How Medicare Was Saved from Rationing—
And Why It’s Now in Danger

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Editor’s note: Since its inception, the National Right to Life Committee has been equally concerned with protecting older people and people with disabilities from euthanasia as with protecting the unborn from abortion. We have recognized that involuntary denial of lifesaving medical treatment is a form of involuntary euthanasia, and therefore have opposed government rationing of health care. In 1997 and 2003, NRLC successfully fought to amend Medicare by allowing older people the right to use their own money to obtain unrationed care; shockingly, under the new leadership of Congress that right is now at risk. Here’s the background:

Most people are aware that Medicare—the government program that provides health insurance to older people in the United States—faces grave fiscal problems as the baby boom generation ages.

Medicare is financed by payroll taxes, which means that those now working are paying for the health care of those now retired. As the baby boom generation moves from middle into old age, the proportion of the retired population will increase, while the proportion of the working population will decrease. The consequence is that the amount of money Medicare has to spend has to decrease...
Action Alert

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certain elites, including bosses of liberal mainstream news media, and powerful congressional committee chairmen;”

Currently, House Democratic leaders are considering pushing for two different types of new restrictions:

- So-called “grassroots lobbying” limitations. House Democratic leaders may seek legislation that would require, for the first time, registration and reporting by some individuals and groups who engage in efforts to stimulate members of the public to communicate with Members of Congress about pending legislation.
- The so-called “Executive Branch Reform Act” (H.R. 984), authored by Congressmen Henry Waxman (D-Cal.) and Tom Davis (R-Va.), that would require thousands of Executive Branch officials to file quarterly reports listing every letter, e-mail, fax, and verbal communication that they receive from any “private party” in which the communicator “seeks to influence official action by any officer or employee of the executive branch of the United States.” The bill defines “private party” as any person other than another government official or staff person.

Either or both of these proposals might be considered as part of an “ethics reform” package that House Democratic leaders are expected to unveil sometime in March, probably in the form of amendments to a bill already passed by the Senate (S. 1). The full House could consider the legislation in late March or in April.

“These proposals would seriously interfere with the activities of groups that keep the public informed about what is going on in Congress, and with the ability of citizen groups to effectively represent the views of their memberships to government officials,” Johnson said.

On January 18, during consideration of its “ethics reform” bill (S. 1), the Senate voted 55–43 to reject a proposal to regulate “grassroots lobbying.” The Senate vote was a win for a coalition of advocacy groups, including NRLC, the Family Research Council, the National Rifle Association, the American Center for Law and Justice, the Free Speech Coalition, and the American Civil Liberties Union. (See February NRL News, page 9.)

Despite the Senate vote, pro-regulation groups are pushing the leaders of the newly installed Democratic majority to restore “grassroots lobbying” provisions when the House considers “ethics reform” legislation soon. Craig Holman, a lobbyist for the pro-regulation group Public Citizen, told National Journal, “They succeeded narrowly in getting it [the grassroots provision] removed in the Senate, but we are going to get it back in the House.”

Congressman Waxman and others are reportedly pushing for the sweeping restrictions on Executive Branch officials to be included in the same package.

NRLC’s Johnson warned, “A great deal of work needs to be done to persuade House members to also reject these attacks on our First Amendment rights—and it needs to be done quickly.”

ACTION REQUESTED

Further details on the House legislation will be posted on the NRLC website (www.nrlc.org), in the Legislative Action Center, when final legislation is introduced and action is scheduled by the House Democratic leadership. But don’t wait—go to the Legislative Action Center now (www.capwiz.com/nrlc/home/) and use the tools there to communicate with your U.S. House member’s office by e-mail and/or by phone.

Or, just pick up the phone and dial your representative in the U.S. House through the Capitol Switchboard, 202-225-3121. If you don’t know the name of your U.S. representative, just give the Capitol Switchboard operator your zip code and you will be connected with the correct office. Once connected, politely urge the representative “to oppose restrictions on grassroots lobbying during consideration of S. 1” and to “also oppose H.R. 984.” Tell the representative’s staff member that you would like to receive a letter explaining the representative’s position on the issue.

Please Keep NRLC in the Loop!

It will greatly assist NRLC’s lobbying efforts in defense of your rights if you send NRLC a copy of any response you receive from a representative regarding either the “Executive Branch Reform Act” (H.R. 984) or “grassroots lobbying” amendments to S. 1. You can send such copies either (1) by e-mail, to Legfederal@aol.com, or (2) by fax 202-347-3668, or (3) by U.S. mail to NRLC, Federal Legislation Dept., 512-10th Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C. 20004. Thank you!

Resources


To read a detailed article on the Waxman-Davis bill, which would discard federal Executive Branch officials from communicating with “private parties”—like you—go to www.nrlc.org/FreeSpeech/WaxmanDavisArticle.pdf.

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