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Swearing-In of Dr. Healy, NIH Director 6/24/91 [OA 7564][1]

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 24, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT SWEARING-IN CEREMONY OF
DR. BERNADINE HEALY AS NIH DIRECTOR

NIH Medical Center
Bethesda, Maryland

9:46 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. It is nice to be back here at NIH on this beautiful day. And may I salute Dr. Sullivan, a former researcher and NIH grant recipient. And let me salute, Lou, what a magnificent job you're doing as Secretary of HHS. It isn't easy, and he's doing a first class job. (Applause.)

And over my right shoulder, Connie Horner, the Deputy Secretary of HHS. And Dr. Mason, Assistant Secretary of HHS for Health, a great member of this team. Dr. Healy, who we're out here to honor and salute, whose career shows what scientist Louis Thomas meant when he talked of the capacity to do something unique, imaginative, useful and altogether right. I also would like to single out Dr. Broder, the head of the Cancer Institute; my friend Dr. Tony Fauci, the Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. I think Congressman Early is with us. Congresswoman Morella was to be. I haven't spotted her out there -- there she is, right here in the front row. (Laughter.) Art Modell and so many others. Ladies and gentlemen.

Before we get into what I assure you will be mercifully brief remarks, I do want to single out two people that came out here with me from the White House -- one, my own doctor, Burt Lee, who came to me and us from Memorial Sloan-Kettering in New York and who is doing a superb job. And he keeps telling me and reminding me of the fantastic asset that this country has in NIH. Burt Lee over here -- Burt, stand up so they can see you. (Applause.) And with him Dr. Allan Bromley, who is the head of our scientists. He's the top scientist at the White House. Doesn't have much challenge for that job, I might add -- (laughter) -- but nevertheless, it's through him that I first saw Bernadine Healy in action. And he's doing a superb job in many aspects of science. Allan, would you please stand up. (Applause.)

And let me just say that I'm delighted to be with members of the National Institutes of Health family on this very special day.

In becoming director of NIH, Dr. Healy not only joins a long and noble tradition, she assumes a post from which she can help us build a better, healthier, more prosperous America.

Let's consider results that the NIH has already achieved. Growing in 104 years from a one-room laboratory on Staten Island to an organization with 13 institutes, four centers and the National Library of Medicine.

Before the turn of the century, the "microbe hunters" who founded the NIH risked their lives to fight cholera and yellow fever. And then in the '50s, Director James Shannon urged the nation to spend money on research as well as on iron lungs to defeat the scourge of polio.

NIH-supported research has led to some of the most important biomedical advances of the past century in heart disease,

MORE

cancer and other disorders. And now we must build on these beginnings. And that's why we have requested that the NIH's funding for Fiscal '92 be increased to almost \$9 billion -- the largest increase ever requested by any President -- and we want to help you lead us toward a new age of biotechnology.

Already, NIH-supported researchers have developed many of the tools used in biotechnology. They've created training and education programs to enlarge the pool of talented researchers. And here at NIH you know that education makes great futures possible. Inspired scholarship has produced procedures and products that enable us to live longer, more creative lives. And your labors will enrich the next American century.

We know that biomedical research is a key to transforming the practice of medicine. Today, for example, NIH supports work on new drugs that can limit the damage from heart attacks, on techniques for identifying hidden injuries by means of painless computerized images of the body, on medicines to save victims of accidents from permanent spinal cord injury.

These NIH initiatives reflect our commitment to biomedical innovation. Our Council on Competitiveness is developing recommendations for streamlining the drug approval process, cutting regulations red tape so that healing drugs get to those who need them. We're working to ensure that government-sponsored research and private research will move more quickly into the marketplace.

I am proud of our commitment to cures that not even Ripley would believe. Scientists have begun learning how to read the human genome, building a body of knowledge that will be forever useful. Researchers throughout our country work day and night to create vaccines and other measures that prevent disease before it strikes. These advances show as Emerson said, how "in the hands of the discoverer, medicine becomes a heroic art."

Still, heroism starts in the human heart. Each American bears responsibility for doing whatever he or she can do to live a long and healthy life. We know that we can keep people healthier by preventing disease rather than by waiting to deal with disease or illness after it sets in.

Americans need to drink less, smoke less and exercise more. And they need to take preventive measures, such as getting immunized early and regularly, to ensure future health. Unwise decisions by the individual can undo the wisest government policy. And, yes, we should and will commit government to further scientific and biomedical advancement. But remember, without the individual our nation cannot accomplish its goals. With the individual bent on reducing risk factors, we can make America not only the world's wealthiest nation, but its healthiest nation, too.

And in that spirit, I want to take this chance to praise a national campaign that our administration has begun against infant mortality. We know that good health requires the best possible start in life, and so we've launched the Healthy Start Program -- a pilot project that will bring early prenatal care to thousands of low-income mothers while helping to identify which government programs work best. We're also improving the health system of all women by focusing on cancer, heart disease, osteoporosis and other problems.

I know this is a very special interest of Dr. Healy's. And let me also say how pleased I am that Dr. Healy has also begun a major initiative for health by developing a strategic plan for NIH.

And last week, Secretary Sullivan announced a reorganization plan that would bring three more institutes to the NIH: The National Institutes for Mental Health, Drug Abuse, and Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. This plan will make it easier to find ways to treat drug and alcohol abuse and to cure mental illness.

We want to expand drug and alcohol treatment research, allowing the NIH to help eliminate the tragic health consequences of unwise personal behavior. We've proposed an aggressive program of prevention initiatives for infants, for children, for adults and for the elderly. Such initiatives will promote a healthier America and may help keep costs from spiraling further.

I challenge the biomedical and behavioral research community to join this crusade. After all, we're talking, literally, about the life of a nation. We're talking about our future and our children's future.

Let me close with a story that typifies the dedication of NIH researchers and staff, whom I salute today. It concerns a woman who came up to the world-famous violinist, Fritz Kreisler, after he just finished a concert. She said, "I'd give my life to play as beautifully as you did." And Kreisler replied, "My dear Madam, I did."

Lives of dedication are exemplified here at NIH. Buildings full of unsung heroes. Health care workers, grants administrators, animal caretakers, laboratory technicians, support staff, and the new Director -- all of you commit your professional lives to the public and to the future.

The 12th century physician-philosopher, Maimonides, spoke of medical practice inspired with soul and filled with understanding. Dr. Healy, you bring to this office the inspiration, the soul and the understanding necessary for building upon NIH's already sterling legacy. May God bless you and our wonderful country, the United States of America. And now, it is my honor to witness the formal swearing-in of Dr. Bernadine Healy as the Director of the National Institutes of Health. Thank you all very, very much. (Applause.)

(The oath is administered.) (Applause.)

END

9:59 A.M. EDT

18 June 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR CURT SMITH

FROM: JENNIFER GROSSMAN

SUBJECT: NIH REMARKS

Contents of file:

--Draft remarks by Steve Olson in Bromley's office
--Dr. Healy's statement before the Senate
--Dr. Healy's bio
--past speeches (not much help): Remarks at the Ribbon-Cutting Ceremony for the Children's Inn at the NIH; Remarks to the AIDS Research Staff at the NIH

DIRECTION:

1) Dan Casse (Cabinet Affairs): Event is Monday, there'll be a public swearing in of Dr. Healy as Director of NIH, and then remarks (10 mins?) on the subject of biomedical research. See Steve's draft for the meat.

2) Jim Friedman (Policy office at NIH):

-- re. biomedical research: Sullivan has directed staff to pinpoint a "scientific moonshot" and tentatively attention is focusing around genetic research. We might highlight this area of ongoing biomed research. Friedman says genetic research is striving for ways to treat literally thousands of genetically based diseases -- from cystic fibrosis, to diabetes, to alcoholism. He says research now stands at the threshold of startling breakthroughs that will substantially affect the future course of such diseases. Note: there is some sensitivity as to the ethical, religious, or moral questions that might be raised by such research (e.g. will they try to replicate more members of Speechwriting's fab Aryan tag team?) -- no need to address these concerns directly, just be aware (the world needs more Wares).

-- Also: Science education (Casse has signed off on our tackling this if we want to). This is also one of Healy's interests. The deal: the U.S. is the preeminent biomedical research country in the world, but we are being pushed on that by other countries. We need more programs to turn young kids on to science. As a nation, students are falling behind in math and science. Moreover, we want the best and brightest among our grads to consider medicine as an option.

NOTE: Dan Casse said it's fine to go into these two areas. I'm having people at NIH draft up some language/talking points on these subjects so we can know what the hell we're talking about.

- 3) Dad's a friend of Healy's so I pumped him for his angle: basically, he thinks she's a super lady and thinks she'll be super for the job. Here's why: she's done spectacular research into both clinical **and** basic science problems -- successfully spanning the gap between the two areas of investigation. As director of NIH, she'll be overseeing diverse fields of medical research, and therefore will need a perspective that is able to integrate and foster these various research areas simultaneously.

He also said she has been deeply involved with medical education. She has demonstrated her concern over declining enrollment rates in medical schools in general, and falling numbers of individuals choosing biomedical research as their field in particular. Dad said her work has embodied a belief in "service to humanity and the advancement of knowledge."

QUOTES:

- 1) "In the hands of the discoverer, medicine becomes a heroic art..."
--Ralph Waldo Emerson, Uncollected Lectures,
"Resources."
- 2) "Medical practice is not knitting and weaving and the labor of the hands, but it must be inspired with soul and be filled with understanding and equipped with the gift of keen observation..."
--Maimonides (1135-1204)



FACSIMILE

**PLEASE NOTIFY OR HAND-CARRY
THIS TRANSMISSION TO THE
FOLLOWING PERSON AS SOON AS
POSSIBLE:**

Name: Jennifer Grossman

Address: WIA Speechwriting

Telephone: 456 - 6270 / 456 - 6218 (FAX)

*Aug 9/89
Chris Molevany*

Number of pages being transmitted (including this one) 3

FROM: Chris Molevany

FAX NUMBER: (202) 245-5673
OFFICE NUMBER: (202) 245-1850

TALKING POINTS - NATIONAL COMMISSION ON CHILDREN REPORT

- o The National Commission on Children has developed a bipartisan report which confirms the long-held belief of the Bush Administration that most American children are healthy, happy, and secure; and that values such as integrity, service to others, and the strength of the family are becoming increasingly important to the well-being of our country's youth.
- o The Commission stresses that the key to a positive effect on the health and well-being of America's children lies in the strengthening and support of the family and community.
- o The Commission recognizes that personal responsibility as well as a proper moral climate and family structure are vital to shield our children from a variety of risks.
- o Consensus was reached primarily on moral climate and the importance of the family -- the two-parent family offering the best environment for a child.
- o The Commission also endorsed education choice within the public schools along with a statement that a minority of Commissioners would extend such a choice proposal to include private schools as well.
- o Like the Pepper Commission, which Senator Rockefeller also chaired, massive program expansions are proposed without any consensus on where the money will be found. As usual, the financing strategies revolve around major undefined tax increases.
- o The sharpest disagreements were over the chapter on health care. The majority health report is indistinguishable from the Pepper Commission Report and Senator Mitchell's recently released plan -- both of which have been widely criticized. The Republican members found it necessary to submit a minority health chapter.
- o A \$1,000 per child tax credit is proposed as a replacement for the current standard deduction. The Commission estimates that this credit will cost \$40 billion a year. The administration supports the goal of enhancing credits for families with young children -- but this proposal is poorly targeted and does not foster fairness in tax benefits. The Commission's credit is not limited by income, but provides a large windfall to all parents -- regardless of income.
- o The 1991 Bipartisan Budget Agreement -- at the urging of the Administration -- contained \$26 billion in tax credits for low income families with children. This expansion of the earned income tax credit provides real assistance where it is needed -- to low income working families with children. The Commission's

proposal fails to fairly target that assistance, or to suggest a way to fund new expansions.

o Last year's agreement further assisted children with \$4 billion in voucherable child care assistance -- again targeted at low income families.

o The Commission has reaffirmed and, in affect, endorsed the Administration's pro-family policies, as well as large budgetary increases proposed by the Bush Administration since 1990 for:

Women's Infants and Children's program (WIC), \$447 million
Child Nutrition \$1.18 billion
Infant mortality, \$3.8 billion
Head Start, \$500 million
Compensatory Education, \$1.05 billion
Child Care Block Grant, \$1.5 billion; and
Immunizations, \$71 million

Overall spending on children increased from \$65.6 billion in 1991 to \$86.8 billion in 1992 (+32%) !!!



27 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 592

levels have been working together with health care providers and other concerned Americans to help expectant mothers protect the lives of their unborn children through proper nutrition and prenatal care.

Advances in science and technology have enabled us to see how such behaviors as substance abuse and smoking can lead to low birth weights, disability, chronic illness, and early susceptibility to death among infants. Advances in science have also enabled us to save the lives of babies who are born prematurely or who develop dangerous conditions while still in the womb. In an effort to bring this information to pregnant women and to cut existing rates of infant mortality by half in 10 high-risk areas within 5 years, we have launched a national campaign against infant mortality. This includes the "Healthy Start" program, a pilot project that will bring early prenatal care to thousands of low-income mothers while helping to identify which government programs work best.

Each and every human life is precious, and everyone deserves care and protection. On this occasion let us renew our determination to ensure that every child in America receives the best possible start in life, beginning with quality prenatal care throughout pregnancy for expectant mothers.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 194, had designated May 12, 1991, as

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(Smith/Grossman)
June 20, 1991
Draft Four
NIH

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NIH ADDRESS
MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1991
BETHESDA, MARYLAND

Dr. Louis Sullivan, a former researcher and NIH-grant recipient -- and let me salute what a magnificent job you are doing as Secretary of Health and Human Services. / Mrs. Constance Horner, Deputy Secretary of HHS. / Dr. Jim Mason, Assistant Secretary of HHS for Health. / A great member of this team -- Dr. [Bernadine] Healy -- whose career shows what scientist Lewis Thomas meant when he talked of "the capacity to do something unique, imaginative, useful and altogether right." / Ladies and gentlemen, friends. //

I am delighted to be with members of the National Institutes of Health family on a very special day. In becoming director of the NIH, Dr. Healy not only joins a long and noble tradition -- she assumes a post from which she can help us build a better, healthier, more prosperous America. //

Let us consider results the NIH has already achieved -- growing in 104 years from a one-room laboratory on Staten Island to an organization with 13 institutes, four centers, and the National Library of Medicine.

Before the turn of the century, the "microbe hunters" who founded the NIH risked their lives to fight cholera and yellow fever.

In the 1950s, Director James Shannon urged the nation to spend money on research as well as on iron lungs to defeat the scourge of polio. /

NIH-supported research has led to some of the most important biomedical advances of the past century -- in heart disease / cancer / and other disorders. //

Now, we must build on these beginnings. That is why we have requested that the NIH's funding for FY '92 be increased to almost \$9 billion -- the largest increase ever requested by any president. We want to help you lead us toward a new age of biotechnology. Already, NIH-supported researchers have developed many of the tools used in biotechnology. They have created training and education programs to enlarge the pool of talented researchers. //

Here at the NIH, you know that education makes great futures possible. Inspired scholarship has produced procedures and products that enable us to live longer, more creative lives. Your labors will enrich the next American Century. //

We know that biomedical research is a key to transforming the practice of medicine. Today, for example, NIH-supported researchers are working to develop gene therapies, to create synthetic drugs designed by supercomputers, and to pioneer new cancer treatments. / NIH supports work on new drugs that can limit the damage from heart attacks / on techniques for identifying hidden injuries by means of painless computerized

images of the body / on medicines to save victims of accidents from permanent spinal cord injury. //

These NIH initiatives reflect our commitment to biomedical innovation. Our Council on Competitiveness is developing recommendations for streamlining the drug approval process -- cutting regulation's red tape so that healing drugs get to those who need them. // We're working to ensure that government-sponsored research -- and private research -- will make its way more quickly into the marketplace. //

I am proud of our commitment to cures that even Ripley would not believe. Scientists have begun learning how to read the human genome [GEE nome] -- building a body of knowledge that will be forever useful. Researchers throughout our country work day and night to create vaccines -- and other measures -- that prevent disease before it strikes. // These advances show, as Emerson said, how "in the hands of the discoverer, medicine becomes a heroic art."

Still, heroism starts in the human heart. Each American bears responsibility for doing whatever he or she can do to live a long and healthy life. // Our Administration's health-care reform includes reliance as well on solid research and individual responsibility. // We know that we can keep people healthier by preventing disease -- rather than by waiting to deal with disease or illness after it sets in.

Americans need to watch their behaviors related to alcohol consumption, exercise, smoking and other health preventive

measures such as getting immunization shots regularly. Unwise decisions by the individual can undo the wisest government policy. // Yes, we should -- and will -- commit government to further scientific and biomedical advancement. // But remember: Without the individual, government can do nothing. With the individual bent on reducing risk factors -- we can make America not only the world's wealthiest Nation -- but its healthiest Nation, too. //

In that spirit, I want to take this chance to praise the National Commission on Children, which today released a bipartisan report confirming our Administration's belief that most American kids are healthy, happy, and secure. / This report says that our kids' well-being evolves in part from such factors as integrity, community service, and the strength of the family.

/ We also know that good health requires the best possible start in life. So our Administration has launched a national campaign against infant mortality. This includes the "Healthy Start" program which will bring early prenatal care to thousands of low-income mothers. //

We are interested in the good health of all women. So we are improving the health of women by focusing on cancer, heart disease, osteoporosis, and other problems -- I know this is a special interest of Dr. Healy's. / Let me also say how pleased I am that Dr. Healy has also begun a major initiative for health by developing a strategic plan for NIH. / And last week, Secretary Sullivan announced a reorganization plan that would bring three

more institutes to the NIH -- the national institutes for mental health, drug abuse, and alcohol abuse and alcoholism. This plan would expand the NIH's scientific mission to find ways to treat drug and alcohol abuse and cure mental illness. //

Expanding the role of drug and alcohol treatment research here will allow the NIH to deal with the most important health challenge we face -- personal behavior that can have tragic health consequences. / We have proposed an aggressive program of prevention initiatives -- for infants, for children, for adults, and for the elderly. Such initiatives will promote a healthier America and may help keep costs from spiralling further. //

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Let me close with a story that typifies the dedication of NIH researchers and staff. It concerns a woman who came up to the world-famous violinist, Fritz Kreisler [CRY slur], after a concert.

"I'd give my life to play as beautifully as you did!" the woman said. /

Kreisler replied, "My dear madam, I did." //

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director -- all of you commit your professional lives to the public / and to the future. //

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JS

(Smith/Grossman)
June 20, 1991
Draft Four
NIH

*Ms. Constance Horner
Dep See BHS*

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NIH ADDRESS

MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1991 10:AM
BETHESDA, MARYLAND

10 AM teleprompter 500 NIH employees, researchers

Dr. Louis Sullivan, a former researcher and NIH-grant recipient -- and let me salute what a magnificent job you are doing as Secretary of Health and Human Services. / *★* Dr. Jim Mason, Assistant Secretary of HHS for Health. / A great member of this team -- Dr. [Bernadine] Healy -- whose career shows what scientist Lewis Thomas meant when he talked of "the capacity to do something unique, imaginative, useful and altogether right." / Ladies and gentlemen, friends. //

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Yes, we must -- and are -- improving the health of women by focusing on cancer, heart disease, osteoporosis, and other problems -- I know this is a special interest of Dr. Healy's. / Yes, we should -- and will -- commit government to further scientific and biomedical advancement. // But remember: Without the individual, government can do nothing. With the individual bent on reducing risk factors -- we can make America not only the world's wealthiest Nation -- but its healthiest Nation, too. //

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To Steve Olson	From Tom Flavin	
Co. OSTP	Co. NIH	
Dept.	Phone # 496-4713	
Fax # 202-395-3261	Fax # 301-496-0017	

STATEMENT OF BERNADINE F. HEALY, M.D.

NOMINEE AS DIRECTOR

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

THE UNITED STATES SENATE

MARCH 14, 1991

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

The NIH is a national treasure. The philosopher-essayist of modern medicine, Lewis Thomas, put it well: As institutions for human betterment go, NIH "is a standing proof that, at least once in a while, government possesses the capacity to do something unique, imaginative, useful and altogether right." *biologist?*

The NIH has been driven these past 100 years by the mission to acquire new knowledge of human disease, and to do so for the betterment of all our citizens. With that mandate the NIH has nourished a science base that reaches out to more than 1700 universities and research institutions, and enlists the labors of more than 100,000 people working at some level on the many NIH funded activities. The strong federal support of biomedical research through the NIH system has enabled science to flourish largely unfettered, has promoted diversity of ideas, and has fostered healthy competition and necessary cooperation. This has been done largely by allowing the many research institutions inside and outside of government to develop their own systems and internal standards, to exercise their own good scientific taste in people, and to define their own scope and approaches to research in support of the health mission.

B. HEALY BACKGROUND

In my professional life I have been privileged to experience directly the strength of this great diversity nourished by NIH. I have been involved with Harvard, first as a medical student and presently as an Overseer. For many years I was fortunate to be a part of Johns Hopkins as a scientist, a clinician and a professor of medicine. Most recently I have had the challenge of leading the expansion of the Research Institute of the Cleveland Clinic Foundation which has included the development of successful new programs in molecular and cell biology, protein chemistry and bioengineering, all targeted to major diseases. With these experiences I have seen how effectively the NIH can marshall the strengths and talents of many excellent but diverse institutions with quite different cultures for a common goal.

This powerful national network performing biomedical research has been developed under the watchful eye of the President and the Congress. And this development comes with full realization that the medical research we enjoy today has been built by public money and is fully accountable to the public. As the master craftsman of U.S. science policy, Vannevar Bush, wrote over 40 years ago, science cannot live by and unto itself alone.

With this magnificent model of scientific pursuit, our biomedical research enterprise has become an unrivalled success, the envy of the world, and a source of hope for every American who has ever been touched themselves or through their loved ones by the starkness and pain of illness...and that is virtually every one of us.

use this quote: Dr. Healy said...

If you were to ask me what is the real secret to the great success of biomedicine, the answer would be very simple...namely, the gifted, talented and creative people who have been attracted, nurtured, challenged and rewarded by this uniquely American biomedical research enterprise.

But here too lies our vulnerability: "Nothing can fail like success." There is currently a widespread perception that biomedical research is at risk for failing, and failing in flames. You have heard these concerns in testimony this past year as never before. The science community is demoralized, and their moans are frightening off the young. There is discord on many university campuses where working scientists are pitted against administrators, basic scientists against clinical scientists, and even the Institute of Medicine is battling with Foundation of American Societies for Experimental Biology (FASEB). Added to this discord, "scientist bashing" has become a favored pastime, and the public can only be dismayed by the reports of scientific misconduct, deceptions, conflicts of interest, and failure to deliver on time.

Things are so bad, some have said that they couldn't even get a man to be NIH director.

With this state of affairs I come before you with both pride and humility as the nominee of President Bush and Secretary Sullivan to assume the directorship of the National Institutes of Health. And, despite the problems, I come before you with a tempered sense of optimism that this is not only a job enormously worth doing, but also one that can be done. But a lot needs to be done...and no one woman, or man for that matter, will be able to do it right without a lot of support -- support from the Congress, the White House, the Secretary who has a major commitment to NIH; support from the research institutions, from the working scientists, and importantly, from the public. The public has to rediscover the NIH in its splendor and not take what it brings to them for granted; the biomedical researchers must regain faith in a system in which excellent research will be supported; our research institutions must thrive but recognize that they too must be fully accountable; and the Federal government and its many participants, at either end of Pennsylvania Avenue and in Bethesda, must be wise and steady in their judgments on behalf of the NIH, for now and for the future.

We must start with a framework, an articulation of principles that we all can agree on, as we plot a strategy for success of the NIH. Without going into great detail, and mindful of the magnitude of the issues that will not be served by oversimplification, let me list a few guide posts as I now see them.

The first and foremost priority for a successful NIH is its human talent base. The quality of our science is no better than the quality of our scientists. We have an obligation to nourish that talent base not because they are entitled to it or because they always behave so well, but because it is the only way to fulfill our goals for a healthier world. There was a lesson for science in the play Amadeus. We saw the magical, brilliant, gifted Mozart creating masterpieces, his genius effortless; but we saw him also as difficult, childish, nasty, and unconventional. His rival Antonio Salieri was a much easier-going fellow, talented in a workmanlike way and popular at court; he would likely have fared better than Mozart in today's equivalent of a peer review system. But if medicine is to succeed, the Mozarts must be allowed to flourish. Our talent base must be diverse. Energetic and irreverent youth must thrive along with the older and wiser heads. Since science is all about brainpower, not brawn or pedigree, it must attract gifted individuals of all types. Talented women and minorities should view careers in biomedical research as the essence of equal opportunity, not just because that is proper, moral and legal, but because science needs their brains, their perspectives, and their contributions.

The talent base for biomedical research must also be multidisciplinary. The clinical investigator is as important to our goals as is the basic scientist. The newly discovered molecule must have a meaning which is learned by the physiologist or pathologist and put to good use at the bedside by the clinical scientist. Epidemiology, biostatistics, bioengineering, and biobehavior are as important as biochemistry and molecular biology, and vice versa.

The hub of the research system is its scientists, but the support systems surrounding them must also be kept healthy. As in any enterprise, financial underpinnings must be reasonably stable. Financial stability means not just having money, but how wisely and well that money is spent. I believe the cost management plan being developed by NIH under Congressional mandate is extremely important and may need to go even further than what has been outlined so far.

Peer review is another support system that must be healthy. We have appropriately delegated to peer review most of the authority for the selection of the scientists who will succeed. We must be sure that peer review is above reproach, without conflict of interest, including competitor interest, always objective and fair, and also sufficiently wise so that the unconventional Mozarts fare as well as the journeymen Salieris.

Biomedical researchers--about 95% of them--work in nonfederal employment, and are dispersed within the diverse and varied network of universities, colleges, research institutes,

Enough!
Relaxation!

BIO MED

and industrial laboratories. The health of these institutions ultimately determines the health of scientists, the quality of their work, and the generation of future talent. Virtually all federal policies that affect the biomedical research enterprise--whether dollars, directives, guidelines, or laws--have an impact on the institutions conducting research and teaching. These institutions must be partners in the policy-setting dialogue.

I have focused on the scientific talent base...the human talent factor. But there is another human factor which is every bit as important...that is the public factor. Whatever we do in science is ultimately in the context of society; whatever we do in biomedical research must be in the interest of the public. With this perspective, we might list some public interest principles.

The first is long-term planning. As a mature agency, NIH needs a long-term plan that lives beyond immediate interests. Its priorities must be identified, its attainable goals defined, and both must be sensitive to changing public need. NIH is as much about today as it is an investment in the patients of tomorrow. A long-term plan also imparts a needed stability and predictability to the enterprise.

A second public interest principle is that the NIH be a leader in areas of public trust. We must be aggressive in promoting good scientific conduct and in dealing with problems of scientific misconduct. This emphasis is not because the problems are so widespread, but more because just a few visible problems can erode the public trust for the entire enterprise. The NIH must also vigorously lead in setting research priorities in the interest of the public. For the most part, NIH has done this well, often with some nudging from the Congress. One salient example of where NIH needs to be better is in the area of research on women's health. This is an area of particular interest to me and also, as you know, to Secretary Sullivan. Women's health research has been neglected in many areas and at times outright disregarded. That is changing, in part because it was truly embarrassing to many when it finally caught their attention, but mainly because it is the right thing to do scientifically and is in the public interest.

A third public interest principle is technology transfer. If we are ever to realize the mission of NIH, technology transfer must work. The discoveries of the laboratory must be carried to the bedside, and the development of new drugs, devices, and diagnostic tests needs to be done in partnership with industry. The Federal government has developed a strong legislative portfolio over the past decade to foster that transfer. As in any new venture, the implementation has uncovered some real or perceived problems with the partnerships and their incentives. But those difficulties are not a reason to walk away from a

principle of great social value; they provide an impetus to develop carefully crafted guidelines to help industry, academia and government work together for the right reasons and not be tarnished by even the hint of wrong ones.

A final public interest principle that I would like to articulate is one that concerns the interface of science and social policy. I firmly believe that much of the success of science in this country is that it has largely been nonpolitical and nonpartisan. It has been allowed to thrive by the objective pursuit of truth. That must continue. But there are circumstances that arise where the moral or ethical concerns of the society may appear to collide with the pursuit of science. History has shown us that most often, science proceeds but within a certain framework defined by public interest. This is the history of recombinant DNA research and the oversight of the NIH recombinant DNA committees. This is the history of institutional review boards for overseeing any medical research which involves human subjects. This is the history of guidelines for the humane treatment of animals in research, and the creation of animal care committees. The same principle underlies the plans of the human genome project to invest part of its resources into studies of the ethical implications of knowing a person's genetic makeup. As we move ahead, these approaches should serve as models for assuring the public that science indeed does not live by and unto itself alone, but in the service of man and womankind.

me
Allow me to close with a personal anecdote. I happen to be a student of taxicab driver wisdom. A few years ago I was in a cab from Laguardia Airport enroute to a cardiology meeting in New York. As we were coming to the Queensboro Bridge in Long Island City, I mentioned to the driver that I had grown up only a few blocks from that very bridge in a little Italian neighborhood. When I got off in downtown Manhattan near the meeting, the cab driver turned around and very sweetly said, "Hey doc, don't ever forget where ya come from." As I look to directing the NIH, I plan not to forget. I come from a world of hard-working biomedical scientists; men and women who are intent, dedicated, sometimes failing, often succeeding, but always caring very much about their life's work. But I also come from the bedside. I have shared the pain of disease, the struggle of recovery, and the finality of death with my patients and with their families. I hope never to forget that I am still working for them.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee for hearing me today. I will be pleased to answer any questions you may have.

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say that 'I see what I eat' is the same thing as 'I eat what I see!'

Lewis Carroll (Charles Lutwidge Dodgson; 1832-98) British writer. *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, Ch. 7

2 Take care of the sense, and the sounds will take care of themselves.
Lewis Carroll *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, Ch. 9

3 'When I use a word,' Humpty Dumpty said in rather a scornful tone, 'it means just what I choose it to mean - neither more nor less.'
Lewis Carroll *Through the Looking-Glass*, Ch. 6

4 Where in this small-talking world can I find
A longitude with no platitude?
Christopher Fry (1907-) British dramatist. *The Lady's Not for Burning*, III

5 The least of things with a meaning is worth more in life than the greatest of things without it.
Carl Gustav Jung (1875-1961) Swiss psychoanalyst. *Modern Man in Search of a Soul*

MEDIA

1 A spirit of national masochism prevails, encouraged by an effete corps of impudent snobs who characterize themselves as intellectuals.
Spiro T. Agnew (1918-) US Republican politician. Speech, New Orleans, 19 Oct 1969

2 In the United States today we have more than our share of the nattering nabobs of negativism. They've formed their own 4-H Club - the 'hopeless, hysterical hypochondriacs of history.'
Spiro T. Agnew Speech, San Diego, 11 Sept 1970

3 An everyday story of country folk.
Anonymous Introductory announcement. *The Archers*, BBC radio series

4 Broadcasting is really too important to be left to the broadcasters and somehow we must find some new way of using radio and television to allow us to talk to each other.
Anthony Wedgwood Benn (1925-) British Labour politician. Speech, c. 1970

5 The wriggling ponces of the spoken word.
D. G. Bridson (?-1980) British radio producer. Referring to disc jockeys. Attrib.

6 Media is a word that has come to mean bad journalism.

Graham Greene (1904-) British novelist. *Ways of Escape*

7 If, sir, I possessed the power of conveying unlimited sexual attraction through the potency of my voice, I would not be reduced to accepting a miserable pittance from the BBC for interviewing a faded female in a damp basement.

Gilbert Harding (1907-60) British broadcaster. Said to Mae West's manager, who suggested that he should be more 'sexy' when interviewing her. *Gilbert Harding by His Friends*

8 The gift of broadcasting is, without question, the lowest human capacity to which any man could attain.

Sir Harold Nicolson (1886-1968) British writer and politician. *The Observer*, 5 Jan 1947

MEDICINE

See also doctors, health, illness, nurses, remedies

1 Nature, time and patience are the three great physicians.
Bulgarian proverb

2 Medicine can only cure curable diseases, and then not always.
Chinese proverb

3 Dermatology is the best speciality. The patient never dies - and never gets well.
Anonymous

4 If every man would mend a man, then all the world would be mended.
Anonymous

5 If I were summing up the qualities of a good teacher of medicine, I would enumerate human sympathy, moral and intellectual integrity, enthusiasm, and ability to talk, in addition, of course, to knowledge of his subject.
Anonymous

6 The deficiencies which I think good to note . . . I will enumerate . . . The first is the discontinuance of the ancient and serious diligence of Hippocrates, which used to set down a narrative of the special cases of his patients, and how they proceeded, and how they were judged by recovery or death.
Francis Bacon (1561-1626) English philosopher, lawyer, and politician. *The Advancement of Learning*, Bk. II

7 The poets did well to conjoin Music and Medicine in Apollo: because the

office of medicine is but to tune this curious harp of man's body and to reduce it to harmony.

Francis Bacon *The Advancement of Learning*, Bk. II

8 Medicine is a science which hath been, as we have said, more professed than laboured, and yet more laboured than advanced; the labour having been, in my judgment, rather in a circle than in progression.

Francis Bacon *Advancement of Learning*, Bk. II

9 The prime goal is to alleviate suffering, and not to prolong life. And if your treatment does not alleviate suffering, but only prolongs life, that treatment should be stopped.

Christian Barnard (1922-) South African surgeon.

10 With certain limited exceptions, the laws of physical science are positive and absolute, both in their aggregate, and in their elements - in their sum, and in their details; but the ascertainable laws of the science of life are approximative only, and not absolute.

Elisha Bartlett (1804-55) *Philosophy of Medical Science*, Pt. II, Ch. 2

11 Of all the lessons which a young man entering upon the profession of medicine needs to learn, this is perhaps the first - that he should resist the fascination of doctrines and hypotheses till he has won the privilege of such studies by honest labor and faithful pursuit of real and useful knowledge.

William Beaumont (1785-1853) US physician. *Notebook*

12 Medicine is like a woman who changes with the fashions.
August Bier (1861-1949) Aphorism

13 GRAVE, n. A place in which the dead are laid to await the coming of the medical student.

Ambrose Bierce (1842-c. 1914) US writer and journalist. *The Devil's Dictionary*

14 HOMEOPATHY, n. A school of medicine midway between Allopathy and Christian Science. To the last both the others are distinctly inferior, for Christian Science will cure imaginary diseases, and they can not.

Ambrose Bierce *The Devil's Dictionary*

15 Every hospital should have a plaque

- in the physicians' and students' entrances: 'There are some patients whom we cannot help, there are none whom we cannot harm.'
- Arthur L. Bloomfield (1888–1962) Personal communication after iatrogenic tragedy, c. 1930–36
- 16** Medicine . . . the only profession that labours incessantly to destroy the reason for its own existence.
- Sir James Bryce (1838–1922) British liberal politician, historian, and ambassador to the USA. Address, 23 Mar 1914
- 17** Among the arts, medicine, on account of its eminent utility, must always hold the highest place.
- Henry Thomas Buckle (1821–62) *Miscellaneous and Posthumous Works*, Vol. II
- 18** Vaccination is the medical sacrament corresponding to baptism.
- Samuel Butler (1835–1902) British writer.
- 19** Medical men all over the world having merely entered into a tacit agreement to call all sorts of maladies people are liable to, in cold weather, by one name; so that one sort of treatment may serve for all, and their practice thereby be greatly simplified.
- Jane Welsh Carlyle (1801–66) The wife of Thomas Carlyle. Letter to John Welsh, 4 Mar 1837
- 20** Quackery gives birth to nothing; gives death to all things.
- Thomas Carlyle (1795–1881) Scottish essayist and historian. *Heroes and Hero-Worship*
- 21** The Art of Medicine is in need really of reasoning, . . . for this is a conjectural art. However, in many cases not only does conjecture fail, but experience as well.
- Celsus (25 BC–50 AD) Roman encyclopedist. *De re medicina*
- 22** It is obvious that we cannot instruct women as we do men in the science of medicine; we cannot carry them into the dissecting room.
- Walter Channing Remarks on the Employment of Females as Practitioners in Midwifery, by a Physician
- 23** The whole imposing edifice of modern medicine is like the celebrated tower of Pisa – slightly off balance.
- Charles, Prince of Wales (1948–) Eldest son of Elizabeth II.
- 24** Nature heals, under the auspices of the medical profession.
- Haven Emerson (1874–1957) Lecture
- 25** To a physician, each man, each woman, is an amplification of one organ.
- Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803–82) US poet and essayist. *Bartlett's Unfamiliar Quotations* (Leonard Louis Levinson)
- 26** Homeopathy is insignificant as an act of healing, but of great value as criticism on the hygeia or medical practice of the time.
- Ralph Waldo Emerson *Essays* (Second Series), 'Nominalist and Realist'
- 27** In the hands of the discoverer, medicine becomes a heroic art . . . wherever life is dear he is a demigod.
- Ralph Waldo Emerson *Uncollected Lectures*, 'Resources'
- 28** Anatomy is to physiology as geography to history; it describes the theatre of events.
- Jean Fernel (1497–1558) *On the Natural Part of Medicine*, Ch. 1
- 29** Patience is the best medicine.
- John Florio (1553–1625) English lexicographer and translator. *First Fruits*
- 30** Study sickness while you are well.
- Thomas Fuller (1654–1734) English physician and writer. *Gnomologia*
- 31** Medicine absorbs the physician's whole being because it is concerned with the entire human organism.
- Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749–1832) German poet, dramatist and scientist.
- 32** A well chosen anthology is a complete dispensary of medicine for the more common mental disorders, and may be used as much for prevention as cure.
- Robert Graves (1895–1985) British poet and novelist. *On English Poetry*, Ch. 29
- 33** Comedy is medicine.
- Trevor Griffiths (1935–) *Comedians*, I
- 34** The foundation of the study of Medicine, as of all scientific inquiry, lies in the belief that every natural phenomenon, trifling as it may seem, has a fixed and invariable meaning.
- Sir William Withey Gull (1816–90) *Published Writings*, 'Study of Medicine'
- 35** Medicine is as old as the human race, as old as the necessity for the removal of disease.
- Heinrich Haeser (1811–84) *Lehrbuch der Geschichte der Medizin*, Erste Periode
- 36** Solving the mysteries of heaven has not given birth to as many abortive findings as has the quest into the mysteries of the human body. When you think of yourselves as scientists, I want you always to remember everything you learn from me will probably be regarded tomorrow as the naive confusions of a pack of medical aborigines.
- Despite all our toil and progress, the art of medicine still falls somewhere between trout casting and spook writing.
- Ben Hecht (1894–1964) *Miracle of the Fifteen Murderers*
- 37** I swear by Apollo the physician, by Asclepius, by Health, by Panacea and by all the gods and goddesses, making them my witnesses, that I will carry out, according to my ability and judgment, this oath and this indenture. To hold my teacher in this art equal to my own parents; to make him partner in my livelihood; when he is in need of money to share mine with him; to consider his family as my own brothers and to teach them this art, if they want to learn it, without fee or indenture; to impart precept, oral instruction, and all other instruction to my own sons, the sons of my teacher, and to indentured pupils who have taken the physician's oath, but to nobody else. I will use treatment to help the sick according to my ability and judgment, but never with a view to injury and wrong-doing. Neither will I administer a poison to anybody when asked to do so, nor will I suggest such a course. Similarly, I will not give a woman a pessary to cause abortion. But I will keep pure and holy both in my life and my art. I will not use the knife, not even, verily, on sufferers from stone but I will give place to such as are craftsmen therein. Into whatsoever houses I enter, I will enter to help the sick, and I will abstain from all intentional wrong-doing and harm, especially from abusing the bodies of man or woman, bond or free. And whatsoever I shall see or hear in the course of my profession, as well as outside my profession in my intercourse with men, if it be what should not be published abroad, I will never divulge holding such things to be holy secret. Now if I carry out this oath, and break it not, may I gain for ever reputation

among all men for my life and for my art; but if I transgress it and forswear myself, may the opposite befall me.

Hippocrates (c. 460 BC–c. 357 BC) Greek physician. *The Hippocratic Oath*

- 38 Life is short, the Art long, opportunity fleeting, experience treacherous, judgment difficult. The physician must be ready, not only to do his duty himself, but also to secure the co-operation of the patient, of the attendants and of externals.

Hippocrates *Aphorisms*, I, 1

- 39 The art has three factors, the disease, the patient, and physician. The physician is the servant of the art. The patient must co-operate with the physician in combating the disease.

Hippocrates *Epidemics*, I

- 40 A miracle drug is any drug that will do what the label says it will do.

Eric Hodgins (1899–1971) US writer and editor. *Episode*

- 41 Homeopathy . . . a mingled mass of perverse ingenuity, of tinsel erudition, of imbecile credulity, and of artful misrepresentation, too often mingled in practice . . . with heartless and shameless imposition.

Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809–94) US writer and physician. *Medical Essays*, 'Homeopathy and Its Kindred Delusions'

- 42 It is so hard to get anything out of the dead hand of medical tradition!

Oliver Wendell Holmes *Medical Essays*, 'Currents and Counter-Currents in Medical Science'

- 43 The truth is, that medicine, professedly founded on observation, is as sensitive to outside influences, political, religious, philosophical, imaginative, as is the barometer to the changes of atmospheric density.

Oliver Wendell Holmes *Medical Essays*, 'Currents and Counter-Currents in Medical Science'

- 44 *Nature*, in medical language, as opposed to *Art*, means trust in the reactions of the living system against ordinary normal impressions. *Art*, in the same language, as opposed to *Nature*, means an intentional resort to extraordinary abnormal impressions for the relief of disease.

Oliver Wendell Holmes *Medical Essays*, 'Currents and Counter-Currents in Medical Science'

- 45 The lancet was the magician's wand of the dark ages of medicine.

Oliver Wendell Holmes *Medical Essays*, 'Some of My Early Teachers'

- 46 It is unnecessary – perhaps dangerous – in medicine to be too clever.

Sir Robert Hutchison (1871–1960) *Lancet*, 2:61, 1938

- 47 The only sure foundations of medicine are, an intimate knowledge of the human body, and observation on the effects of medicinal substances on that.

Thomas Jefferson (1743–1826) US statesman. Letter to Dr. Caspar Wistar, 21 June 1807

- 48 Fasting is a medicine.

St John Chrysostom (c. 345–407) Bishop of Constantinople and Doctor of the Church. *Homilies on the Statutes*, III

- 49 No costs have increased more rapidly in the last decade than the cost of medical care. And no group of Americans has felt the impact of these sky-rocketing costs more than our older citizens.

John F. Kennedy (1917–63) US statesman. Address on the 25th Anniversary of the Social Security Act, 14 Aug 1960

- 50 One of the most difficult things to contend with in a hospital is the assumption on the part of the staff that because you have lost your gall bladder you have also lost your mind.

Jean Kerr (1923–) US dramatist. *Please Don't Eat the Daisies*

- 51 The ultimate indignity is to be given a bedpan by a stranger who calls you by your first name.

Maggie Kuhn (1905–) US writer and social activist. *The Observer*, 20 Aug 1978

- 52 Medicine is a strange mixture of speculation and action. We have to cultivate a science and to exercise an art. The calls of science are upon our leisure and our choice; the calls of practice are of daily emergence and necessity.

Peter Mere Latham (1789–1875) US poet and essayist. *Diseases of the Heart*

- 53 The practice of physic is jostled by quacks on the one side, and by science on the other.

Peter Mere Latham *Collected Works*, Vol. 1, 'In Memoriam' (Sir Thomas Watson)

- 54 In the old-fashioned days when a man got sick he went to the family doctor and said he was sick. The doctor gave him a bottle of

medicine. He took it home and drank it and got well.

On the bottle was written, 'Three times a day in water.' The man drank it three times a day the first day, twice the second day, and once the third day. On the fourth day he forgot it. But that didn't matter. He was well by that time . . .

Such medicine was, of course, hopelessly unscientific, hopelessly limited. Death could beat it round every corner. But it was human, gracious, kindly.

Stephen Leacock (1869–1944) English-born Canadian economist and humorist. *The Leacock Roundabout*, 'The Doctor and the Contraption'

- 55 When you buy a pill and buy peace with it you get conditioned to cheap solutions instead of deep ones.

Max Lerner (1902–) US author and journalist. *The Unfinished Country*

- 56 Medicine is not a lucrative profession. It is a divine one.

John Coakley Lettsom (1744–1815) Letter to a friend, 6 Sept 1791

- 57 Medicine makes people ill, mathematics makes them sad and theology makes them sinful.

Martin Luther (1483–1546) German Protestant reformer.

- 58 Medical practice is not knitting and weaving and the labor of the hands, but it must be inspired with soul and be filled with understanding and equipped with the gift of keen observation; these together with accurate scientific knowledge are the indispensable requisites for proficient medical practice.

Maimonides (Moses ben Maimon; 1135–1204) Spanish-born Jewish philosopher and physician. *Bulletin of the Institute of the History of Medicine*, 3:555, 1935

- 59 Medicine is a conjectural art.

Jean Nicolas Corvisart des Marets (1755–1821)

- 60 Medicine heals doubts as well as diseases.

Karl Marx (1796–1877) German philosopher, economist, and revolutionary. *Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine* (F. H. Garrison)

- 61 The prevention of disease today is one of the most important factors in the line of human endeavor.

Charles H. Mayo (1865–1939) US surgeon. *Collected Papers of the Mayo Clinic and Mayo Foundation*, 5:17, 1913

- 62 The aim of medicine is to prevent disease and prolong life, the ideal of

- medicine is to eliminate the need of a physician.
William J. Mayo (1861–1939) US physician. *National Education Association: Proceedings and Addresses*, 66:163, 1928
- 63 Medicine may be defined as the art or the science of keeping a patient quiet with frivolous reasons for his illness and amusing him with remedies good or bad until nature kills him or cures him.
Gilles Ménage (1613–92) *Ménagiana*, Pt. III
- 64 The aim of medicine is surely not to make men virtuous; it is to safeguard and rescue them from the consequences of their vices.
H. L. Mencken (1880–1956) US journalist and editor. *Prejudices*, 'Types of Men: the Physician'
- 65 Medicine is for the patient. Medicine is the people. It is not for the profits.
George Merck (1894–1957)
- 66 I wasn't driven into medicine by a social conscience but by rampant curiosity.
Jonathan Miller (1936–) British writer and doctor.
- 67 GERONTE. It was very clearly explained, but there was just one thing which surprised me – that was the positions of the liver and the heart. It seemed to me that you got them the wrong way about, that the heart should be on the left side, and the liver on the right.
SGANARELLE. Yes, it used to be so but we have changed all that. Everything's quite different in medicine nowadays.
Molière (Jean-Baptiste Poquelin; 1622–73) French dramatist. *Le Médecin malgré lui*, II:4
- 68 The art of medicine is my discovery. I am called Help-Bringer throughout the world, and all the potency of herbs is known to me.
Ovid (Publius Ovidius Naso; 43 BC–17 AD) Roman poet. Spoken by Apollo. *Metamorphoses*
- 69 The art of medicine is generally a question of time.
Ovid *Remedia Amoris*
- 70 Medicine sometimes snatches away health, sometimes gives it.
Ovid *Tristia*
- 71 A hospital should also have a recovery room adjoining the cashier's office.
Francis O'Walsh *Bartlett's Unfamiliar Quotations* (Leonard Louis Levinson)
- 72 Medicine is not only a science; it is also an art. It does not consist of compounding pills and plasters; it deals with the very processes of life, which must be understood before they may be guided.
Paracelsus (c. 1493–1541) Swiss physician and alchemist. *Die grosse Wundarznei*
- 73 The art of healing comes from nature not from the physician. Therefore the physician must start from nature, with an open mind.
Paracelsus *Seven Defenses*, Ch. 4
- 74 Experiment alone crowns the efforts of medicine, experiment limited only by the natural range of the powers of the human mind. Observation discloses in the animal organism numerous phenomena existing side by side, and interconnected now profoundly, now indirectly, or accidentally. Confronted with a multitude of different assumptions the mind must *guess* the real nature of this connection.
Ivan Pavlov (1849–1936) Russian physiologist. *Experimental Psychology and Other Essays*, Pt. X
- 75 This basis of medicine is sympathy and the desire to help others, and whatever is done with this end must be called medicine.
Frank Payne (1840–1910) *English Medicine in the Anglo-Saxon Times*
- 76 Medicine is not yet liberated from the medieval idea that disease is the result of sin and must be expiated by mortification of the flesh.
Sir George W. Pickering (1904–) *Resident Physician*, II (No. 9): 71, 1965
- 77 Medicine is an art, and attends to the nature and constitution of the patient, and has principles of action and reason in each case.
Plato (427 BC–347 BC) Greek philosopher. *Gorgias*
- 78 And this is what the physician has to do, and in this the art of medicine consists: for medicine may be regarded generally as the knowledge of the loves and desires of the body, and how to satisfy them or not; and the best physician is he who is able to separate fair love from foul, or to convert one into the other; and he who knows how to eradicate and how to implant love, whichever is required, and can reconcile the most hostile elements in the constitution and make them loving friends, is a skilful practitioner.
Plato *Symposium*
- 79 The first staggering fact about medical education is that after two and a half years of being taught on the assumption that everyone is the same, the student has to find out for himself that everyone is different, which is really what his experience has taught him since infancy. And the second staggering fact about medical education is that after being taught for two and half years not to trust any evidence except that based on the measurements of physical science, the student has to find out for himself that all important decisions are in reality made, almost at unconscious level, by that most perfect and complex of computers the human brain, about which he has as yet learnt almost nothing, and will probably go on learning nothing to the end of his course – this computer which can take in and analyse an incredible number of data in an extremely short time. And the data are mostly not of the hard crude type with which that simple fellow the scientist has to deal, but are of a much more subtle, human, and interesting character, each tinted in its own colours of personality and emotion. All this the student has to discover for himself which his teachers strangely pretend to believe that the secrets of medicine are revealed only to those whose biochemical background is beyond reproach.
Sir Robert Platt (1900–) *British Medical Journal*, 2:551, 1965
- 80 Medicine, to produce health, has to examine disease.
Plutarch (c. 46–c. 120) Greek biographer and essayist. *Lives*, 'Demetrius', I
- 81 Medicine for the dead is too late.
Quintilian (Marcus Fabius Quintilianus; c. 35 AD–c. 96 AD) Roman rhetorician and teacher.
- 82 Truth in medicine is an unattainable goal, and the art as described in books is far beneath the knowledge of an experienced and thoughtful physician.
Rhazes (Ar-Razi; c. 865–c. 928) Persian physician and philosopher. *History of Medicine* (Max Neuburger)
- 83 In treating a patient, let your first

- thought be to strengthen his natural vitality.
Rhazes
- 84 The first cry of pain through the primitive jungle was the first call for a physician . . . Medicine is a natural art, conceived in sympathy and born of necessity; from instinctive procedures developed the specialized science that is practised today.
Victor Robinson (1886–1947) *The Story of Medicine*
- 85 Medicine is a noble profession but a damn bad business.
Humphrey Rolleston (1862–1944) British physician. Attrib.
- 86 Medicine is an occupation for slaves.
Benjamin Rush (c. 1745–1813) *Autobiography*
- 87 It is with medicine as with mathematics: we should occupy our minds only with what we continue to know; what we once knew is of little consequence.
Charles Augustin Sainte-Beuve (1804–69) French critic.
- 88 After twenty years one is no longer quoted in the medical literature. Every twenty years one sees a republication of the same ideas.
Béla Schick (1877–1967) Austrian pediatrician. *Aphorisms and Facetiae of Béla Schick*, 'Early Years' (L.J. Wolf)
- 89 Not even medicine can master incurable diseases.
Seneca (c. 4 BC–65 AD) Roman writer and statesman. *Epistulae ad Lucilium*, XCIV
- 90 By medicine life may be prolonged, yet death will seize the doctor too.
William Shakespeare (1564–1616) English dramatist and poet. *Cymbeline*, V:5
- 91 Optimistic lies have such immense therapeutic value that a doctor who cannot tell them convincingly has mistaken his profession.
George Bernard Shaw (1856–1950) Irish dramatist and critic. *Misalliance*, Preface
- 92 Medical science is as yet very imperfectly differentiated from common curemongering witchcraft.
George Bernard Shaw *The Doctor's Dilemma*, 'Preface on Doctors'
- 93 . . . the department of witchcraft called medical science.
George Bernard Shaw *The Philanderer*
- 94 The very popular hunting for 'Fathers' of every branch of medicine and every treatment is, therefore, rather foolish; it is unfair not only to the mothers and ancestors but also to the obstetricians and midwives.
Henry E. Sigerist (1891–1957) *A History of Medicine*, Vol. I, Introduction
- 95 Prevention of disease must become the goal of every physician.
Henry E. Sigerist *Medicine and Human Welfare*, Ch. 3
- 96 I've already had medical attention – a dog licked me when I was on the ground.
Neil Simon (1927–) US playwright. *Only When I Laugh* (screenplay)
- 97 Medicine can never abdicate the obligation to care for the patient and to teach patient care.
Maurice B. Strauss (1904–74) *Medicine*, 43:19, 1964
- 98 If they are not interested in the care of the patient, in the phenomena of disease in the sick, they should not be in the clinical department of medicine, since they cannot teach students clinical medicine.
Maurice B. Strauss *Medicine*, 43:619, 1964
- 99 The art of medicine was to be properly learned only from its practice and its exercise.
Thomas Sydenham (1624–89) *Medical Observations*, Dedicatory Epistle
- 100 Formerly, when religion was strong and science weak, men mistook magic for medicine, now, when science is strong and religion weak, men mistake medicine for magic.
Thomas Szasz (1920–) US psychiatrist. *The Second Sin*
- 101 The history of medicine is a story of amazing foolishness and amazing intelligence.
Jerome Tarshis
- 102 Human beings, yes, but not surgeons.
Rudolph Virchow (1821–1902) German pathologist. Answering a query as to whether human beings could survive appendectomy, which had recently become a widespread practice. *Anekdotenschatz* (H. Hoffmeister)
- 103 He preferred to know the power of herbs and their value for curing purposes, and, heedless of glory, to exercise that quiet art.
Virgil (Publius Vergilius Maro; 70 BC–19 BC) Roman poet. *Aeneid*
- 104 The art of medicine consists of amusing the patient while Nature cures the disease.
Voltaire (François Marie Arouet; 1694–1778) French writer and philosopher.
- 105 Medical education is not completed at the medical school: it is only begun.
William H. Welch (1850–1934) *Bulletin of the Harvard Medical School Association*, 3:55, 1892

MEDIOCRITY

See also inferiority

- 1 Only mediocrity can be trusted to be always at its best.
Max Beerbohm (1872–1956) British writer. *Conversations with Max* (S.N. Behrman)
- 2 The world is made of people who never quite get into the first team and who just miss the prizes at the flower show.
Jacob Bronowski (1908–74) British scientist and writer. *The Face of Violence*, Ch. 6
- 3 Mediocrity knows nothing higher than itself, but talent instantly recognizes genius.
Arthur Conan Doyle (1856–1930) British writer. *The Valley of Fear*
- 4 Only the mediocre are always at their best.
Jean Giraudoux (1882–1944) French dramatist. Attrib.
- 5 Some men are born mediocre, and some men achieve mediocrity, and some men have mediocrity thrust upon them. With Major Major it had been all three.
Joseph Heller (1923–) US novelist. *Catch-22*, Ch. 9
- 6 Women want mediocre men, and men are working to be as mediocre as possible.
Margaret Mead (1901–78) US anthropologist. *Quote Magazine*, 15 May 1958
- 7 With first-rate sherry flowing into second-rate whores, And third-rate conversation without one single pause: Just like a couple Between the wars.
William Plomer (1903–73) South African poet and novelist. *Father and Son*: 1939
- 8 It isn't evil that is ruining the earth, but mediocrity. The crime is not that Nero played while Rome burned, but that he played badly.
Ned Rorem (1923–) US composer and writer. *The Final Diary*

'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been
slave to thousands;
But he that filches from me my good
name
Robs me of that which not enriches
him
And makes me poor indeed.
William Shakespeare *Othello*, III:3

- 10 The purest treasure mortal times
afford
Is spotless reputation; that away,
Men are but gilded loam or painted
clay.
William Shakespeare *Richard II*, I:1

- 11 The king's name is a tower of
strength.
William Shakespeare *Richard III*, V:3

- 12 Even the fact that doctors
themselves die of the very diseases
they profess to cure passes
unnoticed. We do not shoot out our
lips and shake our heads, saying,
'They save others: themselves they
cannot save': their reputation
stands, like an African king's palace,
on a foundation of dead bodies.
George Bernard Shaw (1856–1950) Irish
dramatist and critic. *The Doctor's Dilemma*,
'Preface on Doctors'

- 13 My reputation grew with every
failure.
George Bernard Shaw Referring to his un-
successful early novels. *Bernard Shaw* (Hes-
keth Pearson)

- 14 I'm called away by particular
business. But I leave my character
behind me.
Richard Brinsley Sheridan (1751–1816) Brit-
ish dramatist. *The School for Scandal*, II

- 15 Everything.
Mae West (1892–1980) US actress. When
asked what she wanted to be remembered for.
Attrib.

RESEARCH

- 1 We vivisect the nightingale
To probe the secret of his note.
T. B. Aldrich (1836–1907) US writer and
editor.

- 2 I have yet to see any problem,
however complicated, which, when
looked at in the right way, did not
become still more complicated.
Poul Anderson *New Scientist*, 1969

- 3 Research demands involvement. It
cannot be delegated very far.
Anonymous

- 4 We must discover the laws on

which our profession rests, and not
invent them.

Anonymous

- 5 Celsus . . . tells us that the
experimental part of medicine was
first discovered, and that afterwards
men philosophized about it; and
hunted for and assigned causes; and
not by an inverse process that
philosophy and the knowledge of
causes led to the discovery and
development of the experimental
part.

Francis Bacon (1561–1626) English philos-
opher. *Novum Organum*, 'Aphorisms',
LXXIII

- 6 Man can learn nothing except by
going from the known to the
unknown.

Claude Bernard (1813–78) French physiolo-
gist. *An Introduction to the Study of Experimen-
tal Medicine*, Ch. 2

- 7 Behavioural psychology is the
science of pulling habits out of rats.
Dr. Douglas Busch

- 8 I must begin with a good body of
facts and not from a principle (in
which I always suspect some
fallacy) and then as much deduction
as you please.

Charles Darwin (1809–82) British life scien-
tist. Letter to J. Fiske, 8 Dec 1874

- 9 No amount of experimentation can
ever prove me right; a single
experiment can prove me wrong.
Albert Einstein (1879–1955) German
physicist.

- 10 Don't despise empiric truth. Lots of
things work in practice for which
the laboratory has never found
proof.

Martin H. Fischer (1879–1962) *Fischerisms*
(Howard Fabing and Ray Marr)

- 11 Research has been called good
business, a necessity, a gamble, a
game. It is none of these – it's a
state of mind.
Martin H. Fischer *Fischerisms* (Howard Fab-
ing and Ray Marr)

- 12 I have been trying to point out that
in our lives chance may have an
astonishing influence and, if I may
offer advice to the young laboratory
worker, it would be this – never to
neglect an extraordinary appearance
or happening. It may be – usually
is, in fact – a false alarm that leads
to nothing, but it may on the other
hand be the clue provided by fate

to lead you to some important
advance.

Alexander Fleming (1881–1955) Scottish bac-
teriologist. Lecture at Harvard

- 13 One does not discover new lands
without consenting to lose sight of
the shore for a very long time.

André Gide (1869–1951) French novelist. *The
Counterfeiters*

- 14 The way to do research is to attack
the facts at the point of greatest
astonishment.

Celia Green *The Decline and Fall of Science*,
'Aphorisms'

- 15 If . . . an outbreak of cholera might
be caused either by an infected
water supply or by the blasphemies
of an infidel mayor, medical
research would be in confusion.

W. R. Inge (1860–1954) British clergyman.
Outspoken Essays, 'Confessio Fidei'

- 16 Research! A mere excuse for
idleness; it has never achieved, and
will never achieve any results of the
slightest value.

Benjamin Jowett (1817–93) British theologian.
Unforgotten Years (Logan Pearsall Smith)

- 17 O speculator concerning this
machine of ours let it not distress
you that you impart knowledge of it
through another's death, but rejoice
that our Creator has ordained the
intellect to such excellence of
perception.

Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519) Italian artist,
architect, and engineer. *Quaderni d'Anatomia*,
Vol. II

- 18 There are people who do not object
to eating a mutton chop – people
who do not even object to shooting
a pheasant with the considerable
chance that it may be only wounded
and may have to die after lingering
in pain, unable to obtain its proper
nutriment – and yet who consider
it something monstrous to introduce
under the skin of a guinea pig a
little inoculation of some microbe to
ascertain its action. These seem to
me to be most inconsistent views.

Joseph Lister, 1st Baron (1827–1912) Brit-
ish surgeon. *British Medical Journal*, 1:317,
1897

- 19 The aim of research is the
discovery of the equations which
subsist between the elements of
phenomena.

Ernst Mach (1838–1916) Austrian physicist
and philosopher. *Popular Scientific Lectures*

- 20 The human body is private
property. We have to have a search

warrant to look inside, and even then an investigator is confined to a few experimental tappings here and there, some gropings on the party wall, a torch flashed rather hesitantly into some of the dark corners.

Jonathan Miller (1936-) British writer and doctor. BBC TV program, *The Body in Question*, 'Perishable Goods', 15 Feb 1979

- 21 When you steal from one author, it's plagiarism; if you steal from many, it's research.

Wilson Mizner (1876-1933) US writer and wit. Attrib.

- 22 Always verify your references.

Martin Joseph Routh (1755-1854) British scholar. Attrib.

- 23 We haven't the money, so we've got to think.

Ernest Rutherford (1871-1937) British physicist. Attrib.

- 24 It is too bad that we cannot cut the patient in half in order to compare two regimens of treatment.

Béla Schick (1877-1967) Austrian pediatrician. *Aphorisms and Facetiae of Béla Schick*, 'Early Years' (I. J. Wolfe)

- 25 Research is fundamentally a state of mind involving continual reexamination of the doctrines and axioms upon which current thought and action are based. It is, therefore, critical of existing practices.

Theobald Smith (1859-1934) *American Journal of Medical Science*, 178:741, 1929

- 26 The outcome of any serious research can only be to make two questions grow where only one grew before.

Thorstein Bunde Veblen (1857-1929) US social scientist. *The Place of Science in Modern Civilization*

- 27 It requires a very unusual mind to undertake the analysis of the obvious.

A. N. Whitehead (1861-1947) British philosopher. *Science and the Modern World*

RESPECT

See also courtesy, self-respect

- 1 Let them hate, so long as they fear.

Lucius Accius (170-c. 85 BC) Roman tragic playwright. *Atreus*, 'Seneca'

- 2 One does not arrest Voltaire.

Charles De Gaulle (1890-1970) French general and statesman. Explaining why he had not

arrested Jean-Paul Sartre for urging French soldiers in Algeria to desert. Attrib.

- 3 I hate victims who respect their executioners.

Jean-Paul Sartre (1905-80) French writer. *Altona*

- 4 We owe respect to the living; to the dead we owe only truth.

Voltaire (François-Marie Arouet; 1694-1778) French writer. *Oeuvres*, 'Première lettre sur Oedipe'

- 5 His indolence was qualified with enough basic bad temper to ensure the respect of those about him.

Evelyn Waugh (1903-66) British novelist. *Put Out More Flags*

- 6 The old-fashioned respect for the young is fast dying out.

Oscar Wilde (1854-1900) Irish-born British dramatist. *The Importance of Being Earnest*, I

RESPECTABILITY

- 1 Since when was genius found respectable?

Elizabeth Barrett Browning (1806-61) British poet. *Aurora Leigh*, Bk. VI

- 2 Let them cant about decorum Who have characters to lose.

Robert Burns (1759-96) Scottish poet. *The Jolly Beggars*

- 3 Respectable means rich, and decent means poor. I should die if I heard my family called decent.

Thomas Love Peacock (1785-1866) British novelist. *Crotchet Castle*, Ch. 3

- 4 So live that you wouldn't be ashamed to sell the family parrot to the town gossip.

Will Rogers (1879-1935) US actor and humorist. Attrib.

RESPONSIBILITY

See also accusation

- 1 A bad workman always blames his tools.

Proverb

- 2 What the proprietorship of these papers is aiming at is power, and power without responsibility - the prerogative of the harlot through the ages.

Stanley Baldwin (1867-1947) British statesman. Attacking the press barons Lords Rothermere and Beaverbrook. It was first used by KIPLING. See also DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE; STOPPARD. Speech, election rally, 18 Mar 1931

- 3 Each man the architect of his own fate.

Appius Caecus (4th-3rd century BC) Roman statesman. *De Civitate* (Sallust), Bk. I

- 4 Everyone threw the blame on me. I have noticed that they nearly always do. I suppose it is because they think I shall be able to bear it best.

Winston Churchill (1874-1965) British statesman. *My Early Life*, Ch. 17

- 5 Perhaps it is better to be irresponsible and right than to be responsible and wrong.

Winston Churchill Party Political Broadcast, London, 26 Aug 1950

- 6 Good God, that's done it. He's lost us the tarts' vote.

Duke of Devonshire (1895-1950) Conservative politician. Referring to Stanley BALDWIN's attack on newspaper proprietors; recalled by Harold Macmillan. Attrib.

- 7 It matters not how strait the gate, How charged with punishments the scroll,

I am the master of my fate: I am the captain of my soul.

William Ernest Henley (1849-1903) British writer. *Echoes*, IV, 'Invictus'. In Mem. R.T.H.B.

- 8 It often happens that I wake at night and begin to think about a serious problem and decide I must tell the Pope about it. Then I wake up completely and remember I am the Pope.

John XXIII (1881-1963) Italian-born pope. Attrib.

- 9 Power without responsibility - the prerogative of the harlot throughout the ages.

Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936) Indian-born British writer. Better known for its subsequent use by BALDWIN. Attrib.

- 10 Accuse not Nature, she hath done her part; Do thou but thine.

John Milton (1608-74) English poet. *Paradise Lost*, Bk. VIII

- 11 We can believe what we choose. We are answerable for what we choose to believe.

Cardinal Newman (1801-90) British theologian. Letter to Mrs Froude, 27 June 1848

- 12 You become responsible, forever, for what you have tamed. You are responsible for your rose.

Antoine de Saint-Exupéry (1900-44) French novelist and aviator. *The Little Prince*, Ch. 21

- 13 What infinite heart's ease

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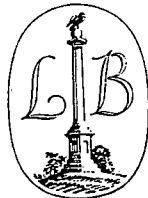
Familiar Quotations

*A collection of passages, phrases and
proverbs traced to their sources in
ancient and modern literature*

FIFTEENTH AND 125TH ANNIVERSARY EDITION
REVISED AND ENLARGED

John Bartlett

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- 1 In all abundance there is lack. *Ib.* 8
- 2 If for the sake of a crowded audience you do wish to hold a lecture, your ambition is no laudable one, and at least avoid all citations from the poets, for to quote them argues feeble industry. *Ib.* 12
- 3 Opposites are cures for opposites.
Breaths, bk. I
- 4 Medicine is the most distinguished of all the arts, but through the ignorance of those who practice it, and of those who casually judge such practitioners, it is now of all the arts by far the least esteemed.
Law, bk. I
- 5 There are in fact two things, science and opinion; the former begets knowledge, the latter ignorance. *Ib.* IV
- 6 Things that are holy are revealed only to men who are holy.¹ *Ib.* V
- 7 Idleness and lack of occupation tend—nay are dragged—towards evil.
Decorum, bk. I
- 8 A wise man should consider that health is the greatest of human blessings, and learn how by his own thought to derive benefit from his illnesses.
Regimen in Health, bk. IX
- 9 Life is short, the art long, opportunity fleeting, experience treacherous, judgment difficult.² *Aphorisms, sec. I, 1*
- 10 For extreme illnesses extreme treatments are most fitting.³ *Ib.* 6
- 11 Many admire, few know.
Regimen, bk. I, sec. 24
- 12 Male and female have the power to fuse into one solid, both because both are nourished in both and because soul is the same thing in all living creatures, although the body of each is different. *Ib.* 28
- 13 Prayer indeed is good, but while calling on the gods a man should himself lend a hand.⁴ *Ib.* IV, 87

¹ See Manilius, 115:17.

² Vita brevis est, ars longa.—SENECA, *De Brevitate Vitae, I, 1*

See Chaucer, 144:8; Goethe, 395:7; and Longfellow, 509:14.

Art's long, though time is short.—BROWNING, *The Ring and the Book* [1868–1869], pt. IX, *Juris Doctor Johannes-Baptista Bottinius*

³ See Shakespeare, 223:14.

⁴ See Aesop, 66:20.

Thucydides⁵

c. 460–400 B.C.

- 14 Thucydides, an Athenian, wrote the history of the war between the Peloponnesians and the Athenians; he began at the moment that it broke out, believing that it would be a great war, and more memorable than any that had preceded it.

The History of the Peloponnesian War [431–413 B.C.], bk. I, sec. 1

- 15 With reference to the narrative of events, far from permitting myself to derive it from the first source that came to hand, I did not even trust my own impressions, but it rests partly on what I saw myself, partly on what others saw for me, the accuracy of the report being always tried by the most severe and detailed tests possible. My conclusions have cost me some labor from the want of coincidence between accounts of the same occurrences by different eyewitnesses, arising sometimes from imperfect memory, sometimes from undue partiality for one side or the other. The absence of romance in my history will, I fear, detract somewhat from its interest; but I shall be content if it is judged useful by those inquirers who desire an exact knowledge of the past as an aid to the interpretation of the future,⁶ which in the course of human things must resemble if it does not reflect it. My history has been composed to be an everlasting possession, not the showpiece of an hour.⁷ *Ib.* 22

- 16 The great wish of some is to avenge themselves on some particular enemy, the great wish of others to save their own pocket. Slow in assembling, they devote a very small fraction of the time to the consideration of any public object, most of it to the prosecution of their own objects. Meanwhile each fancies that no harm will come of his neglect, that it is the business of somebody else to look after this or that for him; and so, by the same notion being entertained by all separately, the common cause imperceptibly decays.⁸ *Ib.* 141

- 17 Our constitution is named a democracy, because it is in the hands not of the few but of the many. But our laws secure equal justice for all in their private disputes, and our public opinion welcomes and honors talent in every branch of achievement, not for any sec-

⁵ Translated by SIR RICHARD LIVINGSTONE.

⁶ See Euripides, 77:22, and Santayana, 703:11.

⁷ See Ranke, 480:8.

⁸ Quoted by President John F. Kennedy in Frankfurt [June 25, 1963].

- 1 As it is in the proverb, played Cretan against Cretan.¹ *Ib.* 20
- 2 Perseverance is more prevailing than violence; and many things which cannot be overcome when they are together, yield themselves up when taken little by little. *Ib.* Sertorius, sec. 16
- 3 Good fortune will elevate even petty minds, and give them the appearance of a certain greatness and stateliness, as from their high place they look down upon the world; but the truly noble and resolved spirit raises itself, and becomes more conspicuous in times of disaster and ill fortune. *Ib.* Eumenes, sec. 9
- 4 Authority and place demonstrate and try the tempers of men, by moving every passion and discovering every frailty. *Ib.* Demosthenes and Cicero, sec. 3
- 5 Medicine, to produce health, has to examine disease; and music, to create harmony, must investigate discord. *Ib.* Demetrius, sec. 1
- 6 It is a true proverb, that if you live with a lame man you will learn to limp. *Morals. Of the Training of Children*
- 7 The very spring and root of honesty and virtue lie in good education. *Ib.*
- 8 It is indeed desirable to be well descended, but the glory belongs to our ancestors. *Ib.*
- 9 Nothing made the horse so fat as the king's eye. *Ib.*
- 10 It is wise to be silent when occasion requires, and better than to speak, though never so well.² *Ib.*
- 11 An old doting fool, with one foot already in the grave. *Ib.*
- 12 He is a fool who leaves things close at hand to follow what is out of reach.³ *Ib.* Of Garrulity
- 13 All men whilst they are awake are in one common world; but each of them, when he is asleep, is in a world of his own.⁴ *Ib.* Of Superstition

¹Cheat against cheat. (The Cretans were considered notorious liars.)

²Closed lips hurt no one, speaking may.—CATO THE CENSOR [234–149 B.C.], *bk. I, distich 12*
See Publilius Syrus, 112:16.

³Better one bird in hand than ten in the wood.—JOHN HEYWOOD, *Proverbs* [1546], *pt. I, ch. 2*

One bird in the hand is worth two in the wood.—THOMAS LODGE, *Rosalynne* [1590]

A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.—CERVANTES, *Don Quixote, pt. I* [1605], *bk. IV, ch. 4*

A feather in hand is better than a bird in the air.—GEORGE HERBERT, *Jacula Prudentum* [1640]

⁴A saying attributed to Heraclitus.

¹⁴ That proverbial saying, "Bad news travels fast and far."⁵ *Ib.* Of Inquisitiveness

¹⁵ Spintharus, speaking in commendation of Epaminondas, says he scarce ever met with any man who knew more and spoke less. *Ib.* Of Hearing, sec. 6

¹⁶ Antiphanes said merrily that in a certain city the cold was so intense that words were congealed as soon as spoken, but that after some time they thawed and became audible; so that the words spoken in winter were articulated next summer.⁶

Ib. Of Man's Progress in Virtue

¹⁷ When the candles are out all women are fair.⁷ *Ib.* Conjugal Precepts

¹⁸ Like watermen, who look astern while they row the boat ahead.⁸

Ib. Whether 'Twas Rightfully Said, Live Concealed

¹⁹ The great god Pan is dead.⁹

Ib. Why the Oracles Cease to Give Answers

²⁰ I am whatever was, or is, or will be; and my veil no mortal ever took up.¹⁰

Ib. Of Isis and Osiris

²¹ For to err in opinion, though it be not the part of wise men, is at least human.¹¹

Ib. Against Colotes

²² Pythagoras, when he was asked what time was, answered that it was the soul of this world. *Ib.* Platonic Questions

⁵ Evil news fly faster still than good.—THOMAS KYD, *Spanish Tragedy* [1594], *act I*

See Milton, 289:7.

⁶ Rabelais gives a somewhat similar account, referring to Antiphanes, in *Works, bk. IV* [1548], *chs. 55–56*.

See Raspe (Baron Munchausen), 385:8.

⁷ When all candles be out, all cats be gray.—JOHN HEYWOOD, *Proverbs* [1546], *pt. I, ch. 5*

See Herrick, 266:9.

⁸ Like rowers, who advance backward.—MONTAIGNE, *Essays* [1580–1595], *Of Profit and Honor, bk. III, ch. 1*

Like the watermen that row one way and look another.—ROBERT BURTON, *Anatomy of Melancholy* [1621–1651], *Democritus to the Reader*

See Bunyan, 302:7.

⁹ Plutarch says in *Of Isis and Osiris* that a ship well laden with passengers drove with the tide near the Isles of Paxi, when a loud voice was heard by most of the passengers calling one Thanus. The voice then said aloud to him, "When you are arrived at Palodes, take care to make it known that the great god Pan is dead."

Great Pan is dead.—ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING [1806–1861], *The Dead Pan, st. 26*

¹⁰ I am the things that are, and those that are to be, and those that have been. No one ever lifted my skirts; the fruit which I bore was the sun.—PROCLUS [c. 411–485], *On Plato's Timaeus* (inscription in the temple of Neith at Sais, in Egypt)

¹¹ See Anonymous Latin, 133:22; Shirley, 272:12; and Pope, 333:15.

Paz — Thomas

nas
 green fuse drives
 blasts the roots of
 crooked rose
 me wintry fever.
*through the Green
 the Flower [1934]*
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 nion.⁴
of poem [1943]
 no other.
*n the Death, by
 London [1946]*
 walked with his
 hapels.
October [1946]
 nder the apple
 happy as the
 ll, st. 1 [1946]
 was prince of
Ib.
 lowly
 ams.
Ib. st. 2

Thomas — Medawar

- 1 In the sun that is young once only,
 Time let me play and be
 Golden in the mercy of his means. *Ib.*
- 2 And honored among foxes and pheasants by
 the gay house
 Under the new-made clouds and happy as the
 heart was long,
 In the sun born over and over,
 I ran my heedless ways.
Ib. st. 5
- 3 Time held me green and dying
 Though I sang in my chains like the sea.
Ib. st. 6
- 4 Do not go gentle into that good night,
 Old age should burn and rave at close of day;
 Rage, rage against the dying of the light.
*Do Not Go Gentle into That Good
 Night [1952]*
- 5 One Christmas was so much like another,
 in those years around the seatown corner
 now and out of all sound except the distant
 speaking of the voices I sometimes hear a
 moment before sleep, that I can never re-
 member whether it snowed for six days and
 six nights when I was twelve or whether it
 snowed for twelve days and twelve nights
 when I was six.
*Quite Early One Morning [1954].
 A Child's Christmas in Wales*
- 6 It is spring, moonless night in the small
 town, starless and bible-black.
Under Milk Wood [1954]
- 7 You can tear a poem apart to see what
 makes it technically tick. . . . You're back
 with the mystery of having been moved by
 words. The best craftsmanship always leaves
 holes and gaps in the works of the poem so
 that something that is *not* in the poem can
 creep, crawl, flash, or thunder in.
 The joy and function of poetry is, and was,
 the celebration of man, which is also the cele-
 bration of man.
*Dylan Thomas's Poetic Manifesto.
 In the Texas Quarterly [Winter
 1961]*

Tennessee Williams

1914-

- 8 Knowledge—Zzzzzp! Money—Zzzzzp!—
 Power! That's the cycle democracy is built on!
The Glass Menagerie [1945], sc. vii
- 9 A Streetcar Named Desire.
Title of play [1947]
- 10 Time rushes toward us with its hospial
 tray of infinitely varied narcotics, even while

it is preparing us for its inevitably fatal oper-
 ation.

*The Rose Tattoo [1950]. Foreword,
 The Timeless World of a Play*

- 11 Nothing's more determined than a cat on a
 tin roof—is there? Is there, baby?
*Cat on a Hot Tin Roof¹ [1955],
 act III, last line*

Saul Bellow

1915-

- 12 There was a disturbance in my heart, a
 voice that spoke there and said, *I want, I
 want, I want!* It happened every afternoon,
 and when I tried to suppress it it got even
 stronger. . . . It never said a thing except *I
 want, I want, I want!*
Henderson the Rain King [1959]
- 13 I am simply a human being, more or less.
Herzog [1964]
- 14 A novel is balanced between a few true im-
 pressions and the multitude of false ones that
 make up most of what we call life. It tells us
 that for every human being there is a diver-
 sity of existences, that the single existence is
 itself an illusion in part, that these many ex-
 istences signify something, tend to some-
 thing, fulfill something; it promises us mean-
 ing, harmony, and even justice. . . . Art
 attempts to find in the universe, in matter as
 well as in the facts of life, what is fundamen-
 tal, enduring, essential.
*Speech upon receiving the Nobel
 Prize [1976]*

Jerome Seymour Bruner

1915-

- 15 The shrewd guess, the fertile hypothesis,
 the courageous leap to a tentative conclusion
 —these are the most valuable coin of the
 thinker at work.
The Process of Education [1960]
- 16 Any subject can be taught effectively in
 some intellectually honest form to any child
 at any stage of development. *Ib.*

Sir Peter Brian Medawar

1915-

- 17 The scientist values research by the size
 of its contribution to that huge, logically

¹See John Ray, 301:17.

articulated structure of ideas which is already, though not yet half built, the most glorious accomplishment of mankind.

The Art of the Soluble [1967]

- 1 Among scientists are collectors, classifiers, and compulsive tidiers-up; many are detectives by temperament and many are explorers; some are artists and others artisans. There are poet-scientists and philosopher-scientists and even a few mystics. *Ib.*

Arthur Miller

1915-

- 2 I don't say he's a great man. Willy Loman never made a lot of money. His name was never in the paper. He's not the finest character that ever lived. But he's a human being, and a terrible thing is happening to him. So attention must be paid. He's not to be allowed to fall into his grave like an old dog. Attention, attention must be finally paid to such a person.

Death of a Salesman [1949], act I

- 3 Willy was a salesman. And for a salesman, there is no rock bottom to the life. He don't put a bolt to a nut, he don't tell you the law or give you medicine. He's a man way out there in the blue, riding on a smile and a shoeshine. And when they start not smiling back—that's an earthquake. And then you get yourself a couple of spots on your hat, and you're finished. Nobody dast blame this man. A salesman is got to dream, boy. It comes with the territory. *Ib. Requiem*

Jean Stafford

1915-

- 4 To her own heart, which was shaped exactly like a valentine, there came a winglike palpitation, a delicate exigency, and all the fragrance of all the flowery springtime love affairs that ever were seemed waiting for them in the whiskey bottle.

Children Are Bored on Sundays [1953], title story

Margaret Abigail Walker

1915-

- 5 For my people lending their strength to the years, the gone years and the now years and the maybe years.

For My People [1942], st. 2

- 6 Let a new earth rise. Let another world be born. . . . Let a beauty full of healing and a strength of final clenching be the pulsing in our spirits and our blood. Let the martial songs be written, let the dirges disappear. Let a race of men now rise and take control. *Ib. st. 10*

- 7 My grandmothers were strong. They followed plows and bent to toil, They moved through fields sowing seed. They touched earth and grain grew. *Lineage [1942]*

John Malcolm Brinnin

1916-

- 8 I seek a father who most need a son. *Oedipus: His Cradle Song [1963]*

- 9 In their big peppermint hotels. *News from the Islands [1963]*

- 10 Another hill town:
another dry Cinzano in the sun. *Hotel Paradiso è Commerciale [1963]*

- 11 I start by the cats' corridors (Banco di Roma, wineshops, gorgeous butcheries) toward some mild angel of annunciation—upstairs, most likely, badly lit, speaking in rivets on a band of gold. *Ib.*

- 12 We have all done this before; we're bored and terrified. *Flight 539 [1963]*

- 13 All of a sudden came the pelicans: crazy old men in baseball caps, who flew like jackknives and collapsed like fans. *Skin Diving in the Virgins [1970]*

John Ciardi

1916-

- 14 It is by falling in and in we make the all-bearing point, for one another's sake, in faultless failing, raised by our own weight. *Most Like an Arch This Marriage [1958]*

Walter Cronkite

1916-

- 15 And that's the way it is. *Sign-off sentence, CBS Evening News*

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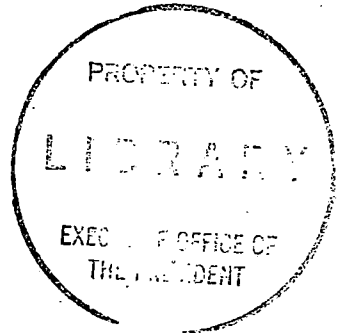
Simpson's Contemporary Quotations

Compiled by
James B Simpson

Foreword by
Daniel J Boorstin



Houghton Mifflin Company
Boston 1988



DR ROBERT S ELIOT, Professor of Cardiology, University of Nebraska

- 1 Rule Number 1 is, don't sweat the small stuff. Rule Number 2 is, it's all small stuff. And if you can't fight and you can't flee, flow.
On coping with stress. *Time* 6 Jun 83

DR ALEXANDER FLEMING

- 2 A good gulp of hot whiskey at bedtime—it's not very scientific, but it helps.
On treatment of the common cold. news summaries 22 Mar 54

DR HENRY W FLOURNOY

- 3 Every baby has turned into a ticking time bomb that can go off in your hand.
On refusing to treat a pregnant lawyer who had been the prosecuting attorney in two malpractice suits against another obstetrician. *NY Times* 18 May 86

THEODOR GEISEL ("Dr Seuss")

- 4 When at last we are sure
You've been properly pill'd,
Then a few paper forms
Must be properly filled
So that you and your heirs
May be properly billed.
You're Only Old Once! Random House 86

PETER GOLDMAN and LUCILLE BEACHY

- 5 He is one in a sad new specialty in our medicine, a thin white line of plague doctors doing battle with the most fearsome epidemic of our time.
On physicians who treat patients with AIDS. "One Against the Plague" *Newsweek* 21 Jul 86

DR BURTON GREBIN, Executive Director, St Mary's Hospital for Children, Bayside, Queens

- 6 The death of a child is the single most traumatic event in medicine. To lose a child is to lose a piece of yourself.
On opening of NYC's first facility for terminally ill children. *NY Times* 30 Oct 84

JANE GROSS

- 7 Rarely does anyone speak of fear for his own life, as if an unspoken etiquette prevails.
On regular meetings of persons who have lost their lovers to AIDS. "AIDS: The Next Phase" *NY Times* 16 Mar 87

- 8 Over and over, these men cry out against the weight of so many losses—not just a lover dead, but friends and friends of friends, dozens of them, until it seems that AIDS is all there is and all there ever will be.
ib

DR GUNNAR GUNDERSEN, former President, Amer Medical Assn

- 9 When I began practice . . . I was relatively safe in assuming [that abdominal pain] was appendicitis or green apples. Today it is also highly probable that the patient is suffering from the fact that his wife of

40 years wants to leave him for the Peace Corps or Richard Burton.

Commencement address at Strich School of Medicine, Loyola University, Chicago, 7 Jun 62

- 10 While the patient wants the best and most modern treatment available, he is also badly in need of the old-fashioned friend that a doctor has always personified and which you must continue to be.
ib

DR MICHAEL J HALBERSTAM

- 11 [The joy of medicine is] the challenge of making a solid diagnosis, the delight in besting (if only momentarily) an intern or resident, the satisfaction (if rare) of actually helping someone, the sheer cantankerousness of being able to tell the bureaucracy to "stuff it."
Recalled on his death 5 Dec 80

MURRAY HAYDON, artificial heart recipient

- 12 Would you please turn on the television. I'd like to see if I'm still alive and how I'm doing.
News summaries 19 Feb 85

DR ROBERT P HEANEY, endocrinologist, Creighton University, Omaha NE

- 13 It's just like remodeling an office. The body tears out partitions, puts up dry walls and paints.
On how the body takes calcium from its bones when there is a shortage of calcium in the blood stream. *Newsweek* 27 Jan 86

DR HERMAN HELLERSTEIN, School of Medicine, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland OH

- 14 Coronary heart disease is a silent disease and the first manifestation frequently is sudden death.
Newsweek 6 Aug 84

DR ELMER HESS, President, Amer Medical Assn

- 15 If a man is good in his heart, then he is an ethical member of any group in society. If he is bad in his heart, he is an unethical member. To me, the ethics of medical practice is as simple as that.
American Weekly 24 Apr 55

- 16 There is no greater reward in our profession than the knowledge that God has entrusted us with the physical care of his people.
ib

DR ARTHUR HOLLEB, Vice President for Medical Affairs, Amer Cancer Society

- 17 We do not know what we mean by cure because there is a great difference between cure and long-term survival.
On the society's slogan "We want to cure cancer in your lifetime." *NY Times* 17 Apr 79

DR CHARLES BRENTON HUGGINS, Professor of Surgery, University of Chicago

- 18 One pits his wits against apparently inscrutable nature, wooing her with ardor [but] nature is blind justice who cannot recognize personal identity.
On scientific research. *National Observer* 21 Nov 66

- 19 [Nature] can refuse to speak but she cannot give a wrong answer.
ib

ng on someone who

General

snake poisoning and

uct as part of AIDS ed.
y John Leo "Sex and

le in quite this way.
at one's heart should
nkable cut.

ss coronary operation,
80

er; we take as a per-
friend's breast.

obstetrician

iry tale. One indeed
the end of life. It is
what the infant must
birth without violence."

yes, eyebrows raised

which rolls back and

t, implore, beg, then
calamity.

y, legs which bend in
his flesh which is but
akes.

orn? Why his entire
ch me! Don't touch
e, imploringly, beg-
ave me!" . . . This is
alvary.

urgery, Georgetown

tumble. They are not
They were not de-
when they fly, oh,
il. They see from the
you are an eagle.

of an eagle to a para-
in Washington Post 29

chnology Newswatch

r by far than the nat-

ngineered hormones to
tter to the editor NY

- 1 This genie can't be pushed back into the bottle.
On impossibility of halting genetic research. *ib*

DR C WALTON LILLEHEI, heart surgeon

- 2 The Wright brothers' first flight was shorter than a Boeing 747's wing span. We've just begun with heart transplants.
NY Post 16 Dec 69

DR IAN LUSTBADER

- 3 When you get that close to the abyss, you can always jump tomorrow.
On critically ill patients who may decide whether or not artificial means will be used to prolong their lives. NY Times 16 Jan 85

DR WALTER MARTIN, President, Amer Medical Assn

- 4 The very success of medicine in a material way may now threaten the soul of medicine.
"Medicine and the Public Welfare." inaugural address 23 Jun 54

THOMAS MATTHEWS

- 5 [Condoms] are like raincoats in the Sahara.
On futility of issuing condoms at NYC's Riker's Island Prison to prevent spread of AIDS. NY Times 5 Mar 87

WILLIAM F MAY, Professor of Medical Ethics, Southern Methodist University

- 6 You convert the whole medical system into a giant jaws and the individual's only possible response is a yelp of protest.
On acquisition of bodily parts for transplants and research. quoted by Lindsey Gruson "Signs of Traffic in Cadavers Seen. Raising Ethical Issues" NY Times 25 Sep 86

JOHN MCPHEE

- 7 If the social status of a urologist, a nephrologist, a gastroenterologist, can send a wistful moment through the thoughts of a family practitioner, that is nothing compared with this hovering ghost, this image afloat above the family practitioner's head: Superdoc, the Great American GP, *omniscie ubiq-uitous*.

"A Reporter at Large: Heirs of General Practice" *New Yorker* 23 Jul 84

- 8 The doctor listens in with a stethoscope and hears sounds of a warpath Indian drum.
On prenatal examinations. *ib* 6 Aug 84

DR WILLIAM MONTAGNA, dermatological researcher, Brown University

- 9 Interest in hair today has grown to the proportions of a fetish. Think of the many loving ways in which advertisements refer to scalp hair—satiny, glowing, shimmering, breathing, living. Living indeed! It is as dead as rope.

NY Herald Tribune 11 Apr 63

ASHLEY MONTAGU

- 10 One goes through school, college, medical school and one's internship learning little or nothing about goodness but a good deal about success.

Northwestern University Alumni News Summer 75

- 11 There have been some medical schools . . . in which somewhere along the assembly line, a faculty member has informed the students, not so much by what he said but by what he did, that there is an intimate relation between curing and caring.

ib

- 12 Human beings are the only creatures who are able to behave irrationally in the name of reason.
NY Times 30 Sep 75

- 13 The [doctor] has been taught to be interested not in health but in disease. What the public is taught is that health is the cure for disease.

ib

JAN MORRIS (James Morris)

- 14 I told him everything and it was from him that I learned what my future would be.

On consultation with Dr Harry Benjamin, who coined the term *transsexualism* and performed Morris's sex-change operation, recalled on Benjamin's death. NY Times 27 Aug 86

DR BERNARD NATHANSON

- 15 We can see the child moving rather serenely in the uterus. . . . The child senses aggression in its sanctuary. . . . We see the child's mouth wide open in a silent scream.

From narration of *The Silent Scream*. 1984 film on the abortion of a 12-week-old fetus. quoted in NY Times 11 Mar 85

EDWARD R NIDA, US Food and Drug Administration

- 16 How you lose or keep your hair depends on how wisely you choose your parents.

On barring sale of nonprescription cures for baldness. NY Times 15 Jan 85

DR JOEL J NOBEL, cofounder, Emergency Care Research Institute

- 17 The purpose of medicine is to prevent significant disease, to decrease pain and to postpone death when it is meaningful to do so. Technology has to support these goals—if not, it may even be counterproductive.

On the development and maintenance of high-technology medical systems. NY Times 1 Jan 85

DR WILLIS POTTS, heart surgeon

- 18 The heart is a tough organ: a marvelous mechanism that, mostly without repairs, will give valiant service up to a hundred years.

The Surgeon and the Child Saunders 59

DR JOSEPH PURSCH, Medical Director, Comprehensive Care Corp

- 19 Coroners (they always have the final word) know why cocaine's nickname is *killer*.

"Cocaine in the Board Room" *Leaders* Jul 84

- 20 Cocaine is quickly supplanting alcohol as the most dangerous occupational hazard in executive suites.

ib

- 21 The irony is that as the user gets sicker, he is less able to see it. The magic of the powder is that every noseful tells you that you don't really have a problem.

ib

SCIENCE

1 As crude a weapon as a cave man's club, the chemical barrage has been hurled against the fabric of life.
ib

CBS TV

2 Archaeologists dig up dirt on each other.
Advertisement for program with scientists holding conflicting opinions. 23 Sep 86

ROGER B CHAFFEE, US astronaut

3 Problems . . . look mighty small from 150 miles up.
In his last public interview before he died with astronauts Virgil I Grissom and Edward H White II in a fire aboard Apollo 1 during a simulated launch. *This Week* 23 Apr 67

4 The world itself looks cleaner and so much more beautiful. Maybe we can make it that way—the way God intended it to be—by giving everyone, eventually, that new perspective from out in space.
ib

ERWIN CHARGAFF, Professor of Biological Chemistry, Columbia University

5 Science is wonderfully equipped to answer the question "How?" but it gets terribly confused when you ask the question "Why?"
Columbia Forum Summer 69

6 We manipulate nature as if we were stuffing an Alsatian goose. We create new forms of energy; we make new elements; we kill crops; we wash brains. I can hear them in the dark sharpening their lasers.
ib

STEVEN CHU, Director, Quantum Electronics Research, Bell Laboratories

7 The atoms become like a moth, seeking out the region of higher laser intensity.
On isolating atoms with a laser for close study. *NY Times* 13 Jul 86

RUSSELL L CIOCHON

8 [It] is not a monkey, not an ape and not a human, but it's a common ancestor of them all.
On the discovery in Burma of a jawbone of the earliest known higher primate. *NY Times* 16 Aug 85

MICHAEL COLLINS, US astronaut

9 I think a future flight should include a poet, a priest and a philosopher . . . we might get a much better idea of what we saw.
News summaries 9 Nov 69

10 I knew I was alone in a way that no earthling has ever been before.

On his solo flight in the Apollo 11 command module while astronauts Neil A Armstrong and Edwin E Aldrin Jr explored the lunar surface. *Time* 11 Dec 72

WILLIAM G CONWAY, Director, NY Zoological Society

11 How can you expect to excite or educate by exhibiting an animal . . . in a concrete bathroom that provides him so little space and variety that he can do no more than men do in bathrooms.
On improvements at the Bronx Zoo. *Wall Street Journal* 2 Oct 84

ANN COOK

12 I'm a 44-year-old granny emotionally involved with toads.

On opening of the first of a chain of toad tunnels under British highways to protect migrating toads during mating season. *NY Times* 14 Mar 87

13 Our evenings won't be the same without a bucket of toads to carry.

On abandoning toad patrol. *ib*

JACQUES COUSTEAU

14 The sea is the universal sewer.

On the sea as a place "where all kinds of pollution wind up." to House Committee on Science and Astronautics 28 Jan 71

15 We must plant the sea and herd its animals . . . using the sea as farmers instead of hunters. That is what civilization is all about—farming replacing hunting.

Interview 17 Jul 71

16 Farming as we do it is hunting, and in the sea we act like barbarians.

ib

17 If we go on the way we have, the fault is our greed [and] if we are not willing [to change], we will disappear from the face of the globe, to be replaced by the insect.

ib

18 What is a scientist after all? It is a curious man looking through a keyhole, the keyhole of nature, trying to know what's going on.

Christian Science Monitor 21 Jul 71

19 I am not a scientist. I am, rather, an impresario of scientists.

Describing his role as an explorer and filmmaker associated with scientists in underwater exploration. *ib* 24 Jul 86

LEILA M COYNE, researcher, San Jose State University

20 The more science learns what life is, the more reluctant scientists are to define it.

On study of clay as an energy storehouse and transfer agent. *Christian Science Monitor* 4 Apr 85

LUTHER CRESSMAN, anthropologist

21 [The wearer of these sandals] did not look out on swirling dust devils or miles of alkali and sand flats, as we did that hot August day, but on a great lake with wavelets lapping against a beach below the cave.

On his 1938 discovery of a pair of 9,000-year-old sandals, the oldest dated New World artifacts. quoted by Jane Howard *Margaret Mead* Simon & Schuster 84

LORRAINE LEE CUDMORE

22 We are a sad lot, the cell biologists. Like the furtive collectors of stolen art, we are forced to be lonely admirers of spectacular architecture, exquisite symmetry, dramas of violence and death, mobility, self-sacrifice and, yes, rococo sex.

The Center of Life Quadrangle 77

23 Cells let us walk, talk, think, make love and realize the bath water is cold.

ib

ROBERT GORH

1 In Genesis, God decided family. But genes as those used unabated
Letter to the

JEANNETTE DE

2 Humans can be such a success
Smithsonian

3 You can drop only the rat
ib

VLADIMIR DZA

4 Without work
Commentary
don Times

GERALD M EL
laureate

5 We're inquisitions: H can change, related to our
ed to our m
Newsweek

KRAFFT A E

6 Man, the cultural alter and resource
On the "death 11"

7 Its central
ib

PAUL EHRLICH

8 [The Nation] able to give the sun
Look 1 A

ALBERT EIN

9 The grand number of the smallest
Life 9 Ja

10 I assert the strongest scientific research
Recalled

11 I think ancient times, the am right.
ib

12 The most mysterious stands at 1
From h

13 When I expect I come close

WILL STEGER

- 1 An incredible experience and humbling all the way through.
Comment from a member of the first team to reach the North Pole without mechanical means since Adm Robert E Peary's expedition in 1909. *NY Times* 6 May 86

WALTER SULLIVAN

- 2 A black hole . . . an extremely dense concentration of matter equal in mass to millions or billions of suns.
Describing the supermassive black hole thought to be in the center of the Milky Way galaxy. *NY Times* 7 Jun 85

ALBERT SZENT-GYÖRGYI, 1937 Nobel laureate

- 3 Research is four things: brains with which to think, eyes with which to see, machines with which to measure and, fourth, money.
Recalled on his death 22 Oct 86

LEO SZILARD

- 4 We turned the switch, saw the flashes, watched for ten minutes, then switched everything off and went home. That night I knew the world was headed for sorrow.
On 1939 Columbia University experiment that confirmed atoms could be split, making possible the use of atomic power, recalled on his death 30 May 64

- 5 A scientist's aim in a discussion with his colleagues is not to persuade, but to clarify.
ib

LEWIS THOMAS

- 6 The uniformity of earth's life, more astonishing than its diversity, is accountable by the high probability that we derived, originally, from some single cell, fertilized in a bolt of lightning as the earth cooled.
The Lives of a Cell Viking 74
- 7 It is from the progeny of this parent cell that we all take our looks; we still share genes around, and the resemblance of the enzymes of grasses to those of whales is in fact a family resemblance.
ib

LIONEL TIGER, Professor of Anthropology, Rutgers University

- 8 Eternal vigilance is the price of sexual confidence.
Quoted in *Time* 25 Nov 85

GHERMAN S TITOV, Soviet cosmonaut

- 9 Spring One. Spring One. I am Eagle. I am Eagle. I can hear you very well. I feel excellent. My feeling is excellent.
Message from Vostok II using the call signal *Oriel*, or "Eagle," while orbiting the earth every 88 minutes. *NY Times* 7 Aug 61

- 10 Dear Muscovites, there are no changes in the cabin. The pressure is normal, perfect pressure . . . I am perfectly comfortable. I wish you the same.
Said as Vostok II passed over Moscow. *ib*

- 11 Everything is going well, everything is going marvelously. I beg to wish dear Muscovites good night. I am turning in now. You do as you please, but I am turning in.
ib

STEWART L UDALL, US Secretary of the Interior

- 12 [We stand] today poised on a pinnacle of wealth and power, yet we live in a land of vanishing beauty, of increasing ugliness, of shrinking open space and of an overall environment that is diminished daily by pollution and noise and blight. This, in brief, is the quiet conservation crisis.
The Quiet Crisis Holt, Rinehart & Winston 63

The Quiet Crisis Holt, Rinehart & Winston 63

- 13 The most common trait of all primitive peoples is a reverence for the life-giving earth, and the Native American shared this elemental ethic: The land was alive to his loving touch, and he, its son, was brother to all creatures.
ib

- 14 Mining is like a search-and-destroy mission.
1976—*Agenda for Tomorrow* Harcourt, Brace & World 68

- 15 Over the long haul of life on this planet, it is the ecologists, and not the bookkeepers of business, who are the ultimate accountants.
To Congress of Optimum Population and Environment 9 Jun 70

HAROLD C UREY, 1934 Nobel laureate

- 16 I thought it might have a practical use in something like neon signs.
On developing heavy water, vital to the atomic bomb. *Quote* 4 Apr 65

LARRY VAN GOETHEM

- 17 They travel with a constant companion, autumn.
"Southward Stream of Birds of Prey" *NY Times* 14 Oct 84

NIKOLAI VERESHCHAGIN, Zoological Institute, Leningrad

- 18 I put my hand on the dark skin and felt the chill of centuries long gone. It was as if I had touched the Stone Age.
On touching a recently discovered carcass of an infant mammoth, preserved in the Soviet permafrost for an estimated 40,000 years. *London Observer* 20 May 79

LANCE A WALLACE, environmental scientist

- 19 We're all living in a chemical soup.
Newsweek 7 Jan 85

CLAUDIA WALLIS

- 20 They are babies in waiting, life on ice.
On sperm cells frozen for preservation. "Quickening Debate over Life on Ice" *Time* 2 Jul 84

JAMES D WATSON, 1962 Nobel laureate and Director of Research, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, NY

- 21 Biology has at least 50 more interesting years.
News summaries 31 Dec 84

- 22 Take young researchers, put them together in virtual seclusion, give them an unprecedented degree of freedom and turn up the pressure by fostering competitiveness.
On his formula for breakthroughs in research. *ib*

HARVEY WHEELER

- 23 The same system that produced a bewildering succession of new-model, style-obsoluscent autos and refrigerators can also produce an endless outpouring of new-model, style-obsoluscent science.
NY Times 11 Aug 75

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1991

MEMORANDUM TO CURT SMITH, JENNIFER GROSSMAN
FROM TONY SNOW ^{TS}
SUBJECT NIH SPEECH

→ Dan
Casse
→ to go to
MH & not
talk about
Biomedical
research

OASTP, typically, has handed us a dull and rather unimaginitive speech draft. We need to breathe life into this corpse. Looking over the research file, I'd offer several suggestions.

Roger Porter's speech
in prevent-

Jenico
Krauss
HHS
speech
245
#70

1) Determine the story line:

We should think of this speech as a way of highlighting the administration's primary concern with developing programs that produce results, and not just expensive rhetoric. In the area of health care, we can highlight a) the importance of health-care reform based upon solid research and upon individual responsibility (this second part is crucial. See the Sullivan stuff about risk factors, and mention such efforts as the immunization initiative, which relies upon individual responsibility); b) the importance of education in building a better nation -- in this case, we can talk about the science and biomedical education; c) the importance of innovation -- we can promote NIH initiatives as part of a larger scheme to encourage biomedical innovation. Call the veep's office and see if we have any deregulatory proposals that try to make it easier for pharmaceutical companies to develop new drugs, technologies, treatment approaches, etc. and get them to market quickly; d) public-private efforts to make us greater, healthier, happier -- you know the drill.

productive
research
reform
individual
responsibility
educ
innovation?
productive
research?

Competitiveness
Counsel
6662 (chained
by VP)

2) Look carefully at the rhetoric. OASTP has saddled us with some awful cliches -- "We know you will be equal to the task," as well as with some questionable factoids, such as the notion that our AIDS drugs have "saved" lives. We've got a jillion people running around Florence, Italy this week claiming that we haven't saved anyone from AIDS. I suspect they're right.

John 2/26
Corwin
Nancy
Michele

The draft also leaves the impression that all our R&D efforts ought to revolve around NIH. Wrong: NIH plays a critical role, but it cannot and should not monopolize the healing industry.

Our Council on Competitiveness
is ~~currently making~~ ^{developing} recommendations
on how to streamline the drug approval process
so that drugs can be made available more quickly to
those who need them.

We're writing towards

~~we'd like to see~~ increased

transformation of govt sponsored

research, like other research

done at NIH, Council on Competitiveness

has a writing group on that

3) Inject a sense of gosh-golly high-tech excitement. We're thinking about the unthinkable: genome cures for just about everything; the possibility of real, effective health care -- maybe even the potential for affordable health care in the future. But we also must keep in mind the fact that people do stupid things and make themselves unhealthy. The Sullivan schtick on personal responsibility really hits the mark, and we ought to echo it.

4) Stroke the hell out of the audience, as you do: These folks will like the hype, and they probably deserve it.

5) Finally, a dumb question: Is it "NIH" or "the NIH"?

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1991

MEMORANDUM TO CURT SMITH, JENNIFER GROSSMAN
FROM TONY SNOW *TS*
SUBJECT NIH SPEECH

OASTP, typically, has handed us a dull and rather unimaginative speech draft. We need to breathe life into this corpse. Looking over the research file, I'd offer several suggestions.

1) Determine the story line:

We should think of this speech as a way of highlighting the administration's primary concern with developing programs that produce results, and not just expensive rhetoric. In the area of health care, we can highlight a) the importance of health-care reform based upon solid research and upon individual responsibility (this second part is crucial. See the Sullivan stuff about risk factors, and mention such efforts as the immunization initiative, which relies upon individual responsibility); b) the importance of education in building a better nation -- in this case, we can talk about the science and biomedical education; c) the importance of innovation -- we can promote NIH initiatives as part of a larger scheme to encourage biomedical innovation. Call the veep's office and see if we have any deregulatory proposals that try to make it easier for pharmaceutical companies to develop new drugs, technologies, treatment approaches, etc. and get them to market quickly; d) public-private efforts to make us greater, healthier, happier -- you know the drill.


2) Look carefully at the rhetoric. OASTP has saddled us with some awful cliches -- "We know you will be equal to the task," as well as with some questionable factoids, such as the notion that our AIDS drugs have "saved" lives. We've got a jillion people running around Florence, Italy this week claiming that we haven't saved anyone from AIDS. I suspect they're right.

The draft also leaves the impression that all our R&D efforts ought to revolve around NIH. Wrong: NIH plays a critical role, but it cannot and should not monopolize the healing industry.

3) Inject a sense of gosh-golly high-tech excitement. We're thinking about the unthinkable: genome cures for just about everything; the possibility of real, effective health care -- maybe even the potential for affordable health care in the future. But we also must keep in mind the fact that people do stupid things and make themselves unhealthy. The Sullivan schtick on personal responsibility really hits the mark, and we ought to echo it.

4) Stroke the hell out of the audience, as you do: These folks will like the hype, and they probably deserve it.

5) Finally, a dumb question: Is it "NIH" or "the NIH"?

TO: MARLIN FITZWATER
FROM: CURT SMITH 
RE: NIH SPEECH
DATE: JUNE 20, 1991

The enclosed speech salutes the June 24 appointment of Dr. Bernadine Healy as Director of the National Institutes of Health. It talks of past NIH contributions from polio research to biomedical advances in heart disease -- and discusses the center's work today. A large part of that work is prevention -- stopping disease before it strikes. In that context, the speech praises Secretary Sullivan's reorganization plan to bring three more institutes to NIH -- making it easier to combat such bad habits as smoking which lead to ill health.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 18, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR JENNIFER GROSSMAN

FROM:

HANNS KUTTNER *H 6563*

SUBJECT:

The President's Remarks at the NIH

Secretary Sullivan yesterday announced the Administration is proposing legislation that would reorganize the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA).

The Proposal

We are proposing to reorganize the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration by moving its three research institutes -- the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and the National Institute on Drug Abuse -- to the National Institutes of Health.

This will bring all the biomedical research enterprise together in one place. It also relieves ADAMHA from its schizoid existence as both research and services agency. Now it will be free to focus on the challenges of how best to treat and prevent drug abuse, alcoholism, and mental illness.

Its Significance

- The President needs to warmly support this move.
 - The move positions the NIH to deal with the most important health challenge we face: changing those behaviors that lead to ill health.
 - He also must pose the move as a challenge to the biomedical research community. This challenge is based on the fact that it becomes more and more clear that much illness and illhealth results from the interaction of personal behavior and the body. (See the attached quote from Secretary Sullivan on the magnitude of this.)
- Thus the President has declared prevention and change in those behaviors that lead to illhealth as the basis for what must be the goal of our health policy -- a healthier America. (There might be some play on the fact that the NIH is located within an organization named the Public Health Service.)

-- 1991 state of the union: "And so we are proposing an aggressive program of new prevention initiatives -- for infants, for children, for adults, and for the elderly -- to promote a healthier America and to help keep costs from spiralling."

The President's Remarks

The President's remarks should reference the proposal, support it as being an excellent idea on Dr. Sullivan's part, and, most importantly, pose it as something that will challenge the biomedical research community to develop more effective prevention approaches using the presence of the three new institutes as a catalyst.

* * *

I've spoken today with Dan Casse, and he is in accord with this approach.

cc: Dan Casse

Attachment



Address by Secy Sullivan to the APHA

It has been estimated that we could eliminate 45% of deaths from cardiovascular disease, 23% of deaths from cancer and more than 50% of the disabling complications of diabetes through prevention.

Better control of fewer than 10 risk factors -- such as poor diet, infrequent exercise, tobacco use, alcohol and drug abuse, and seat belt use -- could prevent between 40 and 70% of all premature deaths, one third of all cases of acute disability and two-thirds of all cases of chronic disability.