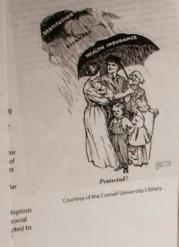
The "hostage" situation in the Senate was particularly tense because the Democrats needed both Nelson's and Lieberman's votes to get the 60 both Nelson's and Lieberman's votes to get the 60 to provent a Republican filibuster.







The Senate Finance Committee approved a bipartisan bill which the Senate passed by more than a three-quarters majority. It was widely suspected that the Senate was bowing to 31 pressure of health industrial.

IN WORRIED ABOUT THESE CHANGES WAS pushed in the direction of the privatization of the direction of the insurance companies a lorge role in the insurance companies a lorge role in the administration of the new drug benefit.

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HISTORY OF MEDICINE

Healthy—and Humorous—Debate

PAGE TURNER: Featuring more than 200 examples of editorial cartoons, a new history offers an entertaining review of 100 years of often rancorous wrangling over health care reform. "Unlike the pain involved in our political struggle, cartoons deliver their uncomfortable truths with such irreverent wit and visual imagination that you can't help but chuckle," says Theodore Brown, a historian of medicine, public health, and health policy at Rochester. He is one of four authors of *The Quest for Health Care Reform: A Satirical History*, published in October by the American Public Health Association. PHOTO BY ADAM FENSTER



In Congress, the balance the budget and views on cost cuttingCEO

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cuts in



When that collapsed too, liberals everywhere were outraged, and former Vermont former Vermont Governor Howard Dean, Chair of the Democratic National Committee from 2005 to 2009.

television shows urging Democrats to kill the bill. He claimed that the legislation in its gutted form was a bigger ballout for the urance industry than

(the ballout of) AIG." Outspoken liberal TV commentator Keith Olberman was among the many on the left who also Senate 19 start c



While the individual mandate requires that everyone without insurance buy while the individual mandate requires that everyone with private coverage.

OH YES WE CAN!

No simple conse developed about the specifics of reform, and the proliferation of proposals led to confusion, suspicion, and, ultimately,

During the 1992 presidential election campaign, candidate Bill Clinton began with a "play-or-pay" proposal by which employers either provided health insurance for their employees ("play") or paid into a fund that would provide public insurance for the othered



the managed competition proposal first and by Stanford econor



WOULD I HAVE TO TAKE A PHYSICAL EXAMINATION? HOW ABOUT SOME 16 POLICION

had by the Cold War. All this was turned against Truman, re portrayed by his opponents as





Obarna's announcement that he would nominate former Senator and Majority Leader Tom Daschle, a long-time supporter of the consensus pproach, to be Secretary of Health and Human Services signaled the nature of the anticipated reform legislation.

though the President's reference to health reform in his inaugural Address as vague in the extreme ("[We will] wield technology's wonders to raise alth care's quality and lower its costs ...", it was apparent to Washington the lealth industry insiders that his administration was preparing to launch a contribution in health reform.

