Rolls Royce if they have the money. Without cost controls, insurance companies can price these policies out of nearly everybody's reach. And they will. Since 1980, insurance rates have tripled -- and that's for healthy people.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September 24, 1992

Controlling Costs and Guaranteeing Care for All
The Clinton/Gore Health Care Plan

Governor Bill Clinton today detailed his health care reform plan and laid out the fundamental differences between his comprehensive plan and George Bush's piecemeal approach to the health care crisis.

"We'll never revive our economy or cope with the deficit until we get health care costs under control," said Clinton.

The Clinton/Gore plan will tightly contain costs so that they rise no faster than wages, saving Americans $700 billion by the end of the decade. The plan will also guarantee coverage for all Americans, and preserve the private health system's quality and choice. Highlights of the plan include --

Controlling costs:

- Fence in national health costs by setting a national health budget to limit what consumers pay for health coverage.

- Take on the insurance companies to restore competition, driving costs below the budget and protecting consumers. We will ban "pre-existing condition" exclusions, require policies to offer full benefits, and set up purchasing groups that give individuals and companies real buying power and make insurers compete for their business.

- Stop drug price gouging by ending special tax breaks for companies that raise drug prices faster than inflation.

- Take other steps to control costs: reform medical malpractice laws, reduce duplicative technology and streamline paperwork.

Covering all Americans:

- Require employers to insure their workers, either directly or through a purchasing group; phase in requirements, with small businesses coming last, and provide tax credits to protect businesses.

- more -

- Guarantee private coverage for nonworkers, starting with nonworking pregnant women and children.

- Dedicate federal savings from cost controls to paying for expansions in coverage.

Governor Clinton said that he would put his plan before Congress in the first hundred days of his administration.

"I have a plan for fundamental change and real reform," said Governor Clinton. "George Bush has a last minute political proposal."

"Mr. Bush has done next to nothing to solve the health care crisis," Clinton added. "I will make sure health care costs don't rise faster than your income. He won't. I will take on irresponsible drug companies and insurance companies. He won't."

George Bush's inaction has let health care costs climb to $800 billion in 1992. They now add $1,230 to the price of an American car. Over the next five years, they'll account for more than half the growth of the federal deficit.

The health care reform plan Clinton detailed today is central to Putting People First, Governor Clinton's national economic strategy for America.

-30-

SUMMARY OF THE CLINTON/GORE PLAN FOR AFFORDABLE, QUALITY HEALTH CARE

America has the finest health care in the world, but it costs too much and leaves millions without coverage.

The Clinton/Gore plan calls for fundamental change. It will make sure that no American is bankrupted by illness, ensure that all Americans have affordable, high quality health coverage, and create a health care system that is much simpler and more secure than the one today.

To make a health care system that works, the Clinton/Gore plan meets three goals:

1. **Cost control** so that health care costs do not increase faster than Americans' wages.

2. **Guaranteed universal coverage.** Every American will be guaranteed affordable, quality coverage.

3. **Preserves what's best in our system.** Quality private care and personal choice of the world's best doctors and hospitals.

COST CONTROL: RESTORING COMPETITION WITHIN A BUDGET

It's time to get health care costs under control. Because of Republican inaction, we will spend $809 billion on health care this year, and we'll waste as much as $200 billion of that on a bloated bureaucracy and unnecessary tests and services. Only the insurance companies benefit. They have written the rules to prevent real competition and rational planning, and they profit mainly by avoiding "risk" -- the people who need help most.

The Clinton/Gore plan will improve quality, expand choice, and control costs through a strategy of competition within a budget. This strategy is supported by leading consumer groups, including the American College of Physicians, the American Academy of Family Physicians, the American Nurses Association, and businesses from Bethlehem Steel to Xerox that belong to the National Leadership Coalition on Health Care.

The Clinton/Gore plan will further cut costs by eliminating drug price gouging, cutting bureaucracy and fraud, and reforming medical malpractice laws. We will also protect consumers by making sure insurers end their discriminatory practices and turn no one away. These are the specific steps:

- <u>Set a National Health Budget</u> -- **an overall limit on costs.**

It is time that we decide as a nation how much we want to spend on health care. The Clinton/Gore plan will establish a national health care board made up of consumers, providers, business, labor and government. Together, they will set national and state health care budgets to limit public and private health care costs.

> <u>The budget and managed care networks</u>: Consumers will have access to a variety of local health networks -- organized systems of insurers, hospitals, clinics and doctors. These managed care networks will receive a fixed amount of money (a "capitation fee") for meeting a consumer's full health needs. States will set an upper limit on these "capitation fees" so as to meet the budget. By limiting their total spending without interfering with their practices, the budget creates incentives for hospitals, clinics and doctors to reduce bureaucracy, eliminate duplicative technology, and stop waste.

> <u>The budget and other insurers</u>: For services covered by other (non-managed care) insurers, states will establish fee schedules applicable to all payers in order to meet the global budget targets.

> <u>The budget and Medicare</u>: We will protect Medicare benefits for the elderly. Our fundamental reforms will reduce bureaucracy and unnecessary care, generating savings for Medicare and the private sector. Medicare payments to providers, like non-managed care insurance payments, will be subject to budgetary limits.

- Set new rules for insurance companies -- **to create competition.**

The Clinton/Gore plan will fundamentally change the rules for insurance companies. We will ban the anti-competitive practices that increase red tape and force up prices. We will restore consumer choice, end job lock, and give businesses greater bargaining power. These steps will restore real competition, drive costs below budget limits and ensure that health costs rise no faster than Americans' wages.

We will make insurance companies play by a new set of rules:

> Open enrollment. We will ban "pre-existing condition" exclusions. Insurers will have to take all comers, freeing workers locked into their jobs because they fear losing their insurance.

> Equitable pricing. Insurers will have to use "community rates," which stop insurers from charging consumers more based on such factors as size of employer, health condition or gender.

> Comprehensive benefits package. We will require insurers to offer a comprehensive benefits package, as detailed by the National Health Care Board. This package will cover the preventive and primary care Americans need to stay healthy -- including pre-natal care, well-child care, mammograms and routine health screenings. It will also include full protection in case of illness -- including physician visits, hospital care, prescription drugs, and basic mental health care -- and allow consumers to choose where to receive care.

> Purchasing groups to drive competition. We will establish publicly-sponsored purchasing groups that band together small businesses and individuals to buy private coverage. Health networks will have to compete -- at lower costs, with more choices and higher quality -- to win the business of the companies and individuals in these groups.

- **Eliminate drug price gouging.**

To protect American consumers and bring down prescription drug prices, the Clinton/Gore plan will eliminate special tax breaks for pharmaceutical companies that raise their drug prices faster than the rate of inflation. We must stop drug companies from charging more in the United States than they do in other advanced nations.

- **Reduce paperwork and fraud.**

To control costs and trim the "paper hospital," the Clinton/Gore plan will replace expensive and complex financial forms and accounting procedures. We will implement a single claims form, standardized billing codes, electronic processing, and other steps that will reduce the paperwork now consuming as much as 80 hours a month of a physician's time. We will also crack down on billing fraud and remove incentives that invite abuse.

- **Reform medical malpractice law.**

We will reform medical malpractice laws to reduce the cost of "defensive medicine" -- doctors' practice of ordering unnecessary tests to protect themselves against malpractice lawsuits. We will make alternative dispute resolution mechanisms available in every state -- mechanisms that take disputes out of the court system and effectively and fairly address the concerns of patients and physicians. We will also encourage the development of medical practice guidelines to eliminate improper care and to help physicians defend against charges of negligence.

- **Reduce duplicative technology.**

To reduce the proliferation of duplicative technology, the National Health Board will develop recommendations and incentives for the shared use of new forms of technology.

UNIVERSAL COVERAGE:
PRIVATELY PROVIDED, PUBLICLY GUARANTEED

The Clinton/Gore health reform plan will guarantee coverage for all Americans by building on our system of coverage through employment. All workers and their families will receive coverage through the workplace. Government will guarantee coverage for nonworkers.

- **Guaranteed coverage for working families.**

  > Affordable coverage. The Clinton/Gore plan to control costs will make sure health benefits are affordable for employers and employees.

  > Employer responsibilities. 85% of workers and their families get coverage through jobs. We will make sure that all do. We will require companies to insure their employees, and provide tax credits to offset costs for companies that need help.

  > Employer options. Employers will purchase benefits directly from insurers or through the publicly sponsored purchasing groups.

  > Protection for business. The Clinton/Gore plan will provide assistance to make sure that small businesses and their workers are not jeopardized by the new responsibilities. We will take a number of steps in addition to the small group market reforms already described:

  -- Provide assistance through tax credits to protect businesses.

  -- Phase in employer requirements with the smallest businesses coming in last. We will not throw businesses into today's broken health insurance system.

  -- Require employees to pay a share of the costs of new health benefits.

  -- Raise the health insurance tax deduction for the self-employed from 25% to 100%.

- **Guaranteed coverage for nonworkers.**

The Clinton/Gore plan guarantees nonworkers and their families private coverage through the publicly sponsored purchasing groups. They will pay a sliding scale premium based on income. We will fold Medicaid into this program for private coverage.

- **Savings dedicated to expanding coverage.**

We will dedicate federal savings from cost controls to expanding coverage to all. Once universal coverage is achieved, savings will be used to reduce the deficit.

OTHER STEPS FOR NATIONAL HEALTH REFORM

- **Expand Health Education and Demand Personal Responsibility**

The Clinton/Gore plan gives Americans the ability to help themselves. We will make an intensive health education effort in the workplace and in schools to educate Americans about behavior that causes ill health and high costs. We will make sure adequate information for finding high quality, cost-effective coverage is available. The right to affordable health care must be accompanied by the responsibility to maintain our own health and to use the system wisely.

- **Expand School-based, Rural and Urban Health Clinics**

Simply providing health insurance coverage is not enough. Too many Americans in underserved rural and urban communities, and too many school children across the country, lack access to the health care they need, even when they have excellent insurance coverage.

The Clinton/Gore plan will expand the number of community health clinics in rural and inner-city areas. In Arkansas, school-based clinics have been highly effective in reaching children and families on issues like teen pregnancy and early childhood care. We want to see these clinics expanded across the country.

We will expand the National Health Service Corps which pays for the education of health care professionals in return for service in underserved communities. And we will carry out the recommendations of the National Governors' Association to provide incentives for students and mid-career health professionals to serve in primary care professions in underserved areas.

- **Emphasize Preventive and Primary Care**

Failure to obtain preventive and primary care -- such as prenatal care, immunizations, check-ups, and routine screenings -- is costing billions of dollars in avoidable health care. The Clinton/Gore plan will guarantee preventive coverage for all Americans. We will also reform our medical education system to prepare more physicians to practice preventive and primary care. We will expand support for graduate training for mid-level health professionals, such as certified nurse-midwives and nurse practitioners.

- **Expand long-term care**

No Americans should have to impoverish themselves to qualify for long-term health care, and no family should have to choose between long-term care for grandparents and education for children.

We can provide more services to the elderly and disabled by expanding Medicare. We will phase in long-term care benefits, starting with diversified coverage of home-based and community-based care. In Arkansas, we've launched a popular pilot program called ElderChoices, which gives the elderly the right to take money previously available only for nursing home care and spend it instead on home health care, personal care, transportation to senior centers, nurses' services, or attendance at an adult day care center.

THE BUSH RECORD: A HEALTH CARE NIGHTMARE

DOING NOTHING WHILE COSTS EXPLODE AND MILLIONS LOSE INSURANCE

- Since 1980, health care costs have tripled, going from $2500 to $7500 for an American family. [Health Care Finance Authority, Office of the Actuary]

- Annual national health care spending increased from $249 billion in 1980 to more than $800 billion today. [HCFA, Office of the Actuary]

- In 1990, 35 million Americans were uninsured. Each month under George Bush, 100,000 people have lost their insurance -- mostly workers who lose their jobs or benefits. [Current Population Reports, Bureau of the Census]

WATCHING WHILE COSTS HIT BUSINESSES, WORKERS, AND THE ECONOMY

- For the first time in American history, health care costs now exceed business after-tax profits. [Health Care Finance Review, Winter 1991]

- 1 million jobs have been lost since 1980 due to rising health care spending for business -- 200,000 under Bush alone. [Kenneth E. Thorpe, UNC Working Paper, 8/31/92]

- Health benefits consume 8% of payroll today. By the end of the decade, they will cost as much as 20% if nothing is done. [Karen Davis, Commonwealth Fund]

- Health care costs are hurting American competitiveness. They add $1,230 to the price of cars built in America [Chrysler Corp.]

- Bush's own advisory commission found that workers lost 58% of potential wage increases because employers had to spend it on health care costs. [Social Security Advisory Commission, Dec. 1991]

- Medicare and Medicaid have grown from 8% of the federal budget in 1980 to close to 14% today. Over the next five years, they will account for more than half the growth of the federal deficit. [CBO]

PROTECTING THE INSURANCE AND DRUG COMPANIES

- Insurance companies have given over $2 million to the Bush/Quayle re-election effort. [National Library on Money and Politics]

- Drug and health product interests have given another $1 million. [Center for Responsible Politics, National Library on Money and Politics]

- When Bush convened his 'Health Care Summit' on health care costs, Bush effectively barred groups of consumers and businesses who pay the bills. 40 representatives of health insurers and providers were invited. [Medicine and Health, 11/4/92]

THE BUSH PIECEMEAL POLITICAL HEALTH CARE NO-PLAN

NOTHING BUT POLITICS

- "Mr. Bush expressed no sense of urgency about the health care crisis until last November when the voters of Pennsylvania spoke out loud and clear for a national health plan and elected Harris Wofford to the Senate." [NYT, 8/2/92]

- George Bush has not introduced in Congress the key to his health plan -- his $36 billion a year health care tax credit and deduction scheme.

RAISE COSTS AND COST JOBS

- Bush would increase national health expenditures by 2 percent over current levels -- $18 billion next year alone. It would increase federal tax expenditures by 39% or $36 billion a year. [R.D. Reischauer, CBO Director, Senate Finance Committee hearing, 5/6/92]

- "Bush's health proposals will drive up private sector costs at a loss of 1.5 million jobs in the next five years. [Kenneth E. Thorpe, UNC Working Paper, 8/31/92]

SEND MORE MONEY TO INSURANCE, DRUG COMPANIES

- "The large inducements for insurers... would increase the already horrendous administrative costs of the current system." [Henry Aaron, Brookings Institute, House Energy and Commerce testimony, 7/29/92]

- "[Bush's reforms] leave in place some of the worst anticompetitive features of the present failed market. [Alain Enthoven, New England Journal of Medicine, 9/10/92]

- Bush won't control drug prices -- increasing at three times the inflation rate. [Families USA]

LEAVE MILLIONS UNINSURED

- No more than 7 million of the 37 million uninsured would be able to purchase health insurance under the Bush proposal. [Employee Benefits Research Institute]

CREATE 'HEALTH STAMPS' -- WELFARE FOR HEALTH CARE

- Bush would provide a full tax credit or voucher only for those earning less than $10,000. The value falls to just $125 for an individual earning just $15,000.

- Bush's proposal allows middle class families to deduct only $563 out of an average cost of $6,500 -- about 1 month worth of coverage. [DPC, 2/28/92; Families USA]

BUSH PROPOSALS WOULD GUT MEDICARE AND COST JOBS

- In his 1992 Mid-session Review, Bush proposed raising Medicare taxes and cutting Medicare benefits by a combined total of $127 billion over the next five years, increasing the average elderly American's medical bill by $2000. [OMB]
- The Medicare cuts required by Bush's proposals would increase private sector health costs -- and cost 2.2 million jobs. [Kenneth E. Thorpe, UNC Working Paper, 8/31/92]

Putting People First...for a change
CLINTON-GORE '92
National Talking Points • Thursday, September 10, 1992 • 54 days...

MESSAGE: The bottom line of this election: George Bush has failed to deliver. Bill Clinton has a plan for rewarding work and putting people back to work.

George Bush could have put forward a plan at any time in his presidency. It's clear: he's a lot more interested in turning around his election chances than he has been in turning around the economy.

For twelve years, Bush's only economic plan has been "debt and taxes."

In the last campaign, George Bush said no American should have to sacrifice their family in times of need. Now he's going to veto unpaid family leave. He broke his word to America.

Read this week's TIME magazine: "The excerpt from the book by correspondents Michael Duffy and Dan Goodgame (Marching in Place) has confirmed my worst suspicions about President Bush -- he is a cynical politico who makes empty promises to gain office." -- Lee Rowe, Landover, MD.

* * *

Clinton's plan would end welfare as we know it: give people the tools to enter the workforce, like job training and child care, then give them the dignity of paying jobs. Welfare should be a second chance, not a way of life. (In Arkansas, Clinton's plan has already moved 17,000 people from welfare rolls to tax rolls.)

The New England Journal of Medicine reviewed health care proposals and found that only Clinton's holds up to six, tough criteria: it's coherent, it helps everyone, it focuses on preventive care and not just expensive emergencies, it contains costs, it's paid for fairly, and it fosters physician and patient morale. Bush's health care plan is more government hand outs -- "welfare health care."

Read this week's U.S. News and World Report: Arkansas ranks #3 out of all 50 states in economic health, and ranks #1 in job growth and home-price appreciation. That's not a miracle. That's economic progress.

BE CREATIVE, MAKE NEWS: Former Sen. Bill Proxmire of Wisconsin will issue the "All Time Golden Fleece Award" to President Bush for his election year pork spending spree. Republican women of Rockford, Illinois, who were there when Bush promised family leave four years ago, held a press conference on the anniversary of that speech yesterday to say George Bush has done nothing but break his promises.

SCHEDULE: Thursday - Clinton: Little Rock; Gore: speaks on family and medical leave in Lexington, KY and Durham, NC. Friday - Clinton: speaks at Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana.

Clinton-Gore '92: People First...for a Change

National Talking Points • Wednesday, October 14

Change. Not more of the same.

Al Gore showed last night that he and Bill Clinton represent America's best hope for change. Gore was steady. Knowledgeable. Informed. With no honorable record to run on, Quayle used his entire time to attack Bill Clinton. That's how pitiful the Bush-Quayle ticket has become: they have no vision for America. They have no reason to run this country anymore.

Gore reinforced the strength of the ticket.

Gore talked about what Americans care about most: getting the economy moving, creating jobs and a plan for growth. Gore showed that Bill Clinton picked the right man to be his running mate: both different types of Democrats, both from a new generation of leaders. The strength of the ticket was reinforced last night. Polls prove it.

Move over Joseph McCarthy, here comes Joseph Stalin.

Would the average American want their government rummaging through their 23 year old credit files? Driver's license files? Washington Post today reports that top State Department officials, in violation of the Privacy Act, ordered embassies overseas to find dirt in Bill Clinton's passport files. "I can tell you we found absolutely nothing," said Norbert J. Krieg, consul general at the U.S. Embassy in London. We don't need anymore secret government activities. We don't need a return to abuse of Presidential powers for political purposes. This is an outrage.

Trust.

Bush has now contradicted himself on Iran-Contra. He said yesterday that he always knew it was an illegal arms for hostages deal. He had previously said otherwise. George Bush's statements don't match up with the record. Quayle's ten major attacks last night were false or misleading, the record shows. We can't believe anything they say anymore.

What does Bush stand for?

Nobody knows. He's changed his major stances so many times (30 million new jobs, Read My Lips, The Environmental President, The Education President, Abortion, Family Leave) that the only thing he really stands for is his own reelection.

A plan to rebuild America.

Clinton and Gore are a new generation of leaders who have called for an end to welfare as we know it, so welfare can be a second chance, not a way of life. Clinton and Gore reject the old tax and spend politics, proposing instead a plan to invest in people, create new jobs, all while outlining $140 billion in spending cuts they'd make right now. According to the Bipartisan Panel, the Clinton-Gore plan controls health care costs. Bush's plan does not. The Panel said the C/G plan will save us $750 billion by the year 2000. Bush's plan only $150 billion because Bush won't take on the drug companies or the bloated bureaucracies.

Authorized by Clinton/Gore '92 Committee, Box 615, Little Rock, AR 72203.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October 14, 1992

Contact: BOB BOORSTIN
501/399-3900

"A DAY TO RALLY FOR REFORM": OCTOBER 14
Democratic Leaders and Reform Advocates Rally Behind Clinton Agenda to Enact Health Care Reform

In an spectacular show of support today, Democratic leaders, health care advocates, citizens groups, business and labor leaders are gathering in every state across the nation to rally behind the Clinton agenda to enact health care reform.

Today they join to assert the need for Governor Bill Clinton's leadership in the White House as the only way to break the gridlock on health reform.

Governor Clinton issued a statement, saying: "Today demonstrates that our commitment to preserve the best in our system - the choice of the best doctors in the world and the best treatment in the world - and to submit to Congress in our first hundred days sweeping, fundamental health reform, has unprecedented support across America. There are literally thousands willing to fight for better health care for American families, and to make health care reform a reality. The time for such a reform has clearly arrived."

Governor Clinton's words were echoed by Senator Jay Rockefeller (D-WV): "Together, we will deliver a message to the country that Democrats, led by Bill Clinton, will break the gridlock and 'deliver' on comprehensive health care reform," said Rockefeller National Co-Chair of the Clinton-Gore Campaign and an organizer of the Day to Rally for Reform.

Events are also launching a Women's Health Care Week to bring attention to Bill Clinton and Al Gore's commitment to improving women's health.

Governor Clinton highlighted medical matters of special concern to women: "It is time for Presidential attention to the inadequate levels of funding for research on the most serious health concerns of women, including breast and ovarian cancer, cardiovascular disease, and osteoporsis."

- MORE -

October 14th efforts in all 50 states: The day's efforts to support the Clinton health care agenda include:

- **Pittsburgh, PA.** -- 12:00 noon, Market Square -- Democratic Vice Presidential Candidate Al Gore highlighted health reform at a noon rally at Market Square with Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell, Senator Harris Wofford (PA) and Democratic Senate Candidate Lynn Yeakel.

- **Los Angeles, CA.** -- 2:00 PM PDT, Venice Family Clinic, 604 Rose Ave -- Senator Jay Rockefeller (D-WV) joined Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D-MA), California Representatives Maxine Waters, Henry Waxman and others in a tour of the clinic. Dr. Irwin Redlener, Chairman of the National Health Leadership Council for Clinton/Gore, presents a roster of nearly 250 of the nation's most respected health professionals and health experts endorsing the Clinton health agenda.

- **St. Louis, MO.** -- 3:30 PM CDT, Carpenters Hall -- House Majority Leader Dick Gephardt (D-MO) joined Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell (ME), Senate candidate Geri Rothman-Serot, Governor David Walters (D-OK) and Representative Joan Kelly Horn (D-MO) at a press conference.

- **Portland, OR.** -- 8:15 AM PDT, Oregon Convention Center, 777 N.E. Martin Luther King Blvd. -- Governor Howard Dean (VT) participates in a health care forum at the Oregon Convention Center.

- **Senators:** More than 40 Democratic Senators participated in the national health reform day. On October 5, Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell sent a letter to Governor Clinton signed by 41 Democratic Senators declaring that: "We pledge to work with you to move forward on comprehensive health care reform within the first 100 days of your Administration, so that all Americans will have access to high quality, affordable health care." A partial list of senators follows:

Jay Rockefeller (WV)	George Mitchell (ME)	Edward M. Kennedy (MA)
Brock Adams (WA)	Daniel Akaka (HA)	Max Baucus (MT)
Joe Biden (DE)	Jeff Bingaman (NM)	David Boren (OK)
Bill Bradley (NJ)	John Breaux (LA)	Dale Bumpers (AR)
Jocelyn Burdick (ND)	Alan Cranston (CA)	Kent Conrad (ND)
Tom Daschle (SD)	Dennis DeConcini (AZ)	Alan Dixon (IL)
Wendell Ford (KY)	Wyche Fowler (GA)	John Glenn (OH)
Bob Graham (FL)	Tom Harkin (IA)	Daniel Inouye (HA)
Bob Kerrey (NE)	John Kerry (MA)	Herb Kohl (WI)
Frank Lautenberg (NJ)	Patrick Leahy (VT)	Carl Levin (MI)
Howard Metzenbaum (OH)	Daniel Moynihan (NY)	Barbara Mikulski (MD)
Claiborne Pell (RI)	David Pryor (AR)	John Rauh (NH)*
Harry Reid (NV)	Don Riegle (MI)	Chuck Robb (VA)
Jim Sasser (TN)	Paul Sarbanes (MD)	Paul Simon (IL)

Geri Rothman-Serot (MO)*	Paul Wellstone (MN)	Tim Wirth (CO)
Harris Wofford (PA)	Lynn Yeakel (PA)*	Bennett Johnston (LA)

* denotes Senate Candidate

• **House Members**: The leadership of the House of Representatives has sent out a similar letter to House members, noting that: "...without presidential commitment and leadership for meaningful health care reform, the cries for help of the American people will not be answered. Bill Clinton has made that commitment and will provide this leadership..." Scores of House members are expected to participate in the October 14th health care activities. A partial list of House members follows:

House Majority Leader Dick Gephardt (MO)

Neil Abercrombe (HA)	Michael Andrews (TX)	Tom Andrews (ME)
Jim Bacchus (FL)	Robert Borski (PA)	John Bryant (TX)
Ben Cardin (MD)	John Conyers (MI)	Jim Cooper (TN)
Bill Coyne (PA)	Rosa DeLauro (CT)	Norm Dicks (WA)
John Dingell (MI)	Chet Edwards (TX)	Bill Ford (MI)
Larry LaRocco (ID)	Sandy Levin (MI)	John Lewis (GA)
Frank McCloskey (IN)	Jim McDermott (WA)	Jim Moran (VA)
Steven Neal (MA)	Del. Eleanor Holmes Norton (DC)	
John Olver (MA)	David Price (NC)	Jack Reed (RI)
Gerry Sikorski (MN)	Henry Waxman (CA)	Bob Wise (WV)

• **Governors**: Democratic Governors demonstrated their support for the Clinton/Democratic health care reform agenda at various events. A partial list of Governors follows:

Lawton Chiles (FL)	Howard Dean (VT)	Booth Gardner (WA)
Brerton Jones (KY)	Bruce King (NM)	Zell Miller (GA)
Ben Nelson (NE)	Barbara Roberts (OR)	George Sinner (ND)
Mike Sullivan (WY)	Bruce Sundlun (RI)	John Waihee (HA)
David Walters (OK)		

• **Nearly 250 Health Leaders for Clinton/Gore:** Today in Los Angeles, a broad and prestigious coalition of 236 health leaders announces its support of the Clinton/Gore health plan. The National Health Leadership Council is the largest group of health professionals, academics and health advocates ever assembled in support of the health care proposals of a Presidential candidate. 26 Deans of Medical, Nursing, and Public Health Schools, as well as 40 Department Chairperssons, are among the 236 nationally renowned independent health leaders. Here are just some of the names of these individuals:

Irwin Redlener M.D., F.A.A. P., President, The Children's Health Fund; Cheif, Division of Pediatrics, Albert Einstein College of Medicine

John F. Alksne, M.D., Dean, University of California, San Diego School of Medicine

Kathleen Andreoli R.N., Dean, College of Nursing, Rush Presbyterian St. Luke's Medical Center

Stephen Ayers, M.D., Dean, School of Medicine, Medical College of Virginia
Virginia Trotter Betts M.S.N., J.D., President, American Nurses Association
Jacob Brody M.D., Dean, School of Public Health, University of Illinois - Chicago
E. Richard Brown PhD., Professor, UCLA
Arthur Caplan Ph.D., Director, Center for Biomedical Ethics, University of Minnesota
Christine Cassel M.D., Professor of Medicine and Public Policy, University of Chicago
Jordan Cohen M.D., Dean, School of Medicine, SUNY Stoneybrook
Carol Estes PhD, Director, Institute for Health and Aging, University of California
Joyce Fitzpatrick PhD, Professor and Dean of Nursing, Case Western Reserve University
Maria G. Kuffner M.D., President, LA County Medical Association
John Lewin M.D., Director of Health, State of Hawaii
Bernard Lown M.D., Professor of Cardiology Emeritus, Harvard School of Public Health
Jonathan Mann M.D., Professor of Epidemology and International Health, Harvard School of Public Health
Mary Mundinger R.N. Dr PH. Dean and Professor, Columbia University School of Nursing
Howard Newman, Dean, Wagner Graduate School for Public Service, NY University
Arnold Relman M.D., Professor of Medicine, Harvard Medical School
Alan Rosenfield M.D., Dean, Columbia School of Public Health
Shelia Ryan PhD, Dean, School of Nursing, University of Rochester
David Smith, M.D., Commissioner of Health, Texas Department of Health, Austin
Sterling Williams M.D., Professor and Director, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Harlem Hospital, New York

The full list is available on request.

• **Health Care Advocates**: A broad range of consumer, business, labor and health refrom leaders embraced the Clinton health care agenda in activities today. These included:

Henry J. Aaron, Economist, The Brookings Institution
Roger Birnbaum, President, Princeton HealthCare Group, Princeton, NJ
Charlie Edwards, M.D., CEO, Scripps Clinic
Susan Glaser, Executive Director, Florida Council of Senior Citizens
Jim Graham, Whitman Walker Clinic, Washington, DC
William Hoffman PhD, Director, Social Security Department, International Union U.A.W.
David Jackson, M.D., President and CEO, Impact AssureQual, Inc., Dublin, OH
Robert McGarrah, Jr. J.D., Director for Public Policy, AFSCME
Jynny Retzinger, Past Member, National Easter Seal Society
Daniel Schulder, Director, Department of Legislation, National Council of Senior Citizens
Lawrence Smedley, Executive Director, National Council of Senior Citizens
John Sweeney, International President, Service Employees International Union
Roger Taylor M.D., National Leader, Health Care Consulting, The Wyatt Company

A complete listing is available on request.

Today's "Rally for Reform" shows America coming together to back the Clinton/Gore health agenda. It makes clear that only Bill Clinton can break the gridlock and bring quality, affordable health care for all.

Clinton-Gore '92: United For Change.
National Talking Points • Monday, November 2, ONE MORE DAY.

• It's the economy, stupid. • Change vs. more of the same. • Don't forget about health care.

• Tonight on all three networks, voters will get one last look at Bill Clinton during a 30-minute campaign film. It airs from 8-8:30p.m. EST on NBC and 8:30-9p.m. EST on CBS and ABC. The film includes campaign testimonials, biographical information about Bill Clinton and excerpts from "Putting People First."

• George Bush promised he would be the Education President, the Environmental President, the "Read my Lips" President. Now he should be the Former President.

• Every voter must ask themselves: Do I want to wake up November 4 and read the headline -- FOUR MORE YEARS OF GEORGE BUSH AND THE SAME OLD THING?

• This election is about change vs. more of the same. Only Bill Clinton has a plan to get this country moving again by creating jobs, providing affordable health care, improving education and making our streets safe again.

• Voter registration is at a record high because people believe there is a candidate out there offering change. You can see the hope in the eyes of the thousands of people who have turned out to cheer Bill Clinton during this campaign. On election day tomorrow, Americans can vote for change--the only choice is Bill Clinton.

Schedule: Today Both Bill and Hillary Clinton are embarking on a "United for Change" fly around. They will visit Philadephia, Cleveland, Romulus, Mi.; Paducah, Ky; St. Louis, McAllen and Fort Worth, Albuquerque, Denver and home to Little Rock Tuesday morning.