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FOIA MARKER

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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Backup Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13829
Folder ID Number: 13829-010

Folder Title:
Healthcare--Painesville, Ohio 9/5/92 [OA 7579] [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	22	7	5

- Call Lead -

make @ work

attend & meet Boris

Kevin Hart

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01a. Memo	J. Bunton to Dan McGroarty, re: Tiffany McNally; contains personal information. (1 pp.)	09/03/92	P-6, (b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Healthcare - Painesville, OH 9/5/92 [1]

Date Closed: 12/3/2004	**OA/ID Number:** 07579
FOIA/SYS Case #:	
Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	
MR Case #:	**Appeal Case #:**
MR Disposition:	**Appeal Disposition:**
Disposition Date:	**Disposition Date:**

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01b. Report	Telephone Report, re: Tiffany McNally; contains personal information. (1 pp.)	07/20/90	P-6, (b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Healthcare - Painesville, OH 9/5/92 [1]

Date Closed: 12/3/2004	**OA/ID Number:** 07579
FOIA/SYS Case #:	
Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01c. Memo	Sally Kelley to Department of Health and Human Services, re: reply letter to Tiffany McNally; contains personal information. (1 pp.)	07/10/90	P-6, (b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Healthcare - Painesville, OH 9/5/92 [1]

Date Closed: 12/3/2004	**OA/ID Number:** 07579
FOIA/SYS Case #:	
Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	
MR Case #:	**Appeal Case #:**
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Disposition Date:	**Disposition Date:**

RESTRICTION CODES

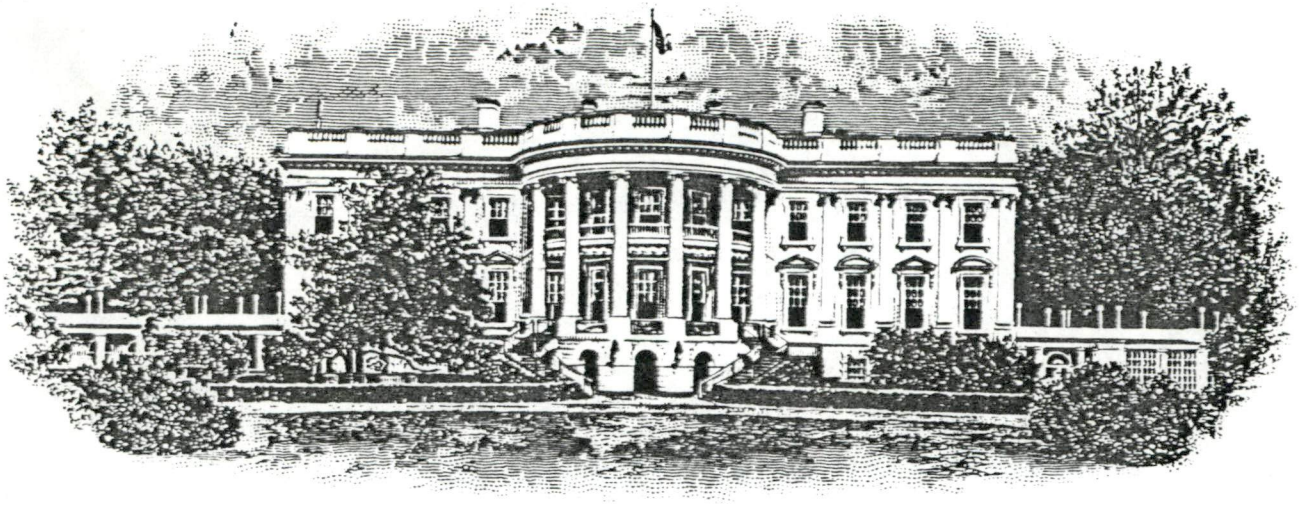
Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

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OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHWRITING

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

Number of Pages (Including Cover) 3

To KEVIN HART

Fax Number 216-943-8917

Date 4 SEPT. 1992

From JEANNIE BUNTON

Office Number 202-456-7750

****** COMMENTS ******

YOU ARE A GOD! THANKS FOR MAILING THIS HAPPEN!

HERE'S TIFFANY'S LETTER -

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01d. Letter	Tiffany McNally to POTUS; contains personal information. (2 pp.)	05/11/90	P-6, (b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Healthcare - Painesville, OH 9/5/92 [1]

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BACKGROUNDER

Issues Office

BUSH QUAYLE 92

July 28, 1992

BUSH AND CLINTON ON WOMEN'S HEALTH ISSUES

- Today, Bill Clinton will travel to the LaGrange Hospital in Chicago to talk about women's health issues. Fortunately for Clinton, he will leave his legacy of health care neglect in Arkansas far behind.

- Clinton will talk about the need to expand research on breast and cervical cancer. But, it's doubtful whether he will endorse the President's historic $410 million increase in funding for breast and cervical cancer prevention; or that he would talk about the fourteen-fold increase in breast cancer screening grants since 1990; or the $99 million the President has proposed for early detection among low-income women.

- Clinton will talk about fairness in health care, but forget to mention that under his leadership, Arkansas' death rate is 18% higher than the national average. Clinton will talk about helping low-income families, but he will fail to mention that President Bush supported and signed legislation to require health care coverage for low-income pregnant women, and children up to age six.

- Regardless of Clinton's attacks, the fact remains that this year, thanks to the President's actions, 5.3 million women are receiving cancer detection tests. Meanwhile, the most Clinton can say is that under his stewardship, Arkansas is the 46th state in the nation in health insurance coverage.

- Clinton will likely talk about the need to coordinate research on women's issues, but he will forget to say that under President Bush, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) established the Office of Research on Women's Health to focus research on the most pressing women's health concerns; and created the Women's Health Initiative -- an unprecedented study of the causes of death among American women.

- Clinton will talk about the need to help women during pregnancy and after delivering a child. But, here again, Clinton will not talk about President Bush's Healthy Start Initiative to fight infant mortality, and the 123% funding increase the President has proposed. Clinton will also overlook his failure to lower Arkansas's infant mortality rate (34th out of 51 states and D.C.) below the national average.

- While Clinton gets first-hand advice on women's health issues, from just one women appointee, the President can seek advice on a daily basis from at least four women health professionals including the Surgeon General, the Director of NIH, and two senior White House policy-makers who previously held top-level positions at the Department of Health and Human Services.

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TALKING POINTS

August 8, 1992 Issues Office

BUSH QUAYLE 92

PRESIDENT BUSH ON MENTAL HEALTH

- With the direction of the President the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) at HHS has developed a major reorganization plan to enhance basic research and provide more effective targeting of preventive and treatment services to the people who need them most.

- Proposed funding of direct program activities for mental health at HHS is $675 million for 1993. Funding in 1991 was $622 million. Other funding is provided for grants to States and treatment programs.

- The President's Committee on Mental Retardation (PCMR) focuses on the needs of the more than seven million Americans of all ages that experience mental retardation. The PCMR acts in an advisory capacity to the President and the Secretary of Health and Human Services on matters relating to programs and services for persons with mental retardation, coordinates Federal agency activities in mental retardation, conducts studies of existing programs, highlights the need for changes, where appropriate, and promotes research.

- The Administration of Developmental Disabilities (ADD) is responsible for planning and carrying out programs which promote self-sufficiency and protect the rights of nearly four million Americans with developmental disabilities. The President supports the actions of ADD through funding of grants programs ($109.5 million in 1992) to work with States, communities and the private sector to increase the social and economic integration of individuals with developmental disabilities. The programs address prevention, diagnosis, early intervention, therapy, education, training, employment, community living and leisure activities.

- Under President Bush's direction the Department of Veterans Affairs is providing a complete range of inpatient and outpatient medical care for Vietnam veterans, as well as special programs for post-traumatic stress disorder. The program is community based and veteran staffed and offers assistance to Vietnam veterans and their families with post-war readjustment and the psychological after-effects of duty in a combat zone.

- The President has worked aggressively to raise public awareness of the problem of abuse and neglect of children, to identify the knowledge gaps, to formulate a research agenda for the future, and to support innovative prevention and other service-oriented projects.

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FACT SHEET

Issues Office

BUSH QUAYLE 92

August 2, 1992

PRESIDENT BUSH'S PLAN FOR COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CARE REFORM

"[M]y plan will preserve what works and reform what doesn't. We stand at a crossroads. We can move forward dramatically to reform our market-based system or we can force ourselves to swallow a cure worse than the disease."

-- President George Bush
State of the Union Address
January 28, 1992

Summary: The Need for Change and the Objectives of Reform

- Our Nation's health care system is at a crossroads. Change is needed. Most Americans appreciate the fact that America has the highest quality care in the world, but many citizens are worried that they cannot afford that care.

- President Bush understands these concerns and has laid out a health care reform plan that will make quality care accessible by making it affordable. For families worried about the rising cost of care, the President's plan provides financial help for those who lack insurance and attacks the sources of increasing costs.

- Three principles govern President Bush's approach to health care:

  1. Health care insurance must be affordable;

  2. Care must be available;

  3. America must retain the highest quality health care in the world.

- President Bush's reform plan puts these principles to work: reducing the concerns of working Americans about the cost of health insurance and improving access to care for all Americans.

- At the same time, the President believes that health care reforms must be accomplished in a way that does not impede economic growth and cause working Americans to lose their

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jobs. American families need new security from health costs; however, they also need the security that comes from a growing economy that creates jobs. Unlike the Democrats' plans, the President's health care reforms will neither sap economic growth with new taxes, nor stop job creation.

- Any real health care reform must preserve and build on the present system's strengths, especially the high quality care and incentives for breakthrough technologies that make America's health system the most innovative and dynamic in the world. Unfortunately, both the play-or-pay or national health insurance proposals backed by most Democrats, would threaten the availability of quality care.

- The Democrats' health schemes would, in essence put federal bureaucrats in charge of health care, letting them decree from Washington the availability of different treatments and the overall quality of care. This centralized government control of health care would mean long waiting periods for routine surgery, as in Canada, and less room for individual decision making.

- The President firmly believes that working Americans and their families should not have so personal an issue as health care controlled by federal bureaucrats. Rather, the President's plan is based on choice -- letting Americans decide for themselves which health plan they want. The President's plan preserves choice for all Americans, and gives choice to low- and moderate-income Americans by providing tax credits that will enable those families to afford basic, quality care.

President Bush's Comprehensive Plan: Key Features

- The President's plan addresses the two major problems facing the U.S. health care system -- the inadequate access of too many working Americans to quality care and the increasing cost of health care coverage.

- President Bush's plan would make available to moderate and low income families a transferable health insurance tax credit or tax deduction (up to $3,750) to cover health insurance costs. The credit or deduction will be available to those without insurance and to those whose employer contributes less than $3,750 towards the cost of an insurance plan. When fully implemented, approximately 95 million Americans would receive financial assistance.

- The President's plan would eliminate the problematic "job-lock" that keeps Americans from moving from one job to another for fear that their new employer's plan has pre-existing conditions clauses that will leave them without needed coverage.

- The President's plan would increase working Americans' access to care by helping small businesses to buy coverage for their employees. Small businesses would be grouped into new Heath Insurance Networks (HINs) available to pool resources and risks -- lowering the cost of care for employers and expanding the availability of care for employees.

- To contain health care costs, the President's plan calls for:

  -- Medical malpractice reform to end needless lawsuits that drive up insurance and drive out needed doctors;

  -- Expanded use of coordinated care to better pool resources and diagnose conditions, encourage preventive care, and use the least costly, most effective treatments;

  -- Reducing administrative costs by more than 25 percent through reforms of the insurance market and automating paperwork. Innovations in the way health care is provided will put 21st century technology to work in eliminating costly paperwork. This will include electronic billing for providers and electronic benefit cards for policyholders.

- Under the President's plan consumers would have greater access to information that will help them decide which health insurance policy is best for their needs, as well as information which will help them decide where they can get the best treatments at the least cost. Greater consumer knowledge in these areas will go a long way toward controlling overall costs by limiting the influence of doctors and insurance companies who have an interest in raising costs.

- In recognition of the clear advantages of aggressive prevention activities, the President's FY93 Budget places a major emphasis on preventative care with an increase of nearly $4 billion.

- Finally, President Bush's plan encourages States to implement coordinated care Medicaid programs to increase the efficiency of care delivered to the poor, while helping States to redesign their entire health care systems to benefit everyone.

Advantages of the President's Plan

- The President's health care plan is comprehensive. It will control rising costs, extend coverage to working Americans facing costly premiums, and improve access to quality care for all Americans -- without raising taxes.

- The President's plan eliminates "job-lock" giving working Americans the security to move to another job without fear of losing insurance coverage for themselves and their families.

- The President's plan will help small businesses provide health insurance to their employees by making it easier for them to compete in the insurance market. Unlike Democratic plans, these reforms will neither impose costly new mandates nor require new tax increases.

- The President believes that the price of health care reform must not be costly regulation, reduced economic growth and fewer jobs. Rather, health care reform can and should work alongside efforts to spur economic growth. The President's plan achieves this goal. For example, in making it easier for small businesses to provide affordable health care, the President's plan will reduce small business' labor costs and facilitate new job creation.

- President Bush's plan rejects government-run health insurance schemes that will require massive new tax increases on all Americans. The President is opposed to creating a whole new area of federal control and bureaucracy. Working Americans, he believes, are best able to decide for themselves and their families which doctors to see and which insurance plans to buy.

- The President's plan will control health care costs which have been worsened by the unrestrained growth in government health programs and uncontrolled medical malpractice suits.

Ensuring Affordable Health Coverage

- The President's plan will make health care accessible by making insurance affordable. Under the President's plan, millions of American families would be able to deduct all of their health insurance costs, up to $3,750 annually. This deduction, which would be available to every American family earning $80,000 or less, would help 95 million Americans each year.

- The President's plan will also guarantee access to health insurance for middle-income working families and individuals through a health insurance tax credit. The tax credit would cover health insurance costs up to $1,250 for individuals, $2,500 for married couples, and $3,750 for families of three or more.

- If this credit were in effect today, a family of four earning $30,000 would be able to deduct (or receive a credit) up to $3,750 in health insurance costs -- fully 12% of taxable income. In 1990, private health insurance costs averaged

$1,181 per capita. Thus, with the President's deduction of up to $3,750, virtually all Americans who lack insurance -- including individuals, couples, and families -- can have their health insurance costs covered by the President's deduction.

- The President's plan will also help self-employed individuals, who until now have only been able to deduct one-quarter of their health insurance costs. Under the President's plan, the self-employed will now be able to deduct 100% of their health insurance costs, or receive the applicable tax credit.

Levelling the Playing Field for Small Businesses and Consumers

- Until now, small businesses have been at a competitive disadvantage in the insurance marketplace. The President's plan encourages small businesses to form Health Insurance Networks. These HINs will encourage small businesses to pool resources, enabling them to purchase low cost, high quality health insurance. The President's proposal also exempts insurance sold through HINs (as well that sold outside of HINs) from costly state-imposed mandates and excessive state premium taxes.

- The President's plan ensures that states will develop packages of basic benefits, and will guarantee that similar businesses buying similar insurance policies pay comparable premiums, regardless of how sick their employees are. No longer will small employers find that one sick employee or one employee with a sick child makes insurance unaffordable.

Improving Access to Care for the Under-Served

- The President's plan would expand services in under-served rural and inner-city areas. President Bush's budget expands funding for Community Health Centers, Migrant Health Centers and the National Health Service Corps to increase the availability of prenatal and preventive care. The funding increased 42% from FY1989-FY1993 for the Centers, with $684 million proposed for FY1993. The Corps' budget increased by 150% during the same period with $120 million requested for 1993.

- The lack of available services in rural and inner-city areas is due in no small part to abusive medical malpractice suits. Reducing these lawsuits and premium costs will bring more physicians and preventive care to under-served communities. To accomplish this, the President has proposed a Medical Malpractice Reform bill which could lower premium costs in rural areas and inner-cities by removing incentives to file huge damage claims. Unfortunately, though an entire year has passed, the Democratic-controlled Congress has still not acted on this important legislation.

Retaining Quality Health Care

- Americans enjoy unparalleled access to sophisticated diagnostic and therapeutic technology that can make the critical difference between health and disability or life and death. The Democrats' health plans, which would result in unnecessary governmental price regulation and rationing of health care services, could retard the continued growth in new technologies by U.S. companies.

- The President's plan reinforces our commitment to advances in biomedical research that can improve the quality of health care while saving billions in health costs.

Preventive Care and the Culture of Responsibility

- The President's plan is designed not only to reduce the cost of care, but also encourage preventive care -- an investment in quality of life and in lower health costs. For instance, every dollar invested in the workplace for blood pressure screening and counseling programs could save two dollars in health and labor costs.

- To support the President's focus on prevention, his budget for FY1993 totals nearly $9 billion. Initiatives by the President include a 52% increase in funding for breast and cervical cancer screening.

- About half of the 2.2 million deaths which occur in the U.S. every year are potentially preventable, as are many of the illnesses that afflict millions of Americans. To address this, the President's health plan covers prevention activities such as:

  -- Vulnerable populations at high risk of preventable disease;

  -- Primary care availability to disadvantaged or geographically isolated Americans; and

  -- Measures to encourage healthier lifestyles.

Controlling Excessive Growth in Health Care Costs

The President's plan will bring the spiralling costs of federal health care programs under control in a number of ways:

- Administrative Costs: Standardized claims procedures and reduced paperwork will reduce administrative costs. In December 1990, the Health Care Financing Administration finalized its HCFA-1500 claim form, which is used for physician and outpatient services, and wide acceptance is

expected. Similar efforts have led to near universal acceptance of the UB-82 as the standard form for inpatient hospital bills. Such uniformity can particularly help small businesses, for whom administrative costs consume as much as 40% of overall insurance costs. The pooling of small businesses into health insurance networks (HINs), or group purchasing associations, will reduce administrative costs for small group coverage by an average of 40 percent.

- Applying Private Sector Cost Controls: The President believes that the private sector is capable of developing many new ways to reduce costs, including new coordinated arrangements between insurers and health care providers. The President believes government programs should learn from such private sector innovations, and apply them to reduce government costs. This can include the use of coordinated care arrangements such as preferred provider organizations, health maintenance organizations, and point of service plans that allow individuals to choose between PPO and HMO options.

- Medical Malpractice Reform: Defensive medicine, the practice of ordering numerous expensive tests or prescribing expensive treatments to avoid the possibility of a medical malpractice suit, has fueled growth in health insurance premiums. The President's plan includes a comprehensive liability reform plan that will move cases out of court and eliminate the effect of unjustifiably large jury awards, which raise premium costs and encourage defensive medicine. By restoring insurance affordability, the President's plan will also increase access to care in poor and rural areas now under-served due to the threat of large malpractice awards.

- Removing Costly Regulation: The President is proposes to eliminate current federal rules which restrict the use of private sector initiatives such as coordinated care, as well as ending costly benefit mandates imposed by states.

Problems With Alternative Approaches

- The Canadian health care system, typical of a government-run national health care system, suffers from basic structural flaws that are bound to lead to long term problems with cost, access, and quality.

  -- Patients must endure long lines and wait for surgery and access to advanced technology. High quality care is rationed by limiting physician access to new, life-saving technologies. In British Columbia, for example, it takes an average of 6 months to get a coronary bypass, 3.5 months to get a tonsillectomy, 4 months to get a hysterectomy. For speedy and quality care, many Canadians simply go to the United States.

-- Neither providers nor consumers have incentives for efficiency or to control costs. Under Canada's National Health Care System, costs are growing faster than in the United States.

-- Instead of making their own choices, consumers under the Canadian model are forced to rely on government bureaucrats to make their health care choices.

-- A Canadian-style plan would require from $250 billion to $500 billion a year in new taxes.

o The play-or-pay approach would require employers to provide private insurance for workers and dependents, or pay a payroll tax of 7 to 9 percent of wages to fund public insurance for their workers and dependents. Upon enactment, 59 million privately-insured Americans would fall into the public plan and as employers chose the artificially-cheap government plan. Play-or-pay would quickly lead to most Americans being in a government-run health plan.

-- This approach would hurt workers by increasing unemployment and forcing employers to cut wages to offset mandated costs. Play-or-pay is, in effect, a tax on wages. The 7 to 9 percent payroll tax that a play-or-pay health plan requires would result in a pay cut of $1,680 a year for the average 30-year old male high school graduate, currently earning $24,000 a year in wages, and a pay cut of $1,260 a year for the average 30 year old male high school dropout, currently earning $18,000 a year in wages.

-- An Office of Management and Budget study concluded that a Clinton-style play-or-pay health care plan would cause as many as 700,000 jobs to be lost. An independent study by CONSAD Research Corporation showed that 9.1 million jobs would be put at risk as employers inevitably would shift the burden of such mandated costs to their employees lowering wages or costing jobs.

-- Many businesses that have low profitability and are engaged in highly competitive markets may fail as a result of the payroll tax increases needed under play-or-pay. Small business would suffer disproportionately.

-- Play-or-pay is structurally unsound and would cascade into a form of national health insurance. This mandate would give rise to a vast new federal health insurance program, four times as large and unwieldy as Medicaid and inadequately funded.

-- Play-or-pay is not self-financing and would increase costs for government over and above the new payroll tax receipts. A federal subsidy would be needed in addition to the 7 to 9 percent payroll tax to fund the gap between payroll tax receipts and actual costs; this gap likely would grow rapidly. At least $37 billion per year in additional taxpayer-financed subsidies would be required in the first year to adequately fund the public plan.

# # #

BACKGROUNDER

Issues Office

BUSH QUAYLE 92

August 2, 1992

PRESIDENT BUSH: THE RIGHT ANSWERS ON HEALTH CARE

George Bush has the right answers on health care: completely overhaul private insurance and keep health care choices in the hands of the people, not the government's.

- The President's plan cures the major problems with the present system -- access and affordability -- while preserving the high quality of care Americans now enjoy. It will solve real problems, and solve them faster than anything Bill Clinton has proposed.

President Bush's plan:

- **Provides secure coverage to all Americans.** "Preexisting condition" limits are eliminated when people change jobs. The fear of "job lock" -- where a worker can't move to another job without losing insurance -- is eliminated.

- **Makes insurance more affordable.** Over 95 million Americans will benefit from tax credits and deductions to offset health insurance costs.

- **Reduces red tape and administrative costs** through streamlining the current paperwork maze, and forcing all insurers, doctors, and hospitals to use the same form.

- **Revolutionizes private insurance** by eliminating their ability to "cherry-pick" or cancel insurance when claims are filed. The President's plan helps small businesses and individuals afford coverage, giving them the buying power of large groups.

- **Reforms malpractice laws** to get lawyers out of the middle of medical care and reduces health costs due to "defensive" medicine.

- **Expands services in underserved areas.** Rural America has a shortage of doctors and clinics. The President's budget expands funding to provide more care in these areas.

The President has already sent four bills to the Congress to implement his small business insurance, consumer information, and medical malpractice reforms.

The President's plan does not:

- Raise taxes or cost jobs by burdening small business with new mandates;

- Create a system of government health insurance or a huge new government bureaucracy to regulate prices and ration health care.

Paid for by Bush Quayle '92 General Committee, Inc.
1030 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005

BACKGROUNDER

Issues Office

BUSH QUAYLE 92

August 2, 1992

CLINTON'S PLAY-OR-PAY HEALTH PLAN: PRESCRIPTION FOR DISASTER

Bill Clinton's play-or-pay health care plan will impose new tax and spending increases; major new mandates on American businesses, costing jobs and reducing wages; and a government health insurance system with a huge new government bureaucracy.

- Taxes and spending: Play-or-pay will require at least $80 billion in new taxes, and according to the Congressional Budget Office, will cost a total of $197 billion over four years.

- Jobs lost: An Office of Management and Budget study concludes that the 7 percent payroll tax required to cover play-or-pay costs would cause as many as 700,000 jobs to be lost.

- Reduced wages: The 7 percent payroll tax that a play-or-pay health plan requires could result in a pay cut of $1,680 a year for the average 30-year old male high school graduate, currently earning $24,000 a year in wages, and a pay cut of $1,260 a year for the average 30 year old male high school dropout, currently earning $18,000 a year in wages.

- Play-or-pay would hurt business investment in new jobs and better products. If companies do not reduce wages, play-or-pay taxes and mandates would have to consume corporate profits, thus harming their competitiveness. In short, play-or-pay would cost businesses $49 billion a year, one-quarter of their 1991 profits.

- More government bureaucracy: Play-or-pay would result inevitably in a huge new bureaucracy to run a government health insurance system. It would also lead to rationing of care, letting bureaucrats in Washington decree the availability of different treatments and the overall quality of care.

- The Canadian health care system, typical of a government-run national health care system, creates waiting lists and long lines for needed care.

  -- In British Columbia, it takes an average of 6 months to get a coronary bypass, 3.5 months to get a tonsillectomy, 4 months to get a hysterectomy.

  -- A Canadian-style system will also limit the availability of diagnostic equipment that can save money with early detection. For example: magnetic resonance imagers (MRIs) are used to assess the spread of cancers. The U.S. has 1,375 MRIs; there are only 12 in all of Canada.

- In summary, Bill Clinton's health plan will cost the American people not only money and jobs, but also quality care and personal choice which they would forfeit to government bureaucrats. Surely this is a prescription for disaster.

Paid for by Bush Quayle '92 General Committee, Inc.
1030 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005

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Chuck Kieffer 4790

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COUNSEL

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VS. Amt.

send to Beth Thornsby

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

(AM BIS – APRIL 7, 1992)

SPEECH

FAMOUS N.C. ATHLETES –

#S MEAN TO EVERY AMERICAN

NC BBALL PLAYER

ON AF I IN HR –

Stock car king
RICHARD PETTY / car #43
OTIS NIXON NC-Born
~~Retired~~
→ plays for the Braves
DRUG SUSPENSION

Wash Post

Sonny Jurgensen – Redskin QB / Hall of Famer
retired 74

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Painesville, Ohio)

For Immediate Release September 5, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO STEVE BENCIC'S ORIGINAL AMERICAN OKTOBERFEST

Lake County Fairgrounds
Painesville, Ohio

10:00 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all. What a great turnout. Thank you so very much. (Applause.) Thank you -- thank you very much, Mike. Thank you, Mike DeWine, our next United States Senator -- thank you very, very much for that welcome. (Applause.) Barbara and I are thrilled to be with you, glad to be with you and Fran. It's good to see Bob Bennett, our Chairman; National Committeewoman Martha Moore over here; and Bob Gardner, who's running for Congress. We want to see him elected. He's sitting over there -- (applause.) And, of course, a very special thanks to the Bencics -- I'll tell you what great hosts they are -- Steve, Gretel, Martin, Carl, Edith, and Linda. What a wonderful family. When I talk about family values I think of their discipline, their love of country, and their hard work. (Applause.)

I bring greetings today from your Governor and from my very good friend, George Voinovich. What an outstanding Governor you have. He understands this country. (Applause.) You know, Steve told me that this is the first time that the Governor has missed this event since 1966. And the only reason he did it, because he's on a trade mission to Southeast Asia, and he's opening up new markets for Ohio goods, and that means creating jobs for Ohio workers. (Applause.) I know he's going to miss all his bratwurst, and I'm sure egg rolls taste great, but you can't put syrup on egg rolls. And Voinovich will find that out.

Now, I don't know whether you all got to do what Barbara and I did, but I hope you've all seen Gretel's cake. But you may not know the story behind this enormous cake. I don't want to give away her age, but 50 years ago, when she was a little girl, the war in Europe separated her from her mother. The Red Cross came to Gretel's rescue -- so today she's returning the favor. Everyone who eats a piece of that cake is contributing food to help the people of south Florida and Louisiana. That is the American spirit, and, Gretel, we're very grateful to you. (Applause.)

And while we're talking about the tragedy in the south, I want to salute today the contingents of Ohio's finest -- the Ohio National Guard 179th Airlift Group back from their mission of mercy to south Florida. One military person down there helping family after family. It is a wonderful concept and we're proud of them all. Some of them served in that Desert Storm, too, and they did a first-class job there, believe me. And the country has not forgotten. (Applause.)

And so, in summary, it's great to be here in Painesville to help open up this year's Oktoberfest. You've got the four basic food groups: pancakes and syrup, bratwurst and beer. (Applause.) And not one stick of broccoli anywhere in sight. This is a first-class -- (applause.)

MORE

Well, this celebration has always been a celebration of cultures -- but this year, in a very special way, it's a celebration of the spirit. We've witnessed a world of change. Across Europe, across continents, from Panama City to Prague, millions of men and women now celebrate a new birth of freedom.

In Germany -- and I think of that because of my friendship with Steve -- and in Germany a wall has fallen. And we should take great pride in knowing that the German people give us -- the United States -- great credit for standing up for their unity, for reunification of Germany and for their freedom. And we should be proud of that. (Applause.) For the people here today -- people who came to America from the Old Country -- who prayed for this day to come, the change we've witnessed, this change we've worked for, is a miracle come true.

There are those -- to quote the poet -- who will say that the liberation of humanity, the freedom of man and mind, is nothing but a dream. And they are right; it is the American Dream. The American Dream led to so much of this freedom around the world.

Today, our challenge is to bring that spirit home, and Mike DeWine said -- home from the towns your parents and grandparents were born in, to this new world we call America, and to focus this great nation on the new mission at hand.

I know the main attraction this morning is pancakes -- (laughter) -- not politics. And I salute not only the Republicans that are here, but I know there are many, many Democrats with us, and I'm very proud and pleased about that. (Applause.) But today I want to -- and I've got to admit something, with the enthusiasm of this welcome, the temptation is for me to get up here and tear into the Governor of Arkansas -- which I've got to do from time to time. (Applause.) But today -- and I hope you'll bear with me -- I want to just take a few minutes to talk to you about a serious matter, something I hope you'll be thinking about as you go into that voting booth next -- on November 3rd -- about the way we can change America's health care.

And so this isn't a rally speech. I want to talk to you -- a little substance on health care. I want to tell you first a story -- a story about the McNally family from Dorset, Ohio. I first learned about them when Tiffany McNally wrote me at the White House two years ago. Four members of Tiffany's family have a rare blood disease -- and Tiffany, who is adopted, was born with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome.

Now, what if Mr. McNally were laid off, or worse still, lost his job? Or what if he found a better job -- but the catch was no new health insurer would carry him or his family? He'd have to stay put, and let that opportunity pass him by.

Well, that is wrong. That's why we have to change the health care system in America. Health care reform isn't just about studies and cold statistics -- it's about real worries and real lives. And we have the answers to those worries. (Applause.)

Let's face it, the problem is not the quality of health care. American health care is number one in the entire world. Since 1980, every life expectancy is up -- infant mortality is down. Death rates from heart disease down. Deaths from stroke down. Right now, 200 million Americans have access to quality care system.

But that high quality, high-tech medical care comes at an unacceptable price: an estimated 30 million Americans have no insurance at all -- and millions more, like the McNallys, are afraid to change jobs for fear of losing those health insurance that they've got. All told, America's health care now tops $800 billion a year -- and the cost is rising two to three times the rate of inflation.

That's why health care reform is a key part of my agenda for economic security for every family in this country. (Applause.)

This year -- you watch -- health care is going to be a Republican issue. We have a good program. And my Democratic opponents are divided between two bad programs -- both of which would put government in charge of health care.

The fact is we can reform the system without pushing our economy into intensive care. (Applause.) We must build on the strengths of the system that's given us the highest quality care in the world: on consumer choice -- on innovation and state-of-the-art medicine -- while controlling costs and expanding access.

We need an efficient health care system built on competition to control costs -- not government control and rationing care. And above all, we need a health care system that gives all Americans real security -- security that you can count on the coverage you need. My plan meets every single one of these objectives. (Applause.)

We can make health care more accessible by making health insurance more affordable. Take a family of two parents and two kids. Let's say the family's income is -- the total income is $13,000. They're working hard to make ends meet -- low enough to put them at the poverty line, high enough to make them ineligible for Medicaid. Right now, that family may fall through the cracks -- may not be covered through work and may not be able to afford any health care coverage at all. Under my plan, that would change. This family would get a $3,750 health care credit, payable to the health care insurer of their choice.

For middle-income individuals and families -- all the way up to those making $80,000 -- my plan provides a health insurance tax credit or deduction that will ease the burden of health insurance costs. (Applause.)

And all told, this plan will bring health care coverage to almost 30 million uninsured Americans, and new help to nearly 95 million Americans that are struggling to meet health care's runaway costs.

My plan provides security to families like the McNallys, and then others that are caught up in what health care experts call "job lock" -- the fear that because of what they call pre-existing medical conditions, changing jobs will cost you and your family your health insurance. We're going to change all of that.

My plan cuts runaway costs by making the system more efficient. And the key is something we call health insurance networks -- pooling together individuals and businesses that too often can't afford to offer health insurance to their workers -- or that worry that one worker's illness or accident could drive everyone else's health insurance right through the roof.

Insurance costs obey the law of large numbers: the larger the group being insured, the lower the cost per individual, the broader the risk is spread, the lower the administrative overhead.

And we're also going to cut health care costs by wringing out waste and excess in the present system. And that's why we have targeted malpractice insurance for reform. (Applause.)

You know this, and I know it, and every American knows it. High malpractice premiums mean higher doctors' bills, expensive, unnecessary tests, higher hospital costs -- costs passed along not only to the patient but to every American taxpayer. Last year alone, legal costs inflated our doctors' bills by $20 billion. And you

shouldn't have to pay a lawyer when you go to the doctor. (Applause.)

And when health care costs total more than what we spend on our kids' education and our country's national defense combined -- education and defense combined, health care costing more -- even small changes can save us billions. And if we made all the changes I've talked about, my plan would save nearly $400 billion in the next four years.

And I listen to the American people. And you want to know you've got insurance you can count on. And I don't hear you calling for higher taxes to finance a government takeover of our hospitals. I will never approve such a program. (Applause.)

And yet that is exactly what some of my opponents want: to nationalize our health care system -- put government in control, let government fix the prices, let government ration the kind of care that people get, and how much, what kind, and when they'll get it. Go the government route, and you know what we'll get: our health care system that combines the efficiency of the House of Representatives post office with the compassion of the KGB over there in Moscow. (Applause.)

You know, we probably have to stop using that comparison. That comparison made a few people hot under the collar. I even got one letter from Russia telling me, "Quit running down the KGB." (Laughter.)

Nationalized health care -- and here's what we're in for: long waiting lines, lists for surgery, shortages of the high-tech equipment responsible for so many of the miracles of modern medicine. One example: Right now -- you've got great facilities in Cleveland -- but right now the Cleveland Clinic performs 10 coronary bypass surgeries -- I see we've got a doctor from the clinic over here. (Laughter.) Well, that's great. They perform 10 bypass surgeries a day. High tech, high quality, special, excellent surgery without any wait. But if you live across Lake Erie in Canada, the wait for coronary bypass surgery is up to six months. And that's is not the kind of system that America wants or America needs. (Applause.)

And then there's the cost. According to some studies, nationalized health care would mean a whopping $250 billion to $500 billion a year in new taxes. But you won't hear about higher taxes from the folks that are pushing that scheme. Just ask them about some of the side effects of their plan, and they just say, take two aspirin; call me after the election. (Laughter.)

Well, this is what this election is about: who's got the good ideas, and who's got some lousy ones. We've right the right ideas on health care. They have the wrong ones. (Applause.)

My opponent backs a plan that goes by a different name, but in the end, it takes you to the same place: nationalized health care. And it's called play or pay. Listen for that one during the fall -- play or pay. And here's what it means: Each employer must "play" -- meaning shell out for insurance for employees, or "pay" -- extract a payroll tax to finance government health coverage.

Play or pay will leave a lot of small businesses, those we are counting on to lead the recovery we need so desperately, with two crummy options: cut workers' wages to pay for mandated health care or fire some workers and use the savings to cover the rest. According to an independent Urban Institute study, the "pay" part of this plan is no playground. It will require at least a seven-percent payroll tax. Now you small businesspeople here, you that have your sleeves rolled up running a restaurant or running a neighborhood store of some kind, think about that one.

According to estimates that kind of tax will cost this country 700,000 jobs. And for an employee earning $24,000 a year, say, that payroll tax would mean $1,700 chopped right out of his paycheck -- higher prices, lower wages, lost job. And any way you look at it, that is the wrong prescription for America. (Applause.)

And so in the end, this play or pay is no different from nationalized health care. And I'm tempted to call it "pay and pay and pay again." It's an open invitation for employers to stop offering health benefits, throw the problem in the government's lap -- and dump millions of Americans that are working into a public plan like Medicaid.

Right now, the cost of health care eats up 13 percent of all the goods and services that we produce. And do you really want to turn another huge chunk of our economy over to the government? We can't afford to saddle ourselves with a health care cure that's worse than the disease, especially when we have a much better alternative.

And now you can see why I believe health care is going to be a Republican issue this year. My opponent just isn't up to the mark on health care. A major newspaper that I don't quote too often these days, The New York Times -- (laughter) -- described Bill Clinton's attention to health care issues as -- I quote -- "occasional." And it's no surprise why: After having Governor Clinton for 12 years, one in four folks in Arkansas don't even have health insurance. And Bill Clinton has promised he'll do for America what he's done for Arkansas. And my question is: Why would we let him? (Applause.)

I want to start out program that's been sitting up on Capitol Hill for a while moving forward. Move forward on health reform. And Congress comes back from what they call a work period -- they've been on vacation for a month-and-a-half -- next Tuesday. And my opponents are divided. Even they know their proposals won't work. And I say, let Congress start by passing my small business health care reforms to bring affordable, quality health care to millions of Americans who don't have it now. Make it a Labor Day present to the American worker and to the American family and get off your backsides and do something about it. (Applause.)

If you think I'm a little frustrated with this gridlocked Congress, you are right. We ought to clean House. (Applause.) On this Labor Day weekend, we should remember what Jefferson called the sum of good government: Whether it respected the right of each one of us, Thomas Jefferson said -- and I quote -- "A wise and frugal government shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread that it has earned." In Jefferson's day, doctors made house calls on horseback and life was short. Today, we have miracle medicines that can pluck us from death's door.

But all this is of no matter if we can't afford it. Not if it is reserved only for the privileged or the prosperous. Not if it bankrupts the families of America. We must not take from the mouth of labor the bread that you have earned. We must fix the health care system of America.

And once again, let me say I hope this hasn't been too long and too specific. But this strikes at the core and the well-being of every single family in America. And this is no better place to talk about family and family values than it is right here with Steve and Gretel. And to all of you, my thanks for this warm Ohio welcome. And may God bless the greatest, freest country on the face of the Earth, the United States of America. Thank you all. (Applause.)

END 10:25 A.M. EDT

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August 30, 1992

MEMORANDUM TO: GARY FOSTER

FROM: DOUG DUVALL

SUBJECT: SURVEY REPORT FOR OHIO AND NORTH CAROLINA SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1992

EVENT SCENARIO:

The following is the proposed outline schedule for the President for Saturday, September 5th:

Depart Washington via Air Force One en route Cleveland Hopkins International Airport.

Motorcade to Painesville, Ohio (45 minutes)

Participate in Steve Bencic's Original American Octoberfest. The President will attend a pancake breakfast and give a substantive speech to a diverse crowd of up to 2000 people. After remarks the President will participate in the Labor Day festivities.

Depart via motorcade to Cleveland Hopkins Airport.

Depart Cleveland for Asheville, North Carolina.

Arrive Asheville and motorcade to the home of Roy Harris. (20 min)

Depart Harris residence for Hendersonville, N.C. (50 min drive)

Participate in the North Carolina Apple Festival. The President will address a standing crowd of 10,000-15,000 and participate in festival activities.

Depart Hendersonville via motorcade for the Asheville airport (30 minutes).

Depart Asheville, N.C. via Air Force One en route Louisville, KY

PAINESVILLE, OHIO EVENT:

The President will participate in Steve Bencic's Original American Octoberfest. The Octoberfest is located at the Lake County Fairgrounds in Painesville, Ohio, a suburb of Cleveland. This Octoberfest is a traditional family event held throughout the entire Labor Day weekend. This will mark the 30th year anniversary for Mr. Bencic's event.

Steve Bencic arrived in the Cleveland area in 1957 as a German immigrant. In his native land, Mr. Bencic was a farmer, a concentration camp prisoner, a mess hall cook. He came to America and landed a job as a janitor in an ethnic club. Today, Steve Bencic owns that very building and runs a successful German restaurant called the Hofbrau Haus. He considers himself an example of the American dream.

Mr. Bencic's annual octoberfest is a weekend full of German food, entertainment, dancing, arts and crafts, and amusement rides. On Saturday, events are not scheduled to begin until 2:00 p.m., but Mr. Bencic thinks there would be no problem to move up the schedule for the President.

The President will arrive at the Lake County Fairgrounds and will be seated at a picnic table among the invited guests. After breakfast, the President will give substantive remarks. The President will briefly participate in festival activities before departing for the airport.

The largest of the four tents at the festival holds a seated crowd of over 2,000. The tent is 250 ft. long and 100 ft. wide with the ceiling reaching a height of 35 ft. in the center. The breakfast will have to be a ticketed event to be able to control the crowd and to ensure a good cross section of people. The audience will be blue collar workers, small businessmen and women, ethnic representatives, and Republican party faithful.

Painesville has a large Eastern European, ethnic population. The city is mostly lower middle class and blue collar. Its economy is largely based on automotive manufacturing and agriculture. The President received 57% of the vote in 1988.

This event will be an appropriate setting for the President to give a substantive address on the economy. It will be a seated crowd of a diverse background. Secondly, since it is Labor Day weekend, the tent environment, opposed to a hotel ballroom, is a more natural setting. The tent will be totally enclosed so the President will be able to use a teleprompter.

During the meal itself and prior to the President's arrival, there will be a variety of ethnic entertainment ranging from the Duke Marsic Orchestra to square dancers to Bavarian Polk Bands. After remarks there are a number of possible activities for the President to participate in.

First of all, Steve Bencic's wife, Gretel, is baking a 500 lb. cake which will be 8 ft. long, 40 inches wide and 7 inches thick. She is baking the cake to benefit the Red Cross for the victims of Hurricane Andrew. When a family donates food or clothing at the festival, they get a piece of 500 lb. cake. The Red Cross was also instrumental in getting Gretel reunited with her family at the age of two. After his speech, the President could have the honor of cutting the first piece of cake.

The President could also walk through the many booths at the Octoberfest. There are buildings on site which hold a variety of arts and crafts, food and refreshments, etc. The President could meet the people selling goods. The buildings used to hold livestock which gives a rural, agricultural setting. They will also be well decorated with American flags and other international decor.

Note: In 1980, as a candidate for Vice President, President Bush visited Mr. Bencic's restaurant in Cleveland. Steve Bencic presented the President with a large beer stein.

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Steve Bencic 216/881-7773 o 216/421-0105 h

[redacted] HOFBRAU HAUS

August 28, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR BOB ZOELLICK

FROM: GARY FOSTER

SUBJECT: Labor Day Weekend Events

The following is a short synopsis of the President and Mrs. Bush's activities over Labor Day weekend. Attached are survey reports for those events which have had visits by someone in this office. The remainder of the surveys will be completed by Monday. Check with Karen Groomes to find out when the advance teams will be arriving in each city for additional facts regarding the events.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5

The President will travel to Painesville, Ohio in Lake County, 20 miles northwest of Cleveland, and attend the 30th annual Steve Bencic's Original American Octoberfest. (The President has been to Bencic's restaurant in downtown Cleveland.) Governor Voinovich attends the festival most years. It draws 60,000 people, primarily middle-class and from the many different ethnic backgrounds for which the Cleveland area is known. The Octoberfest was originally opening at 2:00 p.m. In order to accommodate our wishes of a seated, smaller audience, which would allow the President to give a comprehensive speech from a teleprompter, the Octoberfest will begin at 9:30 - 10:00 a.m. with a pancake breakfast for 1000-1500 people in the dance hall. The campaign will work with the Ohio B/Q organization to ensure a good cross section of people for the make-up of the guests. Upon conclusion of the speech, the President and Mrs. Bush could visit several of the attractions on the Fairgrounds in order to get some good campaigning pictures.
(GM's Lordstown parts plant which has caused the shutdown of the Saturn plant, among others, is located near Youngstown, 70 miles away.)

From Ohio, the President and Mrs. Bush will travel to Asheville, North Carolina. In Asheville, we have proposed that the President take up Mr. Roy Harris's offer to visit his home and talk to him and his family about real issues. Harris was one of the guests who was chosen from the tour line to be a part of the audience in the Rose Garden for the "CBS Morning News" show earlier this summer. He asked the President to come to his home and the President said "you never know, I might just do that". He lives in a middle class black neighborhood in Asheville next door to a church. There has been no contact with him and no "scrub" of his background has been made.

After the visit with the Harris family, the President will go to the Hendersonville Apple Festival, 20 miles from Asheville. This is a three day festival for which the Main Street is closed to allow booths and other attractions to line the street. The audience will be 10-15,000 standing in a rally atmosphere. Blue

grass music, as well as other entertainment, will be performed all weekend.

The President and Mrs. Bush will fly to Louisville, Kentucky to overnight.

LOUISVILLE

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6

After attending a local church service, the President will participate in the Fifth Annual Kentucky Harvest at Redbird Stadium. This event has been named a Point of Light and has been copied by 35 other cities around the country. The general admission tickets can be purchased with a can of food. In past years, the proceeds have gone to Louisville area charities, but they have offered to donate this year's to victims of Hurricane Andrew. The day consists of a celebrity softball game, a Louisville Redbirds (AAA team) game, fireworks, etc. The President will arrive after the celebrity softball game and will go onto the field with Pee Wee Reese, Stan Curtis (Kentucky Harvest's organizer), 300-400 Harvest volunteers, the Louisville Cardinals, and the Indianapolis team. He will speak to what we hope is a filled stadium (38,000 seats). Every effort is being made to get the tickets to friendly supporters. The President's message can be centered on volunteerism. Steve Provost is very familiar with this event, so I would defer to him for specific guidance on the speech. After his remarks, the President will throw out the first pitch for the baseball game and stay for a few innings.

He will also attend a Victory '92 fundraiser for 15 minutes. There have been no prepared remarks for Victory '92 events recently.

From Louisville, the President will travel to Chicago to participate in the 13th annual "Taste of Polonia" festival. 25,000-30,000 people, primarily Polish-Americans, will be attending the festival on Sunday. Chicago has 750,000 people of Polish descent plus another 850,000 in the suburbs.

It has been proposed that the President attend a backyard barbecue prior to his departure from Chicago with 30-40 UAW members who support the President's re-election. The barbecue would take place at the home of one of the UAW members. Their discussion would include the Clinton/Gore stance on the CAFE standard.

The President and Mrs. Bush will travel to the Upper Peninsular of Michigan to overnight.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7

At 6:45 a.m., the President will speak to a gathered audience of 8-10,000 people who are about to begin the 35th Annual Labor Day Bridge Walk across the Mackinac (pronounced Mackinaw) Bridge from the Upper Peninsular to the Lower. A total of 60-70,000 people

AREA:
LAKE COUNTY-OHIO

Meek Angels outslug Indians Page 19

The News-Herald

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Voinovich worries about Bush

Associated Press

COLUMBUS — Gov. George V. Voinovich says President Bush must stress jobs if he wants to carry Ohio in his bid for a second term.

Voinovich commented yesterday when asked about a new national poll showing the president trailing Democrat Bill Clinton by 19 percentage points among those surveyed.

An ABC News-Washington Post poll showed Clinton was favored by 55 percent of the respondents while Bush was chosen by 36 percent.

The survey released Monday was taken by telephone Aug. 26-30 among 768 registered voters. The margin of error was plus or minus 4.5 percentage points.

Bush and Clinton had been about even in polls that followed the Republican National Convention in Houston last month.

"Yes, I'm concerned. We are going to have to work hard," Voinovich said.

Asked what advice he would give the Bush campaign, he said: "Jobs, jobs, jobs, jobs." The president has been fo-

See POLLS, Page 10

Bush might visit Lake County

By Phil Trexler
News-Herald Staff Writer

Break out the bratwurst and hide the broccoli, President Bush is coming to Lake County's Oktoberfest this weekend.

Well, make that maybe.

County Republicans who met yesterday to open officially their headquarters on Lake Shore Boulevard were greeted with the surprise announcement from party Chairman Elden Spencer, who maintained optimistic caution in guaranteeing the county's first presidential visit in more than 100 years.

"As of (yesterday), it looks like we've got a 94-percent as-

See BUSH, Page

TEL:216-944-5344 Sep 01,92 22:23 No.011 P.07

learn from it" and usually Her mother

POLLS

• From Page 1

cusing more on the economy and jobs in recent campaign speeches, in contrast to the theme of "family values" that was prevalent at the Houston convention.

Voinovich said he does not believe family values are dead as a campaign issue because his definition of families includes neighborhoods, communities and other larger groups that share common concerns and must work together.

He said he also would advise Bush to stress the "taxing and spending" backgrounds and records of Clinton and running mate Al Gore.

The governor said Gore's past actions and statements concerning the environment are radical, and that a Clinton-Gore administration would result in more federal regulations that would cost Ohio thousands of jobs.

Asked how he thinks Bush has handled the economy over the past four years, Voinovich responded: "As well as anyone could have with the responsibility he has as leader of the world. He could have given more attention to the domestic scene, but there are only 24 hours in a day."

Voinovich did say that the president may have made a mistake "in one area. I think he got some bad advice from his economic advisers, who were telling him that things weren't so bad."

But he said Congress must share the blame.

"I think the Democratic Congress played politics with him. They didn't give him a break," Voinovich said. He was referring to Congress' refusal to pass a capital gains tax cut and some of Bush's other economic proposals.

BUSH

• From Page 1

surance that President Bush will be in Lake County this Saturday," Spencer said. "We'll know more maybe tonight or tomorrow. But we know for a fact that he's coming to the (Cleveland) Air Show and we expect him to speak Saturday at the Oktoberfest."

The announcement brought cheers from about 30 people gathered for the opening of the Lake County Republican headquarters. The offices are in the Shoregate Plaza in Willowick.

Gary Rosenthal, Lake County's Bush-Quayle campaign manager, said Bush is scheduled to attend the air show Saturday morning. A slot in the president's agenda has been opened for him to travel to the Lake County Fairgrounds in Painesville Township and to make a major policy address at noon to the Oktoberfest crowd.

"I'm still hoping to get final confirmation," Rosenthal said. "There's a lot of things we need to line up. So we'll have to know for sure (today) at the latest."

Spencer said President James A. Garfield, who was assassinated in 1881, was the last president to visit Lake County.

TEL:216-944-5344 Sep 01,92 22:23 No.011 P.08



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GREATER CLEVELAND, OHIO

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STATE & REGION

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1992

Whom do you blame for economy?

Voinovich faults Bush's advisers

By MARY BETH LANE
PLAIN DEALER BUREAU

COLUMBUS

Republican Gov. George V. Voinovich reluctantly acknowledged yesterday that the economy had been poor under George Bush's presidency, but he blamed the problems on Bush's economic advisers.

Even so, Voinovich warned that the economy for Ohio and the rest of the industrial Midwest would be worse if Southerners Bill Clinton and Al Gore were elected and pursued an economic strategy that catered to the South. Voinovich said the Arkansas governor and the Tennessee senator would relive the years of Jimmy Carter's administration, when business and industry headed to the South at the expense of the North and Midwest.

"You've got to have people in the White House who understand the industrial Midwest," Voinovich said. "From a regional perspective, we're better off with what we've got in the White House."

Voinovich pointed to Vice President Dan Quayle, the Hoosier who leads the President's Council on Competitiveness, as one who understands the industrial Midwest and the need to break the stranglehold that government regulations have on industry.

Voinovich discussed the presidential campaign at a news conference he called to preview his trade mission to Southeast Asia from Friday through Sept. 24.

While lavishly praising Bush for helping end the Cold War and encouraging the emergence of fledgling democracies in Eastern Europe, Voinovich had to grope for words when asked to assess Bush's economic record at home.

"I think he has handled the economy, uh, as well as anyone could handle the economy with the responsibilities he has as president of the United States and leader of the world," he said. "He could have given more attention to the domestic scene, but there's only 24 hours in a day."

Voinovich blamed a stagnant Democratic Congress and Bush's own economic advisers for the administration's economic failures.

"He got some bad advice from his economic advisers (who told him): 'Things are going to get better; things are going to get better. Don't panic,'" Voinovich said.

Voinovich said his advice to Bush would be "jobs, jobs, jobs, jobs."

He admitted he was worried that, as the polls stand now, Bush could well lose Ohio in November. "Yeah, I'm concerned," he said. "We'll have to work very hard to make sure we carry Ohio for the president."

In assessing the Bush administration, Voinovich took a rare public swipe at a Bush Cabinet member, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Director William K. Reilly, calling him "a wild-eyed reactionary" who has gone overboard on the environment at the expense of industrial growth.

Voinovich cited Ohio's battle with the EPA over constructing a blast furnace at the USS/Kobe steel plant in Lorain as an instance where Reilly's pro-environment policies threatened the state's economy.

As wild on the environment as Reilly is, the environmental regulations that would be promoted under Clinton and Gore could only be more burdensome to states, Voinovich warned.

TEL:216-944-5344 Sep 01,92 22:25 No.011 P.09

**WITH ACKS

McGroarty(Walters/Bunton)
September 4, 1992
~~6:00~~ 9:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: HEALTH CARE
PAINESVILLE, OHIO
SEPTEMBER 5, 1992
9:30 A.M.

ACKS/
· KEVIN HART
· JOHN SCHMIDT

Thank you Mike for those kind words. Barbara and I are glad to be here with you and Fran. It's good to see Bob Bennett; National Committee-woman Martha Moore, Bob Gardner -- who's running for Congress. And of course, hats off to our hosts -- Steve and Gretel Bencic [BENZ-ick]. //

MIKE DAWSON/ GOV'S OFFICE

I bring greetings today from your Governor and my good friend, George Voinovich. This is the first time Gov. Voinovich has missed this event since 1966. LAUREL PRESSLER He's on a trade mission to Southeast Asia -- opening new markets for Ohio goods, and creating new jobs for Ohio workers. // I'm sure egg rolls taste great ... but you can't put syrup on egg rolls.

[[You've all seen Gretel's cake, but you may not know the story behind it. I don't want to give away her age, but 50 years ago, when Gretel was a little (5) girl, the war in Europe separated her from her Mother. The Red Cross came to Gretel's rescue -- so today she's returning the favor, to help the people of South Florida and Louisiana in their moment of need.

GRETEL BENCIC

The survivors of Hurricane Andrew have been eating military rations for 11 days. LT. COL. BILL REYNOLDS 305-870-5340 We have a cargo plane on stand-by -- ready to descend on them with 500 pounds of Gretel's cake. I know there won't be a crumb left in sight.

[[And I want to salute today the contingents of Ohio's finest -- the Ohio National Guard 179th Airlift Group back from their mission of mercy to south Florida.]] MIKE DAWSON

It's great to be here in Painesville to help open this year's Oktoberfest. You've got the four basic food groups: GRETEL BENCIC pancakes and syrup / bratwurst and beer. // And not a sprig of broccoli to be seen. //

This festival has always been a celebration of cultures -- but this year, in a very special way, it is a celebration of the spirit. We've witnessed a world of change. Across Europe, across continents, from Panama City to Prague, millions of men and women now celebrate a new birth of freedom. For the people here today -- people who came to America from the Old Country -- who prayed for this day to come, the change we've witnessed -- this change we've worked for -- is a miracle come true.

There are those -- to quote the poet -- who will say that the liberation of humanity, the freedom of man and mind, is nothing but a dream.

And they are right. / It is the American Dream.

Today, our challenge is to bring that spirit home -- home from the towns your parents and grandparents were born in, to this new world we call America. To focus this great nation on the new mission at hand. //

I know the main attraction this morning is pancakes, not politics. But today I want to take a few minutes to speak to you about a serious matter, something I hope you'll be thinking about

as you go into that voting booth November 3rd: About the way we can change America's health care system for the better. //

I want to tell you a story about the McNally family from Dorset, Ohio -- I first learned about them when Tiffany McNally wrote me at the White House two years ago. Four members of Tiffany's family have a rare blood disease -- and Tiffany, who is adopted, was born with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome.

DORIS MCNALLY
TIFFANY MCNALLY

Now, what if Mr. McNally were laid off -- or worse still, lost his job? Or, what if Mr. McNally found a better job -- but the catch was: No new health insurer would carry him or his family. He'd have to stay put, and let that opportunity pass him by.

Well, that is wrong. That's why we have to change the health care system in America. Health care reform isn't just about studies and cold statistics -- it's about real worries / real lives.

The problem is not the quality of care. American health care is number one in the world. Since 1980, average life expectancy is up -- infant mortality is down. Death rates from heart disease -- down. Deaths from stroke -- down. //

HANS KUTTNER

[Right now, 200 million Americans have access to this quality care system.] But that high quality, high-tech medical care comes at an unacceptable price: 34 million Americans have no insurance at all -- and millions more, like the McNallys, are afraid to change jobs for fear of losing the health insurance they've got. All told, America's health care now tops $800 billion dollars a

HHS/STAFFING

SCULLY

JACK LANGENBRUNNER OMB 3844

year -- and the cost is rising two to three times the rate of inflation. That's why health care reform is a key part of my agenda for economic security. //

This election year, health care is going to be a Republican issue. // We've have a good program, and my Democratic opponents are divided between two bad ones -- both of which would put government in charge of health care.

The fact is: We can reform the system without pushing our economy into intensive care. / We must build on the strengths of the system that's given us the highest quality care in the world: On consumer choice -- on innovation and state-of-the-art medicine -- while controlling costs and expanding access.

We need an efficient health care system built on competition to control costs -- not government control and rationing care. But above all, we need a health care system that gives all Americans real security -- security that you can count on the coverage you need. My plan meets every one of these objectives.

We can make health care more accessible by making health insurance more affordable. / Take a family of two parents and two kids. Let's say that family's total income is $13,000 -- low enough to put them at the poverty line, but high enough to make them ineligible for Medicaid. / Right now, that family may fall through the cracks -- may not be covered through work -- and may not be able to afford any health care coverage at all. Under my plan, that would change: this family would get a $3,750 health

care credit -- payable to the health care insurer of their choice. /

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HANS KUTTNER to those making $80,000 dollars -- my plan provides a health insurance **tax credit or deduction** that will ease the burden of health insurance costs. //

All told, my plan will bring health care coverage to almost
HANS KUTTNER 30 million uninsured Americans -- and new help to nearly 95 JACK LANGENBRUNNER 3844 million Americans struggling to meet health care's runaway costs.

My plan provides security to families like the McNallys and others caught in what health care experts call "job lock" -- the fear that because of what they call "pre-existing medical conditions," changing jobs will cost you and your family your health insurance.

My plan cuts runaway costs by making the system more efficient. The key is something we call Health Insurance Networks -- pooling together individuals and businesses that too often can't afford to offer health insurance to their workers -- or that worry that one worker's illness or accident could drive everyone's health insurance through the roof.

Insurance costs obey the "law of large numbers:" The larger the group being insured, the lower the cost per individual -- the broader the risk is spread -- the lower the administrative overhead.

We're also going to cut health care costs by wringing out waste and excess in the present system. That's why we've targeted malpractice insurance for reform.

High malpractice premiums mean higher doctors' bills, expensive, unnecessary tests and higher hospital costs -- costs passed along not only to the patient, but to every American taxpayer. Last year alone, legal costs inflated our doctors' bills by $20 billion dollars. // You shouldn't have to pay a lawyer when you go to the doctor. //

HANS KUTTNER

When health care costs total more than what we spend on our kids' education and our country's national defense -- combined -- even small changes can save us billions. And if we made all the changes I've talked about, my plan would save nearly 400 billion dollars in the next four years. //

HANS KUTTNER

I listen to the American people. You want to know you've got insurance you can count on -- and I don't hear you calling for higher taxes to finance a government take-over of our hospitals.

And yet that's what some of my opponents want: To nationalize our health care system. Put government in control: let government fix prices, let government ration the kind of care people get -- how much, what kind, and when they'll get it. / Go the government route, and you know what we'll get: A health care system that combines the efficiency of the House Post Office with the compassion of the KGB. //

You know, that comparison made a few people hot under the collar. I even got one letter from Russia telling me: "Quit running down the KGB." //

Nationalize health care, and here's what we're in for: Long waiting lists for surgery -- shortages of the high-tech equipment responsible for so many of the miracles of modern medicine. One example: Right now, the Cleveland Clinic performs 10 coronary bypass surgeries a day. High tech, high quality surgery -- without any wait. But if you live across Lake Erie in Canada, the wait for coronary bypass surgery is up to six months. That's not the kind of system America wants or needs.

PHYLISS MARINO CLEVELAND CLINIC

And then there's the cost. According to some studies, nationalized health care would mean a whopping $250 to $500 billion dollars a year in new taxes. // But you won't hear about higher taxes from the folks pushing that scheme. Ask them about the side-effects of their plan, and they just say: Take two aspirin -- and call me after the election. //

HANS KLUTTNER

My opponent backs a plan that goes by a different name -- but in the end, takes you to the same place: Nationalized health care. It's called "Play or pay," and here's what it means: Each employer must "play" -- meaning: shell out for insurance for employees, or "pay" -- extract a payroll tax to finance government health coverage. //

Well, "Play or Pay" will leave a lot of small businesses -- with two crummy options: Cut workers' wages to pay for mandated health care. Or fire some workers and use the savings to cover

the rest. // According to an independent Urban Institute study, the "pay" part of this plan is no playground. It will require at least a 7 percent payroll tax that will cost this country 700,000 jobs. For an employee earning $24,000 dollars a year -- that payroll tax would mean $1,700 chopped out of his paycheck. // Higher prices, lower wages, lost jobs: Any way you look at it -- that's the **wrong** prescription for America. //

HANS KUTTNER

B/G BACKGROUNDER July 2, 1992

In the end, "Play or Pay" is really no different from nationalized health care. I'm tempted to call it "pay and pay and pay again." It's an open invitation for employers to stop offering health benefits, throw the problem in the government's lap -- and dump millions of working Americans into a public plan like Medicaid.

Right now, the cost of health care eats up 13 percent of all the goods and services we produce. Do you really want to turn another huge chunk of our economy over to the government? We can't afford to saddle ourselves with a health care "cure" that's worse than the disease. Especially when we have a better alternative. //

Now you can see why I believe health care is going to be a Republican issue this year. / My opponent just isn't up to the mark on health care. A major newspaper, the New York Times, described Bill Clinton's attention to health care issues as -- and I quote -- "occasional."

And it's no surprise why: After having Governor Clinton for 12 years, one in four Arkansans don't even have health insurance!

REUTERS 9/3/92

Bill Clinton has promised he'll do <u>for America</u> what he's done <u>for Arkansas</u>. My question is: <u>Why would we let him</u>? //

I want to start moving forward on health reform. Congress comes back from recess next Tuesday. My opponents are divided -- even they know their two proposals won't work. I say: Let Congress start by passing my small business health care reforms -- to bring affordable, quality health care to millions of Americans who don't have it now. <u>Make it a Labor Day present to the American worker</u>. //

On this Labor Day weekend, we should remember what Jefferson called the ~~true test~~ sum - good of government: Whether it respected the right of each one of us -- and I quote -- "~~to put into his own mouth the bread that his own hands have earned~~ a wise and frugal government... shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned." // POLITICAL QUOTATIONS

In Jefferson's day, doctors made house calls on horseback and life was short. Today, we have miracle medicines that can pluck us from death's door. //

But all this is of no matter, if we cannot afford it. Not if it is reserved only for the privileged or the prosperous. Not if it bankrupts the families of America. We must ~~put in~~ not take from the mouth of labor the bread that you have earned. We must fix the health care system of America. //

Once again, my thanks to Steve and Gretel and to all of you for this warm Ohio welcome -- and may God bless the United States of America.

# # #

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September 4, 1992
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Once again, my thanks to Steve and Gretel and to all of you for this warm Ohio welcome -- and may God bless the United States of America.

Coleman band "Old Friends"

- MIKE & FRAN DEWINE LT. GOV.
POTUS INTRO -
BOB BENNETT OHIO ST. CHAIRM.
MARTHA MOORE NAT'L COMTE. WOMAN
BOB GARDNER (candidate & Cong. 19TH DIST.)

CAKE IS multi-layer cake

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 4, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: DAN MC GROARTY DMcG

SUBJECT: PROPOSED REMARKS AT OCTOBERFEST

I. SUMMARY

On Saturday, September 5th at 9:30 a.m., you will deliver remarks to an audience of 1,500 at the 30th Annual Steve Bencic Original American Octoberfest in Painesville, Ohio.

II. DISCUSSION

Your remarks (approximately 20 minutes / teleprompter), following a pancake breakfast, focus on your health care proposal by highlighting its real-world practicality through a real-life example.

Following your remarks, you will participate in a few of the Octoberfest activities.

Leanne -

I've got the disc

3:20 pm DMcG

McGroarty(Walters/Bunton)
September 4, 1992
11:15 a.m.
[health]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: HEALTH CARE
PAINESVILLE, OHIO
SEPTEMBER 5, 1992
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I want to tell you a story about the McNally family from Dorset, Ohio -- I first learned about them when Tiffany McNally wrote me at the White House two years ago. Tiffany turned 16 just last week. Her Mom is healthy -- but her Dad has a rare blood disease. So do her two sisters and her two brothers.

Tiffany doesn't have the blood disease -- you see, she was adopted. But through her natural mother, Tiffany was born with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome. //

Tiffany's mom works part-time as a church secretary; her dad is a utility worker. A routine visit to the doctor costs more than Mrs. McNally earns all week. See, it sounds tough. But my point today isn't to tell you how tough things are at Tiffany's house. As Mrs. McNally says: "They make do."

But what if Mr. McNally were laid off -- or worse still, if he lost his job. Well, in Mrs. McNally's words: "They'd be sunk." Or let's say Mr. McNally found a better job -- but the catch was: No new health insurer would carry him or his family. He'd have to stay put, and let that opportunity pass him by.

Well, that is wrong. That's why we have to change the health care system in America. Reforming health care reform isn't just about studies and cold statistics -- it's about real worries / real lives.

Let's be clear: The one thing this crisis is not about is the quality of care. American health care is first-rate, number one in the world. Since 1980, average life expectancy in America is up -- infant mortality is down. Death rates from heart

disease are down. Deaths from stroke -- down. Part of the reason is one of the best kept secrets in Washington: since I took office, we've increased funding for federal medical research more than 150 percent. We're going after everything from AIDS to Alzeimers -- to save the young and old of America. //

Right now, 200 million Americans have access to this quality care system. But that high quality, high-tech medical care comes at an unacceptable price: 34 million Americans have no insurance at all -- and millions more are afraid to change jobs for fear of losing the health insurance they've got. America's health care costs now top $800 billion dollars a year -- and the cost is rising two to three times the rate of inflation. //

And don't kid yourselves. We all pay for high health care costs -- more than once. High health costs are a drag on our economy -- drive up the deficit -- and soak up money you need for other important family expenses. // That's why health care reform is a key part of my agenda for economic security. //

This election year, health care is going to be a Republican issue. // We've have a good program, and my Democratic opponents are divided between two bad ones -- both of which would put government in charge of health care.

Right now, the cost of health care eats up 13 percent of all the goods and services we produce. The last thing I want to do is put the government in charge of a huge chunk of the American economy ~~that is already bigger than the Pentagon.~~ // America

simply cannot afford to take a gamble on government-run health care. //

The fact is: We can reform the system without pushing our economy into intensive care. We must build on the strengths of the present system: on consumer choice, on innovation and state-of-the-art medicine -- while controlling costs and expanding access. // We need an efficient health care system built on competition to control costs -- not government control and rationing care. One that keeps costs down -- opens up access -- and allows choice in care. But above all, a health care system that gives all Americans real security -- security / that if you change jobs, if you or your kids develop serious health problems, you'll still be able to count on the coverage you need. //

My plan meets every one of these objectives.

We start making health care more accessible -- by making health insurance more affordable. For low-income individuals and families, I propose a health insurance credit -- up to $3,750 dollars a year that will guarantee a quality health insurance package for the poor.

Take a family of two parents with a child: One working parent -- employed by a company that doesn't provide health coverage. Let's say that family's total income is $13,000 -- low enough to put them at the poverty line, but high enough to make them ineligible for Medicaid. / Right now, that family falls through the cracks -- can't afford any health care coverage at all. Under my plan, that would change: this family would

qualify for $3,750 health care credit -- payable to the health care insurer of their choice. (And large state insurance pools will ensure that our credit will pay the full cost of a quality health plan.) // For middle-income individuals and families -- all the way up to those making $80,000 dollars -- my plan provides a health insurance **tax credit or deduction** that will ease the burden of health insurance costs. //

My plan will bring health care coverage to almost 30 million uninsured Americans -- security to people who, for far too long, have had to do without. And all told, my plan means new help for nearly 95 million Americans ~~(-% of American families)~~ now struggling to meet health care's runaway costs.

My plan provides security to families like the McNallys and others caught in what health care experts call "job lock" -- the fear that because of what they call "pre-existing medical conditions," changing jobs will cost you and your family your health insurance.

My plan cuts runaway costs -- by making the system more efficient. The key is something we call Health Insurance Networks -- pooling together individuals and businesses that too often can't afford to offer health insurance to their workers -- or that worry that one worker's illness or accident could drive everyone's health insurance through the roof.

Here's how it works. Insurance costs obey the "law of large numbers:" The larger the group being insured, the lower the cost per individual -- the broader the risk is spread -- the lower the

administrative overhead. Think of it this way: The more people on your side, the better the bargain you can strike. What kind of a deal can you get bargaining with a dealer to buy one car? Now let's say you get together with some friends -- or with a purchasing co-op -- and then go back to negotiate with the car dealer? You'd drive a harder bargain -- and get the same car for a better price. Well, the same thing works for health care. We've got to use market forces to drive down costs and increase efficiencies.

We're also going to cut health care costs by wringing out waste and excess in the present system. That's why we've targeted malpractice insurance for reform.

You shouldn't have to pay a lawyer when you go to the doctor. Right now, people are doing just that: High malpractice premiums mean higher doctors' bills, expensive, unnecessary tests and higher hospital costs -- costs passed along not only to the patient, but to every American taxpayer. Last year alone, legal costs inflated our doctors' bills by $20 billion dollars.

These are the kind of changes we want to make. When health care costs total more than what we spend on our kids' education and our country's national defense -- combined -- even small changes can save us billions. And if we made all the changes I've talked about, my plan would save nearly 400 billion dollars in the next four years. //

I listen to the American people. You want to know you've got insurance you can count on -- whether you keep your job /

lose your job / or change your job. I don't hear you calling for higher taxes to finance a government take-over of our hospitals.

And yet that's what some of my opponents want: To nationalize our health care system. Put government in control: let government fix prices, let government ration the kind of care people get -- how much, what kind, and when they'll get it. / Go the government route, and you know what we'll get: A health care system that combines the efficiency of the House Post Office with the compassion of the KGB. //

You know, that comparison made a few people hot under the collar. I even got one letter from Russia telling me: "Quit running down the KGB." //

Nationalize health care, and here's what we're in for: Long waiting lists for surgery -- shortages of the high-tech equipment responsible for so many of the miracles of modern medicine. One example: Right now, the Cleveland Clinic performs 10 coronary bypass surgeries a day. High tech, high quality surgery -- without any wait. But if you live across Lake Erie in Canada, the wait for coronary bypass surgery is up to six months. Need your tonsils out? Take a number: The waiting list in Canada is 3 and 1/2 months. That's not the kind of system America wants or needs.

And then there's the cost. According to some studies, nationalized health care would mean a whopping $250 to $500 billion dollars a year in new taxes. //

My opponent backs a plan that goes by a different name -- but in the end, takes you to the same place: Nationalized health care. It's called "Play or pay," and here's what it means: Each employer must "play" -- meaning: shell out for insurance for employees, or "pay" -- extract a payroll tax to finance government health coverage. //

Well, Play or Pay will leave a lot of small businesses -- with two options none of us would envy: Cut workers' wages to pay for mandated health care. Or fire some workers and use the savings to cover the rest. // According to an independent Urban Institute study, the "pay" part of this plan is no playground. It will require at at least a 7 percent payroll tax. And by one estimate, that will cost this country 700,000 jobs. For an employee earning $30,000 dollars a year -- that payroll tax would mean $2100 chopped out of his paycheck. // Higher prices, lower wages, lost jobs: Any way you look at it -- that's the **wrong** prescription for America.

B/Q BACK-GROUNDER July 28, 1992

$1,900 24

In the end, "Play or pay" is really no different from nationalized health care. I'm tempted to call it "pay and pay and pay again." It invites employers to stop offering health benefits, throw the problem in the government's lap, and dump millions of working Americans into a public plan like Medicaid.

We can't afford to saddle ourselves with a health care cure that's worse than the disease. Especially when we have a good alternative. //

Congress comes back from recess next Tuesday. I want to start moving forward on reform. My opponents are divided -- even they know their two proposals won't work. I say: Let Congress start by passing my small business health care reforms -- a package that will mean affordable, quality health care for millions of Americans who don't have it now. Make it a Labor Day present to the American worker. //

I know this morning I've asked you to hear me out on a serious subject. But real health care reform is a matter -- literally -- of life and death importance to working men and women and their families. /

What about my opponent? Well, earlier this year, one of America's major newspapers described Bill Clinton's attention to health care issues as -- and I quote -- "occasional." And it cited this fact: One in four Arkansans has no health insurance -- a much higher rate than the national average. (NATIONAL AVG. 1 IN 7)

THE NEW YORK TIMES APR. 2, 92 DRUMMOND AYERS, JR. P. 20, A

Bill Clinton's been Governor of his state for 12 years. What if he keeps his promise to do for America what he did for Arkansas? Then where will we be? //

? Reuters 9/3/92

B/Q RESEARCH 336/1994 - R&B/Political - NO HELP

I thought you should know that one candidate sees health care reform as more than a slogan -- more than another excuse to make government bigger or take more of your taxes.

On this Labor Day weekend, we should remember what Lincoln called the true test of government: Whether it respected the right of each one of us -- and I quote -- "to put into his own mouth the bread that his own hands have earned." //

In Lincoln's day, doctors made log cabin calls and life was short. Today, we have miracle medicines that can pluck us from death's door. //

But all this is of no matter, if we cannot afford it. Not if it is reserved only for the privileged or the prosperous. Not if it bankrupts the families of America. We must "put in the mouth of labor the bread that you have earned." We must fix the health care system of America. //

Once again, my thanks to Steve and Gretel and to all of you for this warm Ohio welcome -- and may God bless the United States of America. # # #

McGroarty(Walters/Bunton)
September 3, 1992
5:45 p.m. (10:30 p.m.)
[health]

REVISED per R.ZOELLICK

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: HEALTH CARE
PAINESVILLE, OHIO
SEPTEMBER 5, 1992
9:30 A.M.

[Acknowledgements.] And of course, hats off to our hosts -- Steve and Gretel Bencic [BENZ-ick]. //

I bring greetings today from your Governor and my good friend, George Voinovich. This is the first time Governor Voinovich has missed this event since 1966. He's on a trade mission to South Korea -- opening new markets for Ohio goods, and creating new jobs for Ohio workers. // I'm sure Korean spring rolls taste great ... but you can't put syrup on a spring roll.

[[You've all seen Gretel's cake, but you may not know the story behind it. I don't want to give away her age, but 50 years ago, when Gretel was a little girl, the war in Europe separated her from her Mother. The Red Cross came to Gretel's rescue -- so today she's returning the favor, to help the people of South Florida and Louisiana in their moment of need.

The survivors of Hurricane Andrew have been eating military rations for 8 days. We have a cargo plane on stand-by -- ready to descend on them with 500 pounds of Gretel's cake. I don't think there'll be a crumb left in sight.

[[And I want to salute today the contingents of Ohio's finest -- Ohio National Guard units [xxx and xxx], ~~on route now~~ ~~to~~ southern Florida.]]

It's great to be here in Painesville to help open this year's Oktoberfest. You've got the four basic food groups: pancakes and syrup / bratwurst and beer. // And not a sprig of broccoli to be seen. //

This festival has always been a celebration of cultures -- but this year, in a very special way, it is a celebration of the spirit. We've witnessed a world of change. Across Europe, across continents, from Panama City to Prague, millions of men and women now celebrate a new birth of freedom. For the people here today -- people who came to America from the Old Country -- who prayed for this day to come, the change we've witnessed -- this change we've worked for -- is a miracle come true.

There are those -- to quote the poet -- who will say that the liberation of humanity, the freedom of man and mind, is nothing but a dream.

And they are right. / It is the American Dream.

Archibald MacLeish

Ask Jenny

from J. Grossman fax

Today, our challenge is to bring that spirit home -- home from the towns your parents and grandparents were born in, to this new world we call America. To focus this great nation on the new mission at hand. //

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But what if Mr. McNally was laid off -- or worse still, if he lost his job. Well, in Mrs. McNally's words: "They'd be sunk." Or let's say Mr. McNally found a better job -- but the catch was: No new health insurer would carry him or his family. He'd have to stay put, and let that opportunity pass him by.

Well, that is wrong. That's why we have to change the health care system in America. Reforming health care reform isn't just about studies and cold statistics -- it's about real worries / real lives.

Let's be clear: The one thing this crisis is not about is the quality of care. American health care is first-rate, number one in the world. Since 1980, average life expectancy in America is up -- infant mortality is down. Death rates from heart

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higher taxes to finance a government take-over of our hospitals.

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Nationalize health care, and here's what we're in for: Long waiting lists for surgery -- shortages of the high-tech equipment responsible for so many of the miracles of modern medicine. One example: Right now, the Cleveland Clinic performs 10 coronary bypass surgeries a day. High tech, high quality surgery -- without any wait. But if you live across Lake Erie in Canada, the wait for coronary bypass surgery is up to six months. Need your tonsils out? Take a number: The waiting list in Canada is 3 and 1/2 months. That's not the kind of system America wants or needs.

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care. It's called "Play or pay," and here's what it means: Each employer must "play" -- meaning: shell out for insurance for employees, or "pay" -- extract a payroll tax to finance government health coverage. //

Well, Play or Pay will leave a lot of small businesses -- with two options none of us would envy: Cut workers' wages to pay for mandated health care. Or fire some workers and use the savings to cover the rest. // According to an independent Urban Institute study, the "pay" part of this plan is no playground. It will require at at least a 7 percent payroll tax. And by one estimate, that will cost this country 700,000 jobs. For an employee earning $30,000 dollars a year -- that payroll tax would mean $2100 chopped out of his paycheck. // Higher prices, lower wages, lost jobs: Any way you look at it -- that's the **wrong** prescription for America.

In the end, "Play or pay" is really no different from nationalized health care. I'm tempted to call it "pay and pay and pay again." It invites employers to stop offering health benefits, throw the problem in the government's lap, and dump millions of working Americans into a public plan like Medicaid.

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I know this morning I've asked you to hear me out on a serious subject. But real health care reform is a matter -- literally -- of life and death importance to working men and women and their families. / And I thought you should know that one candidate sees health care reform as more than a slogan -- more than another excuse to make government bigger or take more of your taxes.

On this Labor Day weekend, we should remember what Lincoln called the true test of government: Whether it respected the right of each one of us -- and I quote -- "to put into his own mouth the bread that his own hands have earned." //

In Lincoln's day, doctors made log cabin calls and life was short. Today, we have miracle medicines that can pluck us from death's door. //

But all this is of no matter, if we cannot afford it. Not if it is reserved only for the privileged or the prosperous. Not if it bankrupts the families of America. We must "put in the mouth of labor the bread that you have earned." We must fix the health care system of America. //

Once again, my thanks to Steve and Gretel and to all of you for this warm Ohio welcome -- and may God bless the United States of America.

# # #

McGroarty(Walters/Bunton)
September 3, 1992
1:30 p.m.
[health]

RECONCILED/REVISED

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: HEALTH CARE
PAINSVILLE, OHIO
SEPTEMBER 5, 1992
9:30 A.M.

[Acknowledgements.] And of course, hats off to our hosts -- Steve and Gretel Bencic. // [BENZ-ICK]

I bring greetings today from your Governor and my good friend, George Voinovich. This is the first time he's missed out on Steve and Gretel's cooking since 1966 -- but he's got good reason today. Governor Voinovich is on a trade mission to South Korea -- opening new markets for Ohio goods, and creating new jobs for Ohio workers. //

[[You've all seen Gretel's cake, but you may not know the story behind it. I don't want to give away her age, but 50 years ago, when Gretel was 2 years old, the war in Europe separated her from her family. The Red Cross came to Gretel's rescue -- so today she's returning the favor, to help the people of South Florida and Louisiana in their moment of need. That's the best in the American spirit: plenty of heart, always generous, always ready to help neighbors in need. //]]

[[And I want to salute today the contingents of Ohio's finest -- Ohio National Guard units xxxx and xxx, on route now to southern Florida.]]

It's great to be here in Painsville to help open this year's Oktoberfest. You've got the four basic food groups: pancakes

and syrup / bratwurst and beer. // And not one sprig of broccoli in sight. //

This festival has always been a celebration of cultures -- but this year, in a very special way, it is a celebration of the spirit. We've witnessed a world of change. Across Europe, across continents, from Managua to Moscow, millions of men and women now celebrate a new birth of freedom. For the people here today -- people who came to America from the Old Country -- who prayed for this day to come, the change we've witnessed -- this change we've worked for -- is a miracle come true.

There are those -- to quote the poet -- who will say that the liberation of humanity, the freedom of man and mind, is nothing but a dream.

And they are right. / It is the American Dream.

Today, our challenge is to bring that spirit home -- home from the towns your parents and grandparents were born in, to this new world we call America. To focus this great nation on the new mission at hand. //

I know the main attraction this morning is pancakes, not politics. So today I've set aside the standard Labor Day speech. I want to do something a little different -- I want to take a few minutes to speak to you about a serious matter, something you should be thinking about as you go into that voting booth November 3rd: About the way we can change America's health care system for the better. //

Think about the challenges we face as a nation: Anyone concerned about America's competitiveness has to see controlling health care spending as key to a healthy economy. / Think about the concerns we have as parents: Health care -- for ourselves, for our kids -- has to top the list. //

I want to tell you a story about a family from Dorset, Ohio -- a family I first learned about when Tiffany McNally wrote me at the White House two years ago. Tiffany just turned 16 last week. Her Mom is healthy -- but her Dad has a rare blood disease. So do her two sisters and her two brothers.

Tiffany doesn't have the blood disease -- you see, she was adopted. But through her birth mother, Tiffany was born with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome. //

Tiffany's mom works part-time as a secretary at their church; her dad is a utility worker. A single routine visit to the doctor costs more than Mrs. McNally earns all month. My point today isn't to tell you how tough things are in Tiffany's house. I'd say keeping things together the way they do is a miracle -- but you ask the McNallys -- they'll say they "make do."

No, I want to focus on one thing Tiffany and her family shouldn't have to worry about: If Mr. McNally was laid off -- or worse still, if he lost his job, well in Mrs. McNally's words: "They'd be sunk." Let's say Mr. McNally found a new job -- a better job -- but the catch was: No new health insurer would

carry him or his family. He'd have to stay put, and let that opportunity pass him by.

Well, that is wrong. That's one of the things we've got to change -- and that's why I want to see my plan passed. Because health care reform isn't just about studies and cold statistics -- it's about real worries / real lives.

Let's be clear: The one thing this crisis is not about is quality of care. American health care is first-rate, number one in the world. Since 1980, average life expectancy in America is up -- infant mortality is down. Death rates from heart disease are down. Deaths from stroke -- down. Part of the reason is one of the best kept secrets in Washington: And that's that, since I took office, we've increased funding for federal medical research more than ~~200~~ 150 percent, in everything from Alzheimers to AIDS. [And right now, 200 million Americans have access to this quality care system.] But the cost we pay for health care has skyrocketed. Maybe it won't surprise anyone who's made a trip to the doctor or the pharmacy for prescription pills lately -- but America's annual health care costs have risen from $74 billion dollars in 1970 to [$800 billion dollars today.] And still, more than 30 million Americans have no insurance at all.

And don't kid yourselves. We all pay for high health care costs -- more than once. High health costs are a drag on our economy -- drive up the deficit -- and soak up money you need for other important family expenses. // That's why health care reform is a key part of my agenda for economic security. //

CEA/OMB COMPROMISE SHERRY GLIED x4597

— Source?

— Source?

Jack Langenbrunner 3844 HHS

I listen to the American people. You want to know you've got insurance you can count on -- whether you keep your job / lose your job / or change your job. I don't hear you calling for higher taxes to finance a government take-over of our hospitals.

You see, I think that government is too big and it spends too much. Right now, the cost of health care eats up 13 percent of all the goods and services we produce. The last thing I want to do is put the government in charge of another huge chunk of the American economy. //

Haas Kuttner

And yet that's what some people want: To nationalize our health care system. Put government in control: let government fix prices, let government ration the kind of care people get -- how much, what kind, and when they'll get it. / Go the government route, and you know what we'll get: A health care system that combines the efficiency of the House Post Office with the compassion of the KGB. //

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Phyllis Marino @ Cleveland Clinic 216-444-5680

your tonsils out? Take a number: The waiting list in Canada is 3 and 1/2 months. That's not the kind of system America wants or needs.

And then there's the cost. According to some studies, nationalized health care would mean a whopping $250 to $500 billion dollars a year in new taxes. //

But you won't hear about higher taxes from the folks pushing that scheme. Ask them about the side-effects of their plan, and they just say: Take two aspirin -- and call me after the election. //

But there's another proposal out there that's every bit as harmful to the economy. Maybe you've heard of it -- it's called "Play or pay," and here's what it means: Each employer must "play" -- meaning: shell out for insurance for employees, or "pay" -- a payroll tax to finance government health coverage.

Well, Play or Pay will leave a lot of small businesses -- businesses that are the heartbeat of this American economy -- with a tough choice: One, cut workers' wages to pay for mandated health care. Two, fire some workers and use the savings to cover the rest. Or three: raise prices, and try to pass along the cost to the consumer. Some reliable studies say a 7 percent payroll tax will cost this country 700,000 jobs. Higher prices, lower wages, lost jobs: Any way you look at it -- that's the wrong prescription for America. //

In the end, "Play or pay" is really no different from nationalized health care. I'm tempted to call it "pay and pay

and pay again." It invites employers to stop offering health benefits, throw the problem in the government's lap, and dump millions of working Americans into a public plan like Medicaid. And because the new payroll taxes in Play or Pay can't possibly pay for the program -- you, the American taxpayer, will have to pick up the tab. //

The fact is: We can reform health care without pushing our economy into intensive care. // We start with these objectives: an efficient health care system built on competition -- not government control. One that keeps costs down -- and opens up access -- and allows choice in care. But above all, a health care system that gives all Americans real security -- security / that if they change jobs, if they or their kids develop serious health problems, they'll still be able to count on the coverage they need. //

My plan meets every one of these objectives.

We can start making health care more accessible by making health insurance more affordable. For low-income individuals and families, I propose a health insurance credit -- up to $3,750 dollars a year that will guarantee a quality health insurance package for the poor. Middle-income individuals and families -- all the way up to those making $80,000 dollars -- will get a health insurance tax credit or deduction that will ease the burden of health insurance costs. All told, that's new help to purchase health insurance for 90 million Americans.

Hans Kuttner

Source? Called Scully 4844 to double check the number

* Ask abt p. 4 800 billion today....

Take a family of two parents with a child: One working parent -- employed by a company that doesn't provide health coverage. That family's total income is $13,000 -- low enough to put them at the poverty line, but high enough to make them ineligible for Medicaid. / Right now, that family falls through the cracks -- can't afford any health care coverage at all. Under my plan, that would change: this family would qualify for $3750 health care credit -- payable to the health care insurer of their choice. And large state insurance pools will ensure that our credit will pay the full cost of a quality health plan. //

All together, my plan will bring health care coverage to almost 30 million uninsured Americans -- security to people who, for far too long, have had to do without. //

And as we open up health care to all Americans, we can cut runaway costs -- by making the system more efficient. The key is something we call Health Insurance Networks -- to pool together individuals and businesses that too often can't afford to offer health insurance to their workers -- or that worry that one worker's illness or accident could drive everyone's health insurance through the roof.

Here's how it works. Insurance costs obey the "law of large numbers:" The larger the group being insured, the lower the cost per individual -- the broader the risk is spread -- the lower the administrative overhead. Think of it this way: What kind of a deal can you get bargaining with a dealer to buy one car? Now let's say you got together with some frauds -- or with a

purchasing co-op -- and then went back to negotiate with the car dealer? You'd drive a harder bargain -- and get the same car for a better price. Well, the same thing works for health care. We've got to use market forces to drive down costs and increase efficiencies.

We're also going to cut health care costs by wringing out waste and excess in the present system. That's why we've targeted malpractice insurance for reform. You shouldn't have to pay a lawyer when you go to the doctor. Right now, people are doing just that: High malpractice premiums mean higher doctors' bills, expensive, unnecessary tests and higher hospital costs -- costs passed along not only to the patient, but to every American taxpayer. Last year alone, legal costs inflated our doctors bills by $20 billion dollars.

Some I know are skeptical -- they think the savings won't add up. But I can tell you, when each year's health care costs total more than what we spend on our kids' education and our country's national defense -- combined -- even small changes can save us billions.

In my 94-page plan, I've laid out all the ways Health Insurance Networks will save money by helping cut red tape and paperwork -- the way we'll simplify and speed up claims processing -- and bring the growth in government health programs under control. If we made all the changes I've talked about, my plan would save nearly $400 billion dollars in the next four years. //

So today I challenge the Congress: Start with my small business reforms -- with the package that will mean affordable, quality health care for millions of Americans who don't have it now, and pass my plan. And I ask all of you here to join me -- tell the Congress it's time to act. //

You know, when you're President, you get a lot of advice -- from all over the country, from people of all ages. Here's one example, from a boy named Cory, 11 years old, on what a President should do when you're fighting with Congress, and you just can't get things done. Here's the quote: "Meet at the Capitol at midnight, and check the Constitution to see who's right." //

Well, to get things done, I'd stay til midnight -- every night -- if it got Congress moving on my program. //

I know there are those who say this nation has seen its best day. They don't know the whole world still believes in America's magic. They don't see the whole world thinks America is just another way of saying ... the future.

Now that the entire world is turning our way -- toward free government, free markets, less bureaucracy, less red tape and more competition -- we can't turn back. America will move forward -- mold the future into a new American century.

We can lift this country to new heights, to new hope. And we will build the strong, secure America we want to pass on to our kids. //

Once again, my thanks for this warm Ohio welcome -- and may God bless the United States of America.