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**Series:** Speech File Draft Files  
**Subseries:** Chron File, 1989-1993

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**OA/ID Number:** 13521  
**Folder ID Number:** 13521-002

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**Folder Title:**  
Johns Hopkins Medicine Centennial 2/22/90 [OA 4728]

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77-4770

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary  
(Baltimore, Maryland)

For Immediate Release

February 22, 1990

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
AT THE JOHNS HOPKINS MEDICINE CENTENNIAL

Shriver Auditorium  
Johns Hopkins University  
Baltimore, Maryland

4:02 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much, Dr. Muller. Just before coming out, Steven asked me to get one thing right. The name of the University. (Laughter.) It's Johns Hopkins. I don't know why he thought an elitist from Yale would miss that one, but nevertheless. (Laughter.)

Now, he was given his great-grandmother's last name as his first name. I told Dr. Muller, "You don't need to explain family names to somebody called George Herbert Walker Bush." (Laughter.)

I am so glad that Dr. Louis Sullivan, my -- our distinguished Secretary of HHS, could be here with me today. I am very proud of him. And it's always good to be with my admired friend -- wrong political party, but admired friend, Governor Schaefer, who's doing an outstanding job for this state. (Applause.) And, of course, my dear personal friend, with whom I've served in the trenches, Maryland's great Congresswoman Helen Bentley with us here today. (Applause.) And, of course, my fellow honorees, so many distinguished scholars and guests, here to honor both the founding of this historic institution and the 100th anniversary of Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions.

I'm very pleased to be here. And I want to salute the society of scholars -- the new ones, the old ones -- and this distinguished group. And if I could be permitted one anecdote -- when I heard the citations of my fellow honorees, this distinguished five, I was reminded of the story of the kid that threw a rope around his mongrel dog and started heading over to Madison Square Garden. And they said, "Well, where are you going?" He said, "Well, I'm going to enter him in the Madison Square Garden pet show." And they said, "Well, do you think he has a shot at winning?" He said, "No, but he's going to be in some damn fine company." (Laughter and applause.)

When I listened intently to those citations, I'll admit I didn't know what half the words meant. (Laughter.) But I know excellence when I see it, and I am very honored.

I was a bit nervous when I heard I'd be in a gown before a group of doctors. (Laughter.) At least this one buttons up the front, though. (Laughter.)

Gathered up here and out there are some of the best health care professionals in America. And best in America means best in the world. You know, sometimes when we talk about "the best" of anything -- we add the phrase "that money can buy." But in medicine, that doesn't quite fit. There's an unease in the health care community that for all this nation's wealth, for all the money put into the system, American medicine still faces unprecedented problems.

MORE

Medical malpractice. Uninsured families. An aging population. Cancer, heart disease, AIDS, drug addiction, Alzheimer's, mental illness. The price tag is staggering. Today, over 11 percent of our Gross National Product goes to health care, and we rank number one in the world in per capita health care expenditures. Yet, we do remain behind other industrialized countries in life expectancy. And in the developed world, we rank 22nd in infant mortality rates -- 22nd.

Clearly, we have our work cut out for us. And yet, because of great institutions like Johns Hopkins, we can face these challenges with a sense of optimism and a sense of confidence. Those who think our medical problems today are unsolvable or solvable only by money ought to understand how far we've come.

For example, 19th century hospitals were not so much centers of healing as of horror. And medical schools of the 1880's were deplorable and dangerous places. No labs. No patients. No questions permitted. Rookies became doctors after just 18 months, often without ever seeing the inside of a hospital.

Today's date marks Washington's birthday, but some scholars here today may recall his death. Diagnosed with a sore throat, the doctors bled him four times before he succumbed to its effects, thus depriving our young nation of perhaps years of service from its most revered statesmen.

In the primitive days of early medicine, change did come slowly. Until Johns Hopkins revolutionized the way medicine was taught for all time -- and launched a movement that brought America from medical backwater to world leader.

Hopkins' influence was completely out of proportion to its age or resources. It found its wealth at the source of America's wealth -- in its ideas, in its people.

New and powerful ideas. Dedicated and far-sighted people. Linking a medical school with a hospital. Teaching at the bedside. Developing new methodologies to fight terrible disease. Bringing scientific research to medicine. Seeing what works.

Johns Hopkins demonstrates what one biomedical research establishment can do to change and improve health care in thousands of hospitals for millions of people.

Yet, in our country today, there is a growing awareness that to make this country as healthy as it can be, all of us -- all of us -- must accept a share of the responsibility: government, the health care profession and the America people themselves.

First, the federal government. In my State of the Union address, I asked Lou -- I asked Dr. Louis Sullivan to lead a Domestic Policy Council review of options on the accessibility, the costs, and the quality of America's health care system. This administration is committed to health care policies that improve health care quality while trying to restrain the costs. For example, last December, we enacted significant new Medicare physician payment reform; and, recently, we announced the first large-scale program to study medical treatment effectiveness.

But better, more affordable health care must also be more accessible. Expanded efforts to reduce infant mortality and expanded Medicaid eligibility to cover more women and infants are just two of the steps that we are taking to help.

Yet, if American medicine is to continue to do the job, we must maintain our world leadership in medical research and development. It was Hopkins that first isolated a substance that American government and medicine can always use: Adrenaline. The clock is ticking. And medical breakthroughs tomorrow depend on action today. This administration has committed itself and this nation to not only the largest overall R&D budget, but the largest

biomedical research budget in our history. We must encourage the development of new technologies to prevent disease and avoid the expense of long-term treatment.

A good example of this occurred right here at Johns Hopkins, where the discovery of three types of polio virus made the polio vaccine possible. Ultimately, this "high-tech" solution -- the vaccine -- costs only a few cents per patient, versus the tens of thousands of dollars that might be required for a lifetime of care in an old iron lung.

Of course, here at Hopkins you are the leading recipient of federal research dollars -- more than \$500 million in the last fiscal year. You won that support the Johns Hopkins way -- the American way -- the same way that your lacrosse team makes the rankings -- by being the very best. (Applause.)

But to keep America medicine the best in the world, individual health care professionals and institutions must make our medical system responsive and responsible.

You are the guardians of your profession -- its ethics and its quality. Your standards must be high and they must be enforced. The same sense of fiscal discipline that we must apply to government you must apply also to the medical world in a time of rising costs.

And I ask you today to avoid the understandable urge to practice "defensive medicine" where doctors, fearing litigation, too often dictate treatment that is unnecessary. Where the threat of lawsuits threatens the very research that is so desperately needed to save lives. In return, we've got to restore common sense and fairness to America's medical malpractice system.

I have directed the Domestic Policy Council to determine steps that the federal government can take to help alleviate this serious situation. We've got to remember a simple truth: Not every unfortunate medical outcome is the result of poor medicine. You cannot make life risk-free. No risk means no progress. And that's not the American way.

One of Hopkins founders, Dr. William Halsted, was the gifted surgeon who introduced rubber gloves. In an age of surgical slashing, he used his scalpel carefully, reducing shock and trauma. A kinder, gentler surgeon, if you will. (Laughter.) But he was not without boldness. And Halsted conceived and perfected a daring feat of surgery: the radical mastectomy, that to this day saves the lives of thousands of women afflicted with breast cancer.

The procedure in that time was unprecedented -- unprecedented in its time. And yet in today's atmosphere of fear of malpractice, it probably would never have been attempted. This fear has not only hurt medical innovation and treatment, it's also hurt medical volunteerism. Many doctors used to give a day a week to the needy. And I'm convinced that, if not for the liability issue, many more would donate time today.

And I also worry that the fear of malpractice limits the access of too many Americans in our rural areas to quality medical care, particularly those with high risk cases. Clearly, we must find a fair and reasonable solution to the malpractice crisis. But government and health care professionals alone cannot make this the healthy and productive country we want it to be. America's health care system will be best in the world only when every American cares about his own health.

It is estimated that 40 to 70 percent of the causes of premature death in America are preventable deaths -- unnecessary deaths. And common sense tells us what that means. It's not complicated. Eat sensibly. Exercise. Wear seatbelts. Don't smoke and if you do smoke, stop. Don't abuse alcohol and don't use illegal drugs.

We're not talking about lifestyle. We're talking about life. And the best prescription for better health in America is a strong, daily dose of individual responsibility. This sense of responsibility is nothing new. Not far from here, I'm told, is the famous John Singer Sargent painting of the Founding Fathers of Johns Hopkins medicine. Sargent began by painting the four doctors, but something, he said, was missing. It came as an inspiration -- he knocked down a studio wall to get his new props in and he added a huge Victorian globe. And above the globe a painting within a painting, St. Martin giving his cloak to a beggar.

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Godspeed you in your work. And God bless medicine and those who practice. And God bless the United States of America. Thank you for this esteemed honor. Thank you from the bottom of my heart. (Applause.)

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4:17 P.M. EST

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END

4:17 P.M. EST

**WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM**DATE: 2/22/90ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: ---SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

|                | ACTION FYI               |                                     |            | ACTION FYI               |                                     |
|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| VICE PRESIDENT | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | MCCLURE    | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| SUNUNU         | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | NEWMAN     | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| SCOWCROFT      | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | PORTER     | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| DARMAN         | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | ROGICH     | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| BATES          | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | UNTERMAYER | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| CARD           | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | ROGERS     | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| CICCONI        | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | WINSTON    | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| DEMAREST       | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | PINKERTON  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| FITZWATER      | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | BROMLEY    | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| GRAY           | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | LEE        | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| HAGIN          | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |

## REMARKS:

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

## RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi  
Assistant to the President  
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff  
Ext. 2702

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

1990 FEB 21 PM 2:53

February 20, 1990

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON (w)  
FROM: EDWARD McNALLY  
SUBJECT: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY SPEECH

I. SUMMARY

Attached are draft remarks for your speech at Johns Hopkins University's Commemoration Day ceremonies on February 22, 1990 in Baltimore, Md.

II. DISCUSSION

At 3:05 p.m. on Friday, February 22, 1990, you are scheduled to arrive onstage in Shriver Auditorium at Johns Hopkins University to address an audience of approximately 1,100 faculty and guests, including medical faculty. Few, if any, students will attend. You will speak after receiving an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters at approximately 3:45 p.m.

The speech (15 minutes, Teleprompter) discusses some current health issues, and acknowledges the role of Johns Hopkins as the first "modern" school of medicine in America. (Hopkins Hospital is currently celebrating its 100th anniversary.)

A note on the second joke on Page 1: You will be wearing an academic cap and gown.

McNally/Simon  
February 21, 1990  
Draft Four (E:HOP2)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: JOHNS HOPKINS MEDICINE CENTENNIAL  
SHRIVER AUDITORIUM, BALTIMORE, MD.  
THURSDAY, FEB. 22, 1990, 3:45 P.M.

Thank you President Steven Muller [MULL-er]. \\ Just  
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It's always good to see Governor Schaefer and Mayor Schmoke.  
Maryland's great Congresswoman -- my great friend -- Helen  
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scholars and guests, here to honor both the founding of this  
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In the final decade of the century, the Hopkins revolution in methodology helped lick the great killers of the last hundred years: Cholera. Tuberculosis. Smallpox. The list goes on.

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This Administration has committed itself and this nation to the largest R and D budget in our history, including the biggest amount ever proposed for biomedical research. We want to double

the budget of the National Science Foundation and make the Research and Experimentation Tax Credit permanent. And we want to significantly increase the Eisenhower Math and Science Education Grants.

Of course, here at Hopkins you are the leading recipient of federal research dollars -- more than \$500 million in the last fiscal year. You won that support the Johns Hopkins way -- the American way -- the same way your lacrosse team always makes the rankings: By being the best. By beating the competition in the marketplace of excellence, the marketplace of ideas.

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I also worry that the fear of malpractice limits the access of too many Americans in our rural areas to quality medical care -- particularly those with high risk cases. Often in America, whenever anything goes wrong, the response is automatic: "Someone's got to pay." And far too often, that "someone" is

determined by who has the resources, rather than by who has the responsibility. Tort reform is critical to solving the malpractice liability crisis.

But government and health care professionals alone cannot make this the healthy and productive country we want it to be. America's health care system will be the best in the world only when every American cares about their own health.

It is estimated that 40 to 70 percent of the causes of premature death in America are preventable deaths -- unnecessary deaths. Common sense tells us what that means. It's not complicated. Eat sensibly. Exercise. Wear seatbelts. Don't smoke and if you do smoke ... stop. Don't abuse alcohol -- and don't use illegal drugs.

We're not talking about lifestyle. We're talking about life. And the best prescription for better health in America is a strong, daily dose of individual responsibility.

This sense of responsibility is nothing new. Not far from here is the famous John Singer Sargent painting of the Founding Fathers of Johns Hopkins medicine. Sargent began by painting the four doctors, but wasn't satisfied with the composition. Something, he said, was missing. It came as an inspiration -- and he knocked down a studio wall to get the new props in. He added a huge Victorian globe, and above the globe a painting within a painting -- St. Martin giving his cloak to a beggar.

Sometime late at night, sometime during their tenure here, I suppose every weary Resident must pause before that canvas in the library, peering at the faces of these giants.

The globe should remind us of the global responsibilities of American medicine -- reaching out to relieve the terrible suffering of innocents like the AIDS babies in Romania, or the children of famine in Africa. And St. Martin's gesture should remind us of the special responsibilities of the medical community to reach out to those most in need -- to children, the disabled, the elderly and our poor.

We live in an age of miracles. Medical miracles as dramatic as the artificial heart. Everyday miracles as commonplace as the healing power of love.

I believe in miracles, and that wondrous accomplishments, wondrous breakthroughs, wondrous days are ahead. And I am privileged to be honored at one of the places where those wonders will continue to unfold.

Thank you for your warm greeting and this great honor. Godspeed you in your work. And God bless the United States of America.

# # #

377-5933

# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 02/16/90ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 2:00 p.m. 02/20/90SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: {JOHNS HOPKINS MEDICINE CENTENNIAL  
(02/16 Draft Three)

|                | ACTION FYI                          |                                     |             | ACTION FYI                          |                                     |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| VICE PRESIDENT | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | MCCLURE     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| SUNUNU         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | NEWMAN      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| SCOWCROFT      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | PORTER      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| DARMAN         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | ROGICH      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| BATES          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | UNTERMAYER  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| CARD           | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | ROGERS      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| CICCONI        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | PINKERTON   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| DEMAREST       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | BROMLEY     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| FITZWATER      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | WINSTON     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| GRAY           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | LEE, Burton | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| HAGIN          | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |             | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |

## REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Chriss Winston by 2:00 p.m. on Tuesday, 02/20, with a copy to my office. Thanks.

## RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi  
Assistant to the President  
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff  
Ext. 2702

McNally/Simon  
February 16, 1990  
Draft Three (B:HOPKINS)

1990 FEB 16 PM 4:08

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: JOHNS HOPKINS MEDICINE CENTENNIAL  
SHRIVER AUDITORIUM, BALTIMORE, MD.  
THURSDAY, FEB. 22, 1990, 3:30 P.M.

Thank you President Steven Muller. <sup>[MULLER - or]</sup> Just before coming  
out, Steven asked me to get one thing right. \\\

The name of the University. \\\ It's JOHNS Hopkins. \\\

He was given his great-grandmother's last name, as his first  
name. I told Steven: "You don't need to explain family names to  
a man named George Herbert Walker Bush." \\\

Insert  
A  
It's always good to see Governor Schaefer and Mayor Schmoke.  
Maryland's great Congresswoman -- my great friend -- Helen  
Bentley. \* And of course my fellow honorees, so many distinguished  
scholars and guests, here to honor both the founding of this  
outstanding, historic institution and the 100th anniversary of  
Medical Institutions.  
Johns Hopkins Medicine. \\\

I'm pleased to be here. Although I was a bit nervous when I  
heard I'd be in a gown before a group of doctors. At least this  
one buttons in the front. \\\

Gathered in this auditorium are some of the best <sup>health care professionals</sup> ~~doctors~~ in  
America. And best in America means best in the world.

You know, sometimes when we talk about "the best" of  
anything -- we add the phrase "that money can buy." But in  
medicine, it doesn't quite fit. Increasingly, relentlessly, the  
role of money in health care has become less and less part of the  
solution -- and more and more part of the problem. ?

Medical malpractice. Uninsured families. An aging population. Cancer, heart disease, AIDS, drug addiction, Alzheimer's, mental illness. The price tag is staggering. <sup>Twelve</sup> ~~Eleven~~ percent of our gross national product goes to health care -- a figure that is <sup>increasing</sup> ~~skyrocketing~~ at a rate that neither the American family nor the American people can <sup>forever</sup> ~~long~~ afford.

And it's not paying off. We rank number one in the world in per capita health care expenditures. But behind other industrialized countries in life expectancy. And <sup>22nd</sup> ~~just 18th~~ in the world in infant mortality rates. \\\

And yet -- here at Johns Hopkins -- we can face these challenges with a sense of optimism and confidence.

Because those who think our medical problems today are insolvable -- or solvable only by money -- ought to understand how far we've come.

For example, medical schools of the 1880's were deplorable, dismal, dangerous places. No labs. No patients. No questions permitted. Rookies became doctors after just 18 months, often without ever seeing the inside of a hospital. And hospitals were not so much centers of healing as of horror: 19th century medical treatment was often as likely to maim you as save you.

Reminds me of the frustrated administrator in the movie "Hospital" who finally bellows to his staff, "Get this patient out of here before we kill him."

Today's date marks Washington's birthday, but today's debate recalls his death: Diagnosed with a sore throat, the doctors bled him four times before he succumbed to its effects.

Change came slowly. Until Johns Hopkins burst upon the scene and changed the way medicine was taught for all time -- and launched a movement that brought America from medical backwater to world leader.

Hopkins' influence was completely out of proportion to its age or resources. It found its wealth at the source of America's greatest wealth -- in its ideas, in its people.

New and powerful ideas. Young and far-sighted people. Linking a medical school with a hospital. Teaching at bedside. Bringing scientific research to medicine. Seeing what works.

Here at Hopkins, in the final decade of the century, a revolution was launched that helped lick the great killers of the last hundred years: Cholera. Tuberculosis. Measles. Smallpox. Diphtheria. Typhoid and scarlet fever.

And here at Hopkins, in the final decade of this century, you can help launch a new revolution, a revolution that completes the promise of the American experiment -- equal opportunity for health and prosperity for all Americans.

A new revolution -- but many of the old rules still apply. One is that not every great medical innovation needs to cost a lot of money -- or even any money at all. C.P.R. -- Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation -- was developed at Hopkins when an electrical engineer made a chance observation. They say the

Hopkins paper on C.P.R. may have saved more lives than any other medical manuscript in the past 100 years. ~~C.P.R.'s simple and it's cheap, and it requires just two things: Your hands.~~ *and your mouth. ?*

Today, some of the most expensive problems are some of the cheapest to prevent. Having defeated some of the world's most vicious diseases -- as one observer noted -- "We've killed all the wolves in the forest, and now the termites are eating us."

It is estimated that ~~50~~<sup>40</sup> to 70 percent of the causes of premature death in America are preventable deaths -- unnecessary deaths. Washington can't save you. But you can.

Common sense tells us what that means. It's not complicated. Eat sensibly. Exercise. Wear seatbelts. Don't *and if you do smoke... stop. Don't* smoke ~~or~~ abuse alcohol -- and don't use illegal drugs.

We're not talking about lifestyle. We're talking about life. And the first prescription for better health in America is a strong, daily dose of individual responsibility.

Often in America, whenever anything goes wrong, the response is automatic: "Someone's got to pay." And far too often, that "someone" is determined by who has the resources, rather than by who has the responsibility.

For example, we've got to restore common sense and fairness in America's medical malpractice system. *We need a system that* ~~Doctors who practice~~ *protects Americans* ~~medicine according to their medical malpractice risk are victims~~ *But we also need a system where business* ~~doctors are not afraid to practice their art... to take on the~~ *high case... to save lives.* just like their patients -- just like the taxpayer who foots the bill for escalating health care costs. And we've got to remember some simple truths: You cannot compensate every loss with money. ?

*Not every unfortunate medical outcome is the result of poor medicine*

~~You cannot make life risk-free. No risk means no progress.~~ And that's not the American way.

One of Hopkins founders, Dr. William Halsted, was the gifted and conservative surgeon who introduced rubber gloves. In an age of surgical slashing, he used his scalpel carefully. Reducing shock and trauma. Controlling bleeding. A "kinder, gentler" surgeon, if you will. \\\

But he was not without boldness. Halsted conceived and perfected a daring feat of surgery -- the radical mastectomy -- that to this day saves the lives of thousands of women afflicted with breast cancer. The procedure was unprecedented in its time. And in today's atmosphere of fear <sup>of</sup> and malpractice -- probably would never even have been attempted.

This fear hasn't only hurt medical innovation and treatment. It's also hurt medical volunteerism. Many doctors used to give a day a week to the needy. And I'm convinced that, if not for the liability issue, many more would donate time today.

And I also worry that some of our neediest individuals don't have access to quality medical care -- particularly those in rural areas. In my State of the Union address, I asked Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis Sullivan to lead a Domestic Policy Council review of options on the accessibility, cost, and quality of America's health care system.

Individual responsibility and tort reform are two basic ways America can reduce costs and improve its leadership in the health care revolution. Another way is equally basic -- encouraging

basic biomedical research. To develop new, preventative technologies that ~~will spare~~ <sup>prevent disease and avoid</sup> the expense of long-term treatment.

A good example of this was developed right here at Johns Hopkins, where the discovery of three types of polio virus made the polio vaccine possible. Ultimately, this "high-tech" solution -- the vaccine -- cost only a few cents per patient -- versus the tens of thousands of dollars that might be required for a lifetime of care in the old iron lungs.

Johns Hopkins demonstrates what one biomedical research establishment can do to change and improve health care in thousands of hospitals, using high-tech to replace high costs.

On several fronts, there is a growing sense of urgency. It was Hopkins that first isolated a substance American medicine needs a little more of today: Adrenaline. The clock is ticking. <sup>medical</sup> And breakthroughs tomorrow depend on action today. That's why our Administration has called for prompt Congressional action on our proposals for investing in education -- investing in our children -- and investing in intellectual capital. Reforming product liability laws. Doubling the budget of the National Science Foundation. A record <sup>high</sup> ~~increase~~ in funds for R & D. Making the Research and Experimentation Tax Credit permanent. And the Eisenhower <sup>Math and Science</sup> Education Grants ~~for math and science~~ would grow by 70 percent, to \$230 million.

And of course, here at Hopkins you are the leading recipient of federal research dollars -- more than ~~\$600~~ <sup>500</sup> million in the current fiscal year. You won that support the Johns Hopkins way

-- the American way -- the same way your lacrosse team always makes the rankings: By being the best. By beating the competition in the marketplace of excellence, the marketplace of ideas.

Yes, our commitment is based on a new sense of urgency -- but also an old sense of responsibility. Not far from here is the famous John Singer Sargent painting of the Founding Fathers of Johns Hopkins medicine. Sargent began by painting the four doctors, but wasn't satisfied with the composition. Something, he said, was missing. It came as an inspiration -- and he knocked down a studio wall to get the new props in. He added a huge Victorian globe, and above the globe a painting within a painting -- St. Martin giving his cloak to a beggar.

Sometime late at night, sometime during their tenure here, I suppose every weary Resident must pause before that canvas in the library, peering at the faces of these giants.

The globe should remind us of the global responsibilities of American medicine -- reaching out to relieve the terrible suffering of innocents like the AIDS babies in Romania, or the children of famine in Africa. And St. Martin's gesture should remind us of the special responsibilities of the medical community to reach out to those most in need -- to children, women, minorities and our poor.

Before closing, I'd like to note one other exciting development. In less than two months, a new shuttle flight will

carry the Hubble Space Telescope into orbit. The ground center for this mission is on this campus.

It's been called "the world's most extraordinary looking glass" -- 50 times the power of the largest telescope on Earth. In its first minutes of operation, it will catapult the vision of humankind faster and farther than any leap since Galileo first gazed into the heavens. Back, perhaps, to the very beginnings of time. Forward, perhaps, to the very ends of the Universe.

We live in an age of miracles. Medical miracles as dramatic as the artificial heart. Everyday miracles as commonplace as the healing power of love.

I believe in miracles, and in the miracle of America. Wondrous accomplishments, wondrous breakthroughs, wondrous days are ahead. And I am privileged to be honored at one of the places where those wonders will continue to unfold.

Thank you for your warm greeting and this great honor. Godspeed you in your work. And God bless the United States of America.

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|----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
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| SUNUNU         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | NEWMAN      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
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| HAGIN          | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |             | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |

## REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Chriss Winston by 2:00 p.m. on Tuesday, 02/20, with a copy to my office. Thanks.

## RESPONSE:

Chriss:

I have some real concerns here. Much of speech is good, but parts are way off kilter. We have to realize the fine line between saying "money doesn't work" and "money alone doesn't work". ~~But~~ We cannot say money is part of the problem -- it's not. Problem is more how we spend it and fact that ever-increasing demands will come us to reach a breaking pt. We have to help the doctors (malpractice, etc) but they have to help us and their patients by being conscious of costs, etc. Enlist their help -- we have a strong case for receiving it. Also, our proposed solution is basically a rehash of our budget & SOTU. Needs to be tied together better. If no specifics, how 'bout a statement of goals that HHS & OMB agree on? Thanks Jim

James W. Cicconi  
Assistant to the President  
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff  
Ext. 2702

McNally/Simon

February 16, 1990

1990 FEB 16 Draft Three (B:HOPKINS)

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He was given his great-grandmother's last name, as his first  
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a man named George Herbert Walker Bush." \\\

It's always good to see Governor Schaefer and Mayor Schmoke.  
Maryland's great Congresswoman -- my great friend -- Helen  
Bentley. And of course my fellow honorees, so many distinguished  
scholars and guests, here to honor both the founding of this  
outstanding, historic institution and the 100th anniversary of  
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America. And best in America means best in the world.

You know, sometimes when we talk about "the best" of  
anything -- we add the phrase "that money can buy." But in  
medicine, it doesn't quite fit. Increasingly, relentlessly, the  
role of money in health care has become less and less part of the  
solution -- and more and more part of the problem.

→ This # will be misread by media & the  
profession. If we're putting unprecedented bucks in  
R&D that sure belies notion money is part of problem.

But right now, American  
medicine faces unprecedented  
challenges.

2

Medical malpractice. Uninsured families. An aging population. Cancer, heart disease, AIDS, drug addiction, Alzheimer's, mental illness. The price tag is staggering. Eleven percent of our gross national product goes to health care -- a figure that is skyrocketing at a rate that neither the American family nor the American people can long afford.

And it's not paying off. We rank number one in the world in per capita health care expenditures. But behind other industrialized countries in life expectancy. And just 18th in the world in infant mortality rates. \\

Clearly, we have our work cut out for us.

And yet -- here at Johns Hopkins -- we can face these challenges with a sense of optimism and confidence.

Because those who think our medical problems today are insolvable -- or solvable only by money -- ought to understand how far we've come.

For example, medical schools of the 1880's were deplorable, dismal, dangerous places. No labs. No patients. No questions permitted. Rookies became doctors after just 18 months, often without ever seeing the inside of a hospital. And hospitals were not so much centers of healing as of horror: 19th century medical treatment was often as likely to maim you as save you.

Reminds me of the frustrated administrator in the movie "Hospital" who finally bellows to his staff, "Get this patient out of here before we kill him."

not a good analogy -- Chayevsky was  
commenting on medicine today when he  
wrote that -- not on the 19th century.  
(may be true, but don't we should tackle that pt  
in front of doctors.)

either  
insolvable or  
unsolvable

Today's date marks Washington's birthday, but today's debate recalls his death: Diagnosed with a sore throat, the doctors bled him four times before he succumbed to its effects.

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Common sense tells us what that means. It's not complicated. Eat sensibly. Exercise. Wear seatbelts. Don't smoke or abuse alcohol -- and don't use illegal drugs.

*unnecessary -- beg  
question of more  
fed. bucks (which  
arguably could  
save lives)*

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Often in America, whenever anything goes wrong, the response is automatic: "Someone's got to pay." And far too often, that "someone" is determined by who has the resources, rather than by who has the responsibility.

For example, we've got to restore common sense and fairness in America's medical malpractice system. Doctors who practice medicine according to their medical malpractice risk are victims just like their patients -- just like the taxpayer who foots the bill for escalating health care costs. And we've got to remember some simple truths: You cannot compensate every loss with money.

You cannot make life risk-free. No risk means no progress. And that's not the American way.

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But he was not without boldness. Halsted conceived and perfected a daring feat of surgery -- the radical mastectomy -- that to this day saves the lives of thousands of women afflicted with breast cancer. The procedure was unprecedented in its time.

*But* ~~And~~ in today's atmosphere of fear and malpractice -- ~~probably~~ *might* ~~would~~ never even ~~have~~ been ~~attempted~~.

This fear hasn't only hurt medical innovation and treatment. It's also hurt medical volunteerism. Many doctors used to give a day a week to the needy. And I'm convinced that, if not for the liability issue, many more would donate time today.

And I also worry that some of our neediest individuals don't have access to quality medical care -- particularly those in rural areas. In my State of the Union address, I asked Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis Sullivan to lead a Domestic Policy Council review of options on the accessibility, cost, and quality of America's health care system.

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And breakthroughs tomorrow depend on action today. That's why our Administration has called for prompt Congressional action on our proposals for investing in education -- investing in our children -- and investing in intellectual capital. Reforming product liability laws. Doubling the budget of the National Science Foundation. A record increase in funds for R & D.

Making the Research and Experimentation Tax Credit permanent.

And the Eisenhower Education Grants for math and science would grow by 70 percent, to \$230 million.

And of course, here at Hopkins you are the leading recipient of federal research dollars -- more than \$600 million in the current fiscal year. You won that support the Johns Hopkins way

But often the high costs are because of high tech -- it's allure (each hospital tries to justify need for CAT scanners), but also fear if suits if they don't use it. Key is learning how to use hi tech right, to reduce costs, improve care, not to compete for new machines of marginal use in most hospitals. (talk w/ CMB on this pt.)

-- the American way -- the same way your lacrosse team always makes the rankings: By being the best. By ~~beating the~~ <sup>competing</sup> competition in the marketplace of excellence, the marketplace of ideas.

Yes, our commitment is based on a new sense of urgency -- but also an old sense of responsibility. Not far from here is the famous John Singer Sargent painting of the Founding Fathers of Johns Hopkins medicine. Sargent began by painting the four doctors, but wasn't satisfied with the composition. Something, he said, was missing. It came as an inspiration -- and he knocked down a studio wall to get the new props in. He added a huge Victorian globe, and above the globe a painting within a painting -- St. Martin giving his cloak to a beggar.

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Before closing, I'd like to note one other exciting development. In less than two months, a new shuttle flight will

let's not  
array the  
ports  
metaphor too  
in ("beating?")

carry the Hubble Space Telescope into orbit. The ground center for this mission is on this campus.

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Thank you for your warm greeting and this great honor. Godspeed you in your work. And God bless the United States of America.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

2-20-90

FROM: BOB SIMON

DS

SUBJECT: INSERT FOR UOHNS HOPKINS ACKNOWLEDGMENT:

INSERT AFTER "Helen Bentley."

"And I should salute one of your own up here today -- one of America's finest scientists -- Dr. Daniel Nathans -- who is a member of my Council of Advisors on Science and Technology."

Insert A.

See other  
changes

McNally/Simon  
February 16, 1990  
Draft Three (B:HOPKINS)

1990 FEB 16 PM 4:08

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Maryland's great Congresswoman -- my great friend -- Helen  
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It is estimated that 50 to 70 percent of the causes of premature death in America are preventable deaths -- unnecessary deaths. Washington can't save you. But you can.

Common sense tells us what that means. It's not complicated. Eat sensibly. Exercise. Wear seatbelts. Don't smoke or abuse alcohol -- and don't use illegal drugs.

We're not talking about lifestyle. We're talking about life. And the first prescription for better health in America is a strong, daily dose of individual responsibility.

Often in America, whenever anything goes wrong, the response is automatic: "Someone's got to pay." And far too often, that "someone" is determined by who has the resources, rather than by who has the responsibility.

For example, we've got to restore common sense and fairness in America's medical malpractice system. Doctors who practice medicine according to their medical malpractice risk are victims just like their patients -- just like the taxpayer who foots the bill for escalating health care costs. And we've got to remember some simple truths: You cannot compensate every loss with money.

You cannot make life risk-free. No risk means no progress. And that's not the American way.

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This fear hasn't only hurt medical innovation and treatment. It's also hurt medical volunteerism. Many doctors used to give a day a week to the needy. And I'm convinced that, if not for the liability issue, many more would donate time today.

And I also worry that some of our neediest individuals don't have access to quality medical care -- particularly those in rural areas. In my State of the Union address, I asked Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis Sullivan to lead a Domestic Policy Council review of options on the accessibility, cost, and quality of America's health care system.

Individual responsibility and tort reform are two basic ways America can reduce costs and improve its leadership in the health care revolution. Another way is equally basic -- encouraging

basic biomedical research. To develop new, preventative technologies that will spare the expense of long-term treatment.

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On several fronts, there is a growing sense of urgency. It was Hopkins that first isolated a substance American medicine needs a little more of today: Adrenaline. The clock is ticking. And breakthroughs tomorrow depend on action today. That's why our Administration has called for prompt Congressional action on our proposals for investing in education -- investing in our children -- and investing in intellectual capital. Reforming product liability laws. Doubling the budget of the National Science Foundation. A record <sup>high</sup> ~~increase~~ in funds for R & D. Making the Research and Experimentation Tax Credit permanent. And the Eisenhower Education Grants for math and science would grow by 70 percent, to \$230 million.

And of course, here at Hopkins you are the leading recipient of federal research dollars -- more than \$600 million in the current fiscal year. You won that support the Johns Hopkins way

-- the American way -- the same way your lacrosse team always makes the rankings: By being the best. By beating the competition in the marketplace of excellence, the marketplace of ideas.

Yes, our commitment is based on a new sense of urgency -- but also an old sense of responsibility. Not far from here is the famous John Singer Sargent painting of the Founding Fathers of Johns Hopkins medicine. Sargent began by painting the four doctors, but wasn't satisfied with the composition. Something, he said, was missing. It came as an inspiration -- and he knocked down a studio wall to get the new props in. He added a huge Victorian globe, and above the globe a painting within a painting -- St. Martin giving his cloak to a beggar.

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I believe in miracles, and in the miracle of America. Wondrous accomplishments, wondrous breakthroughs, wondrous days are ahead. And I am privileged to be honored at one of the places where those wonders will continue to unfold.

Thank you for your warm greeting and this great honor. Godspeed you in your work. And God bless the United States of America.

# # #

# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 02/16/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 2:00 p.m. 02/20/90

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: JOHN HOPKINS MEDICINE CENTENNIAL  
(02/16 Draft Three)

|                | ACTION FYI                          |                                     |             | ACTION FYI                          |                                     |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| VICE PRESIDENT | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | MCCLURE     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| SUNUNU         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | NEWMAN      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| SCOWCROFT      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | PORTER      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| DARMAN         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | ROGICH      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| BATES          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | UNTERMEYER  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| CARD           | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | ROGERS      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| CICCONI        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | PINKERTON   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| DEMAREST       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | BROMLEY     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| FITZWATER      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | WINSTON     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| GRAY           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | LEE, Burton | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| HAGIN          | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |             | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Chriss Winston by 2:00 p.m. on Tuesday, 02/20, with a copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

February 20, 1990

TO: CHRISS WINSTON

NSC clears the Presidential remarks for the Johns Hopkins Medicine Centennial.

87:94 Rpts  
Brent Scowcroft

cc: James W. Cicconi

James W. Cicconi  
Assistant to the President  
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff  
Ext. 2702

McNally/Simon  
February 16, 1990  
Draft Three (B:HOPKINS)

1990 FEB 16 PM 4:08

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: JOHNS HOPKINS MEDICINE CENTENNIAL  
SHRIVER AUDITORIUM, BALTIMORE, MD.  
THURSDAY, FEB. 22, 1990, 3:30 P.M.

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(02/16 Draft Three)

|                | ACTION FYI                          |                                     |                                         | ACTION FYI                          |                                     |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| VICE PRESIDENT | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | MCCLURE <del>                    </del> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| SUNUNU         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | NEWMAN                                  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| SCOWCROFT      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | PORTER                                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| DARMAN         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | ROGICH                                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| BATES          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | UNTERMAYER                              | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| CARD           | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | ROGERS                                  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| CICCONI        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | PINKERTON                               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| DEMAREST       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | BROMLEY                                 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| FITZWATER      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | WINSTON                                 | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| GRAY           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | LEE, Burton                             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| HAGIN          | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |                                         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |

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## RESPONSE:

*mc*

00 FEB 20 4:33

James W. Cicconi  
Assistant to the President  
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff  
Ext. 2702

McNally/Simon  
February 16, 1990  
Draft Three (B:HOPKINS)

1990 FEB 16 PM 4:08

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This fear hasn't only hurt medical innovation and treatment. It's also hurt medical volunteerism. Many doctors used to give a day a week to the needy. And I'm convinced that, if not for the liability issue, many more would donate time today.

And I also worry that some of our neediest individuals don't have access to quality medical care -- particularly those in rural areas. In my State of the Union address, I asked Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis Sullivan to lead a Domestic Policy Council review of options on the accessibility, cost, and quality of America's health care system.

Individual responsibility and tort reform are two basic ways America can reduce costs and improve its leadership in the health care revolution. Another way is equally basic -- encouraging

basic biomedical research. To develop new, preventative technologies that will spare the expense of long-term treatment.

A good example of this was developed right here at Johns Hopkins, where the discovery of three types of polio virus made the polio vaccine possible. Ultimately, this "high-tech" solution -- the vaccine -- cost only a few cents per patient -- versus the tens of thousands of dollars that might be required for a lifetime of care in the old iron lungs.

Johns Hopkins demonstrates what one biomedical research establishment can do to change and improve health care in thousands of hospitals, using high-tech to replace high costs.

On several fronts, there is a growing sense of urgency. It was Hopkins that first isolated a substance American medicine needs a little more of today: Adrenaline. The clock is ticking. And breakthroughs tomorrow depend on action today. That's why our Administration has called for prompt Congressional action on our proposals for investing in education -- investing in our children -- and investing in intellectual capital. Reforming product liability laws. Doubling the budget of the National Science Foundation. A record increase in funds for R & D. Making the Research and Experimentation Tax Credit permanent. And the Eisenhower Education Grants for math and science would grow by 70 percent, to \$230 million.

And of course, here at Hopkins you are the leading recipient of federal research dollars -- more than \$600 million in the current fiscal year. You won that support the Johns Hopkins way

-- the American way -- the same way your lacrosse team always makes the rankings: By being the best. By beating the competition in the marketplace of excellence, the marketplace of ideas.

Yes, our commitment is based on a new sense of urgency -- but also an old sense of responsibility. Not far from here is the famous John Singer Sargent painting of the Founding Fathers of Johns Hopkins medicine. Sargent began by painting the four doctors, but wasn't satisfied with the composition. Something, he said, was missing. It came as an inspiration -- and he knocked down a studio wall to get the new props in. He added a huge Victorian globe, and above the globe a painting within a painting -- St. Martin giving his cloak to a beggar.

Sometime late at night, sometime during their tenure here, I suppose every weary Resident must pause before that canvas in the library, peering at the faces of these giants.

The globe should remind us of the global responsibilities of American medicine -- reaching out to relieve the terrible suffering of innocents like the AIDS babies in Romania, or the children of famine in Africa. And St. Martin's gesture should remind us of the special responsibilities of the medical community to reach out to those most in need -- to children, women, minorities and our poor.

Before closing, I'd like to note one other exciting development. In less than two months, a new shuttle flight will

carry the Hubble Space Telescope into orbit. The ground center for this mission is on this campus.

It's been called "the world's most extraordinary looking glass" -- 50 times the power of the largest telescope on Earth. In its first minutes of operation, it will catapult the vision of humankind faster and farther than any leap since Galileo first gazed into the heavens. Back, perhaps, to the very beginnings of time. Forward, perhaps, to the very ends of the Universe.

We live in an age of miracles. Medical miracles as dramatic as the artificial heart. Everyday miracles as commonplace as the healing power of love.

I believe in miracles, and in the miracle of America. Wondrous accomplishments, wondrous breakthroughs, wondrous days are ahead. And I am privileged to be honored at one of the places where those wonders will continue to unfold.

Thank you for your warm greeting and this great honor. Godspeed you in your work. And God bless the United States of America.

# # #

McNally/Simon  
February 15, 1990  
Draft Two (B:HOPKINS)

*Ed - pls run  
it by policy  
staff level  
uniformally  
and  
staff it.  
today.*

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: JOHNS HOPKINS MEDICINE CENTENNIAL  
SHRIVER AUDITORIUM, BALTIMORE, MD.  
THURSDAY, FEB. 22, 1990, 3:30 P.M.

Thank you President Steven Muller. \\ Just before coming  
out, Steven asked me to get one thing right. \\

The name of the University. \\ \\ It's Johns Hopkins. \\

He was given his great-grandmother's last name, as his first  
name. I told Steven: "You don't need to explain <sup>family names</sup> ~~that~~ to a man  
named George Herbert Walker Bush." \\ \\ \\

It's always good to see Governor Schaefer and Mayor Schmoke.  
Maryland's great Congresswoman -- my great friend -- Helen  
Bentley. And of course my fellow honorees, so many distinguished  
scholars and guests, here to honor both the founding of this  
outstanding, historic institution and the 100th anniversary of  
Johns Hopkins Medicine. \\ \\

I'm pleased to be here. Although I was a bit nervous when  
~~your invitation first arrived. When I heard I'd be appearing~~  
~~before a group of doctors, in a gown, I was relieved to find out~~  
~~it wasn't the kind they make you put on in the hospital.~~ \\ \\ \\

Gathered in this auditorium are some of the best doctors in  
America. And best in America means best in the world. ~~The best~~  
~~deservedly the best -- that money can buy.~~

But Increasingly, relentlessly, the role of money in health  
care has become less and less part of the solution -- and more  
and more part of the problem.

*you know,  
Sometimes when we  
talk about 'the best'  
anything - we add the phrase  
'that money can buy'.  
But in medicine it  
doesn't quite fit.*

Medical malpractice. Uninsured families. An aging population. Cancer, heart disease, AIDS, drug addiction, Alzheimer's, mental illness. The price tag is staggering. Eleven percent of our gross national product goes to health care -- a figure that is skyrocketing at a rate that neither the American family nor the American people can long afford.

And it's not paying off. We rank number one in the world in per capita health care expenditures. But ~~far~~ behind other industrialized countries in life expectancy. <sup>And</sup> ~~just~~ 18th in the world in infant mortality rates. \\\

And yet -- here at Johns Hopkins -- <sup>we can</sup> ~~it's easy to~~ face these challenges with a sense of optimism and confidence.

Because those who think our medical problems today are insolvable -- or solvable only by money -- ought to ~~look back a~~ <sup>mere 100 years</sup> ~~mere 100 years~~ <sup>understand how far we've come</sup>.

<sup>For example</sup> Medical schools of the 1880's were deplorable, dismal, dangerous places. No labs. No patients. No questions permitted. Rookies became doctors after just 18 months, often without ever seeing the inside of a hospital. And hospitals were not so much centers of healing as of horror: 19th century medical treatment was often as likely to <sup>main</sup> ~~kill~~ you as save you.

Today's date marks Washington's birthday, but today's debate recalls his death: Diagnosed with a sore throat, the doctors bled him four times before he succumbed to its effects. <sup>That's 1970?</sup>

Change came slowly. Until 90 years later, when Johns Hopkins burst upon the scene and changed the way medicine was

<sup>frustrated</sup> Reminds me of the ~~hospital~~ administrator <sup>in the movie "Hospital"</sup> who finally bellows to his staff 'get this patient out of here before we kill him'

taught for all time -- and launched a movement that brought America from medical backwater to world leader.

Hopkins' influence was completely out of proportion to its age or resources. It found its wealth at the source of America's greatest wealth -- in its ideas, in its people.

New and powerful ideas. Young and far-sighted people.  
Linking a medical school with a hospital. Teaching at bedside.  
Bringing scientific research to medicine. Seeing what works.

Here at Hopkins, in the final decade of the century, a revolution was launched that helped lick the great killers of the last hundred years: Cholera. Tuberculosis. Measles. Smallpox. Diphtheria. Typhoid and scarlet fever.

And here at Hopkins, in the final decade of this century, you can help launch a new revolution, a revolution that completes the promise of the American experiment -- equal opportunity for health and prosperity for all Americans.

A new revolution -- but many of the old rules still apply. One is that not every great medical innovation needs to cost a lot of money -- or even any money at all. C.P.R. -- Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation -- was developed at Hopkins when an electrical engineer made a chance observation. C.P.R.'s simple and it's cheap, and it requires just two things: Your hands.

And they say the Hopkins paper on C.P.R. may have saved more lives than any other medical manuscript in the past 100 years.

Today, some of the most expensive problems are some of the cheapest to prevent. Having ~~done away with~~ <sup>defeated</sup> some of the world's

most vicious diseases -- as one observer noted -- "We've killed all the wolves in the forest, and now the termites are eating us."

It is estimated that 50 to 70 percent of the causes of premature death in America are preventable deaths -- unnecessary deaths. Washington can't save you. But you can.

*Common sense tells us what that means.*  
~~Our grandmothers knew what that means.~~ It's not complicated. Eat sensibly. Exercise. Wear seatbelts. Don't abuse tobacco or alcohol -- and don't use illegal drugs.

We're not talking about ~~a~~ lifestyle. We're talking about ~~a~~ life. And the <sup>first</sup> ~~best~~ prescription for better health in America is a strong, daily dose of individual responsibility.

It's ironic to note the lunacy of those young Americans who work out, eat granola, check food labels to guard against artificial ingredients -- and then voluntarily ingest powerful, impure and illegal chemicals.

If a doctor prescribed a drug, even a legal drug, that was as impure and as debilitating as cocaine, they'd probably sue for malpractice.

~~And yes, medical malpractice is another problem that requires a fundamental change in attitude.~~ Too Often in America, whenever anything goes wrong, the response is automatic:

"Someone's got to pay." And far too often, that "someone" is determined by who has the resources, rather than by who has the responsibility.

For example,

5

~~Good~~ Doctors  
who practice medicine  
according to their  
medical malpractice  
risk are  
victims

We've got to restore common sense and fairness in America's medical malpractice system. And we've got to remember some simple truths: You cannot compensate every loss with money. You cannot make life risk-free. No risk means no progress. And that's not the American way.

just  
like the  
patients  
just like  
the taxpayer  
who foots  
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for  
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One of Hopkins founders, Dr. William Halsted, was the gifted and conservative surgeon who introduced rubber gloves. In an age of surgical slashing, he used his scalpel carefully. Reducing shock and trauma. Controlling bleeding. A "kinder, gentler" surgeon, if you will. \\\

But he was not without boldness. Halsted conceived and perfected a daring feat of surgery -- the radical mastectomy -- that to this day saves <sup>the lives of</sup> thousands of women from ~~the ravages of~~ <sup>from</sup> ~~the~~ breast cancer. The procedure was unprecedented in its time. And in today's atmosphere of ~~entitlement~~, fear and malpractice -- probably would never even have been attempted.

<sup>this fear</sup>  
~~Our malpractice system~~ hasn't only hurt medical innovation <sup>and treatment.</sup> It's also hurt medical volunteerism. Many doctors used to give a day a week to the needy. And I'm convinced that, if not for the liability issue, many more would donate time today.

And I also worry <sup>that some of our neediest individuals don't have</sup> about the ~~reduced~~ <sup>quality</sup> access to medical care -- particularly <sup>those</sup> in rural areas. -- ~~that excessive malpractice awards~~ <sup>has now denies some of</sup>

~~have caused~~ <sup>for neediest individuals</sup> ~~that excessive malpractice awards~~ <sup>quality</sup>  
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Individual responsibility and tort reform are two basic ways America can reduce costs and improve its leadership in the health care revolution. Another way is equally basic -- encouraging

basic biomedical research. To develop new, preventative technologies that will spare the expense of long-term treatment.

A good example of this was developed right here at Johns Hopkins, where the discovery of three types of polio virus made the polio vaccine possible. Ultimately, this "high-tech" solution -- the vaccine -- cost only a few cents per patient -- versus the tens of thousands of dollars that might be required for a lifetime of care in the old iron lungs.

~~That's why we must invest in the future and use high-tech to replace high costs.~~ And Johns Hopkins <sup>demonstrates</sup> is a great example of what one biomedical research establishment can do to change and improve health care in thousands of hospitals. *Using high-tech to replace high-costs*

And it was Hopkins that first isolated a substance American medicine needs a little more of today: Adrenaline.

On several fronts, there is a growing sense of urgency. The clock is ticking. And breakthroughs tomorrow depend on action today. That's why our Administration has called for prompt Congressional action on our proposals for investing in education -- investing in our children -- and investing in intellectual capital. Reforming product liability laws. Doubling the budget of the National Science Foundation. A record increase in funds for R & D. Making the Research and Experimentation Tax Credit permanent. And the Eisenhower Education Grants for math and science would grow by 70 percent, to \$230 million.

And of course, here at Hopkins you are the leading recipient of federal research dollars -- more than \$600 million in the

current fiscal year. You won that support the Johns Hopkins way -- the American way -- the same way your lacrosse team always *makes the rankings* wins: By being the best. By beating the competition in the marketplace of excellence, the marketplace of ideas.

Yes, our commitment is based on a new sense of urgency -- but also an old sense of responsibility. Not far from here is the famous John Singer Sargent painting of the Founding Fathers of Johns Hopkins medicine. Sargent began by painting the four doctors, but wasn't satisfied with the composition. Something, he said, was missing. It came as an inspiration -- and he knocked down a studio wall to get the new props in. He added a huge Victorian globe, and above the globe a painting within a painting -- St. Martin giving his cloak to a beggar.

Sometime late at night, sometime during their tenure here, I suppose every weary Resident must pause before that canvas in the library, peering at the faces of these giants.

The globe should remind us of the ~~new~~ global responsibilities of American medicine -- reaching out to relieve the

terrible suffering of innocents like the AIDS babies in Romania, *or the children of famine in Africa.*  
~~And St. Martin's gesture should remind us of the special~~  
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Before closing, I'd like to note one other exciting development. In less than two months, a new shuttle flight will carry the Hubble Space Telescope into orbit. The ground center for this mission is on this campus.

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I believe in miracles, and in the miracle of America. Wondrous accomplishments, wondrous breakthroughs, wondrous days are ahead. And I am privileged to be honored at one of the places where those wonders will continue to unfold.

Thank you for your warm greeting and this great honor. Godspeed you in your work. And God bless the United States of America.

# # #

Document No. 114896**WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM**DATE: 02/16/90ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 2:00 p.m. 02/20/90SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: JOHNS HOPKINS MEDICINE CENTENNIAL  
(02/16 Draft Three)

|                | ACTION FYI                          |                                     |             | ACTION FYI                          |                                     |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| VICE PRESIDENT | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | MCCLURE     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| SUNUNU         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | NEWMAN      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| SCOWCROFT      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | PORTER      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| DARMAN         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | ROGICH      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| BATES          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | UNTERMAYER  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| CARD           | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | ROGERS      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| CICCONI        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | PINKERTON   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| DEMAREST       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | BROMLEY     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| FITZWATER      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | WINSTON     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| GRAY           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | LEE, Burton | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| HAGIN          | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |             | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |

**REMARKS:**

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Chriss Winston by 2:00 p.m. on Tuesday, 02/20, with a copy to my office. Thanks.

**RESPONSE:**

*All comments from HHS.*

90 FEB 20 2:32

James W. Cicconi  
Assistant to the President  
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff  
Ext. 2702

2

Medical malpractice. Uninsured families. An aging population. Cancer, heart disease, AIDS, drug addiction, Alzheimer's, mental illness. The price tag is staggering. ~~12%~~ percent of our gross national product goes to health care -- a figure that is skyrocketing at a rate that neither the American family nor the American people can long afford.

And it's not paying off. We rank number one in the world in per capita health care expenditures. But behind other industrialized countries in life expectancy. And just 18th in the world in infant mortality rates. \\\

And yet -- here at Johns Hopkins -- we can face these challenges with a sense of optimism and confidence.

Because those who think our medical problems today are insolvable -- or solvable only by money -- ought to understand how far we've come.

For example, medical schools of the 1880's were deplorable, dismal, dangerous places. No labs. No patients. No questions permitted. Rookies became doctors after just 18 months, often without ever seeing the inside of a hospital. And hospitals were not so much centers of healing as of horror: 19th century medical treatment was often as likely to maim you as save you.

Reminds me of the frustrated administrator in the movie "Hospital" who finally bellows to his staff, "Get this patient out of here before we kill him."

4

Hopkins paper on C.P.R. may have saved more lives than any other medical manuscript in the past 100 years. C.P.R.'s simple and it's cheap, and it requires just two things: Your hands. *and mouth.*

Today, some of the most expensive problems are some of the cheapest to prevent. Having defeated some of the world's most vicious diseases -- as one observer noted -- "We've killed all the wolves in the forest, and now the termites are eating us."

It is estimated that 50 to 70 percent of the causes of premature death in America are preventable deaths -- unnecessary deaths. Washington can't save you. But you can.

Common sense tells us what that means. It's not complicated. Eat sensibly. Exercise. Wear seatbelts. Don't smoke or abuse alcohol -- and don't use illegal drugs.

We're not talking about lifestyle. We're talking about life. And the first prescription for better health in America is a strong, daily dose of individual responsibility.

Often in America, whenever anything goes wrong, the response is automatic: "Someone's got to pay." And far too often, that "someone" is determined by who has the resources, rather than by who has the responsibility.

For example, we've got to restore common sense and fairness in America's medical malpractice system. Doctors who practice medicine according to their medical malpractice risk are victims just like their patients -- just like the taxpayer who foots the bill for escalating health care costs. And we've got to remember some simple truths: You cannot compensate every loss with money.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

W

February 20, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT  
FOR COMMUNICATIONS

FROM: FREDERICK D. NELSON *F.D.N.*  
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Presidential Remarks: Johns Hopkins  
Medical Center

Counsel's Office makes no legal objections to the draft remarks for delivery at Johns Hopkins, and defers to the policy makers with regard to the substance of the speech. We do note two points of semantics.

On page 4, we would rewrite the second sentence of the last (carry-over) paragraph. In an ideal world, where the malpractice system made sense, you would want doctors to practice according to their malpractice risk. The point here, we take it, is that the medical malpractice structure has become flawed. Maybe after the word "risk" we could add "in a system that has become distorted," if that is the point to be gotten across.

We wonder, also, whether the last line on page 2 about money becoming "more and more part of the problem," might be taken out of context to support proposals that the Administration opposes; on that concern, too, we obviously defer to the policy makers.

## WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 02/16/90

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:

90 FEB 20 P2:16

2:00 p.m. 02/20/90

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: JOHN HOPKINS MEDICINE CENTENNIAL  
(02/16 Draft Three)

|                | ACTION FYI                          |                                     |             | ACTION FYI                          |                                     |
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James W. Cicconi  
Assistant to the President  
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff  
Ext. 2702

McNally/Simon  
February 16, 1990  
Draft Three (B:HOPKINS)  
1990 FEB 16 PM 4:08

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: JOHNS HOPKINS MEDICINE CENTENNIAL  
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Maryland's great Congresswoman -- my great friend -- Helen  
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But he was not without boldness. Halsted conceived and perfected a daring feat of surgery -- the radical mastectomy -- that to this day saves the lives of thousands of women afflicted with breast cancer. The procedure was unprecedented in its time. And in today's atmosphere of fear and malpractice -- probably would never even have been attempted.

This fear hasn't only hurt medical innovation and treatment. It's also hurt medical volunteerism. Many doctors used to give a day a week to the needy. And I'm convinced that, if not for the liability issue, many more would donate time today.

And I also worry that some of our neediest individuals don't have access to quality medical care -- particularly those in rural areas. In my State of the Union address, I asked Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis Sullivan to lead a Domestic Policy Council review of options on the accessibility, cost, and quality of America's health care system.

Individual responsibility and tort reform are two basic ways America can reduce costs and improve its leadership in the health care revolution. Another way is equally basic -- encouraging

basic biomedical research. To develop new, preventative technologies that will spare the expense of long-term treatment.

A good example of this was developed right here at Johns Hopkins, where the discovery of three types of polio virus made the polio vaccine possible. Ultimately, this "high-tech" solution -- the vaccine -- cost only a few cents per patient -- versus the tens of thousands of dollars that might be required for a lifetime of care in the old iron lungs.

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On several fronts, there is a growing sense of urgency. It was Hopkins that first isolated a substance American medicine needs a little more of today: Adrenaline. The clock is ticking. And breakthroughs tomorrow depend on action today. That's why our Administration has called for prompt Congressional action on our proposals for investing in education -- investing in our children -- and investing in intellectual capital. Reforming product liability laws. Doubling the budget of the National Science Foundation. A record increase in funds for R & D. Making the Research and Experimentation Tax Credit permanent. And the Eisenhower Education Grants for math and science would grow by 70 percent, to \$230 million.

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The globe should remind us of the global responsibilities of American medicine -- reaching out to relieve the terrible suffering of innocents like the AIDS babies in Romania, or the children of famine in Africa. And St. Martin's gesture should remind us of the special responsibilities of the medical community to reach out to those most in need -- to children, women, minorities and our poor.

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Thank you for your warm greeting and this great honor. Godspeed you in your work. And God bless the United States of America.

# # #

## WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 02/16/90

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 2:00 p.m. 02/20/90

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: JOHN HOPKINS MEDICINE CENTENNIAL  
(02/16 Draft Three)

|                | ACTION FYI                          |                                     |             | ACTION FYI                          |                                     |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| VICE PRESIDENT | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | MCCLURE     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| SUNUNU         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | NEWMAN      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| SCOWCROFT      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | PORTER      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| DARMAN         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | ROGICH      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| BATES          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | UNTERMAYER  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| CARD           | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | ROGERS      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| CICCONI        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | PINKERTON   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| DEMAREST       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | BROMLEY     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| FITZWATER      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | WINSTON     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
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## REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Chriss Winston by 2:00 p.m. on Tuesday, 02/20, with a copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

*See comments*

90 FEB 20 11:45

James W. Cicconi  
Assistant to the President  
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff  
Ext. 2702

McNally/Simon  
February 16, 1990  
Draft Three (B:HOPKINS)

1990 FEB 16 PM 4:08

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: JOHNS HOPKINS MEDICINE CENTENNIAL  
SHRIVER AUDITORIUM, BALTIMORE, MD.  
THURSDAY, FEB. 22, 1990, 3:30 P.M.

Thank you President Steven Muller. \\ Just before coming  
out, Steven asked me to get one thing right. \\

The name of the University. \\\ It's JOHNS Hopkins. \\

He was given his great-grandmother's last name, as his first  
name. I told Steven: "You don't need to explain family names to  
a man named George Herbert Walker Bush." \\\

It's always good to see Governor Schaefer and Mayor Schmoke.  
Maryland's great Congresswoman -- my great friend -- Helen  
Bentley. And of course my fellow honorees, so many distinguished  
scholars and guests, here to honor both the founding of this  
outstanding, historic institution and the 100th anniversary of  
Johns Hopkins Medicine. \\\

I'm pleased to be here. Although I was a bit nervous when I  
heard I'd be in a gown before a group of doctors. At least this  
one buttons in the front. \\\

Gathered in this auditorium are some of the best doctors in  
America. And best in America means best in the world.

You know, sometimes when we talk about "the best" of  
anything -- we add the phrase "that money can buy." But in  
medicine, it doesn't quite fit. Increasingly, relentlessly, the  
role of money in health care has become less and less part of the  
solution -- and more and more part of the problem.

Medical malpractice. Uninsured families. An aging population. Cancer, heart disease, AIDS, drug addiction, Alzheimer's, mental illness. The price tag is staggering. Eleven percent of our gross national product goes to health care -- a figure that is skyrocketing at a rate that neither the American family nor the American people can long afford.

And it's not paying off. We rank number one in the world in per capita health care expenditures. But behind other industrialized countries in life expectancy. And just <sup>22nd</sup> ~~18th~~ in the world in infant mortality rates. \\\

Note:  
according  
to the  
Budget

And yet -- here at Johns Hopkins -- we can face these challenges with a sense of optimism and confidence.

Because those who think our medical problems today are insolvable -- or solvable only by money -- ought to understand how far we've come.

For example, medical schools of the 1880's were deplorable, dismal, dangerous places. No labs. No patients. No questions permitted. Rookies became doctors after just 18 months, often without ever seeing the inside of a hospital. And hospitals were not so much centers of healing as of horror: 19th Century medical treatment was often as likely to maim you as save you.

Reminds me of the frustrated administrator in the movie "Hospital" who finally bellows to his staff, "Get this patient out of here before we kill him."

Today's date marks Washington's birthday, but today's debate recalls his death: Diagnosed with a sore throat, the doctors bled him four times before he succumbed to its effects.

Change came slowly. Until Johns Hopkins burst upon the scene and changed the way medicine was taught for all time -- and launched a movement that brought America from medical backwater to world leader.

Hopkins' influence was completely out of proportion to its age or resources. It found its wealth at the source of America's greatest wealth -- in its ideas, in its people.

New and powerful ideas. Young and far-sighted people. Linking a medical school with a hospital. Teaching at bedside. Bringing scientific research to medicine. Seeing what works.

Here at Hopkins, in the final decade of the century, a revolution was launched that helped lick the great killers of the last hundred years: Cholera. Tuberculosis. Measles. Smallpox. Diphtheria. Typhoid and scarlet fever.

And here at Hopkins, in the final decade of this century, you can help launch a new revolution, a revolution that completes the promise of the American experiment -- equal opportunity for health and prosperity for all Americans.

A new revolution -- but many of the old rules still apply. One is that not every great medical innovation needs to cost a lot of money -- or even any money at all. C.P.R. -- Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation -- was developed at Hopkins when an electrical engineer made a chance observation. They say the

Hopkins paper on C.P.R. may have saved more lives than any other medical manuscript in the past 100 years. C.P.R.'s simple and it's cheap, and it requires just two things: Your hands.

Today, some of the most expensive problems are some of the cheapest to prevent. Having defeated some of the world's most vicious diseases -- as one observer noted -- "We've killed all the wolves in the forest, and now the termites are eating us."

It is estimated that 50 to 70 percent of the causes of premature death in America are preventable deaths -- unnecessary deaths. Washington can't save you. But you can.

Common sense tells us what that means. It's not complicated. Eat sensibly. Exercise. Wear seatbelts. Don't smoke or abuse alcohol -- and don't use illegal drugs.

We're not talking about lifestyle. We're talking about life. And the first prescription for better health in America is a strong, daily dose of individual responsibility.

Often in America, whenever anything goes wrong, the response is automatic: "Someone's got to pay." And far too often, that "someone" is determined by who has the resources, rather than by who has the responsibility.

For example, we've got to restore common sense and fairness in America's medical malpractice system. Doctors who practice medicine according to their medical malpractice risk are victims just like their patients -- just like the taxpayer who foots the bill for escalating health care costs. And we've got to remember some simple truths: You cannot compensate every loss with money.

You cannot make life risk-free. No risk means no progress. And that's not the American way.

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# # #

## WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM



DATE: 02/16/90

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 2:00 p.m. 02/20/90

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: JOHN HOPKINS MEDICINE CENTENNIAL  
(02/16 Draft Three)

|                | ACTION FYI                          |                                     |             | ACTION FYI                          |                                     |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
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| SUNUNU         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | NEWMAN      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| SCOWCROFT      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | PORTER      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| DARMAN         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | ROGICH      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| BATES          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | UNTERMEYER  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
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| CICCONI        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | PINKERTON   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| DEMAREST       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | BROMLEY     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| FITZWATER      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | WINSTON     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| GRAY           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | LEE, Burton | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| HAGIN          | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |             | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |

## REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Chriss Winston by 2:00 p.m. on Tuesday, 02/20, with a copy to my office. Thanks.

## RESPONSE:

*Good Talk!*  
*DAB*

D. Allan Bromley  
Assistant to the President for  
Science and Technology

90 FEB 20 12:04 PM

James W. Cicconi  
Assistant to the President  
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff  
Ext. 2702

2/20/90

McNally/Simon  
February 16, 1990  
Draft Three (B:HOPKINS)

1990 FEB 16 PM 4:08

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: JOHNS HOPKINS MEDICINE CENTENNIAL  
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THURSDAY, FEB. 22, 1990, 3:30 P.M.

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He was given his great-grandmother's last name, as his first  
name. I told Steven: "You don't need to explain family names to  
a man named George Herbert Walker Bush." \\\

It's always good to see Governor Schaefer and Mayor Schmoke.  
Maryland's great Congresswoman -- my great friend -- Helen  
Bentley. And of course my fellow honorees, so many distinguished  
scholars and guests, here to honor both the founding of this  
outstanding, historic institution and the 100th anniversary of  
Johns Hopkins Medicine. \\\

I'm pleased to be here. Although I was a bit nervous when I  
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Gathered in this auditorium are some of the best doctors in  
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Because those who think our medical problems today are insolvable -- or solvable only by money -- ought to understand how far we've come.

For example, medical schools of the 1880's were deplorable, dismal, dangerous places. No labs. No patients. No questions permitted. Rookies became doctors after just 18 months, often without ever seeing the inside of a hospital. And hospitals were not so much centers of healing as of horror: 19th century medical treatment was often as likely to maim you as save you.

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Thank you for your warm greeting and this great honor. Godspeed you in your work. And God bless the United States of America.

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(02/16 Draft Three)

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| DARMAN         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | ROGICH      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| BATES          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | UNTERMAYER  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| CARD           | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | ROGERS      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| CICCONI        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | PINKERTON   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| DEMAREST       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | BROMLEY     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| FITZWATER      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | WINSTON     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| GRAY           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | LEE, Burton | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| HAGIN          | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |             | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |

## REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Chriss Winston by 2:00 p.m. on Tuesday, 02/20, with a copy to my office. Thanks.

## RESPONSE:

*Pls. note attached article - we may want to tailor some specifics in anticipation of protest.*

*S.R.*

James W. Cicconi  
Assistant to the President  
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff  
Ext. 2702

McNally/Simon  
February 16, 1990  
Draft Three (B:HOPKINS)

1990 FEB 16 PM 4:08

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: JOHNS HOPKINS MEDICINE CENTENNIAL  
SHRIVER AUDITORIUM, BALTIMORE, MD.  
THURSDAY, FEB. 22, 1990, 3:30 P.M.

Thank you President Steven Muller. \\ Just before coming  
out, Steven asked me to get one thing right. \\

The name of the University. \\\ It's JOHNS Hopkins. \\

He was given his great-grandmother's last name, as his first  
name. I told Steven: "You don't need to explain family names to  
a man named George Herbert Walker Bush." \\\

It's always good to see Governor Schaefer and Mayor Schmoke.  
Maryland's great Congresswoman -- my great friend -- Helen  
Bentley. And of course my fellow honorees, so many distinguished  
scholars and guests, here to honor both the founding of this  
outstanding, historic institution and the 100th anniversary of  
Johns Hopkins Medicine. \\\

I'm pleased to be here. Although I was a bit nervous when I  
heard I'd be in a gown before a group of doctors. At least this  
one buttons in the front. \\\

Gathered in this auditorium are some of the best doctors in  
America. And best in America means best in the world.

You know, sometimes when we talk about "the best" of  
anything -- we add the phrase "that money can buy." But in  
medicine, it doesn't quite fit. Increasingly, relentlessly, the  
role of money in health care has become less and less part of the  
solution -- and more and more part of the problem.

Medical malpractice. Uninsured families. An aging population. Cancer, heart disease, AIDS, drug addiction, Alzheimer's, mental illness. The price tag is staggering. Eleven percent of our gross national product goes to health care -- a figure that is skyrocketing at a rate that neither the American family nor the American people can long afford.

And it's not paying off. We rank number one in the world in per capita health care expenditures. But behind other industrialized countries in life expectancy. And just 18th in the world in infant mortality rates. \\\

And yet -- here at Johns Hopkins -- we can face these challenges with a sense of optimism and confidence.

Because those who think our medical problems today are insolvable -- or solvable only by money -- ought to understand how far we've come.

For example, medical schools of the 1880's were deplorable, dismal, dangerous places. No labs. No patients. No questions permitted. Rookies became doctors after just 18 months, often without ever seeing the inside of a hospital. And hospitals were not so much centers of healing as of horror: 19th century medical treatment was often as likely to maim you as save you.

Reminds me of the frustrated administrator in the movie "Hospital" who finally bellows to his staff, "Get this patient out of here before we kill him."

Today's date marks Washington's birthday, but today's debate recalls his death: Diagnosed with a sore throat, the doctors bled him four times before he succumbed to its effects.

Change came slowly. Until Johns Hopkins burst upon the scene and changed the way medicine was taught for all time -- and launched a movement that brought America from medical backwater to world leader.

Hopkins' influence was completely out of proportion to its age or resources. It found its wealth at the source of America's greatest wealth -- in its ideas, in its people.

New and powerful ideas. Young and far-sighted people. Linking a medical school with a hospital. Teaching at bedside. Bringing scientific research to medicine. Seeing what works.

Here at Hopkins, in the final decade of the century, a revolution was launched that helped lick the great killers of the last hundred years: Cholera. Tuberculosis. Measles. Smallpox. Diphtheria. Typhoid and scarlet fever.

And here at Hopkins, in the final decade of this century, you can help launch a new revolution, a revolution that completes the promise of the American experiment -- equal opportunity for health and prosperity for all Americans.

A new revolution -- but many of the old rules still apply. One is that not every great medical innovation needs to cost a lot of money -- or even any money at all. C.P.R. -- Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation -- was developed at Hopkins when an electrical engineer made a chance observation. They say the

Hopkins paper on C.P.R. may have saved more lives than any other medical manuscript in the past 100 years. C.P.R.'s simple and it's cheap, and it requires just two things: Your hands.

Today, some of the most expensive problems are some of the cheapest to prevent. Having defeated some of the world's most vicious diseases -- as one observer noted -- "We've killed all the wolves in the forest, and now the termites are eating us."

It is estimated that 50 to 70 percent of the causes of premature death in America are preventable deaths -- unnecessary deaths. Washington can't save you. But you can.

Common sense tells us what that means. It's not complicated. Eat sensibly. Exercise. Wear seatbelts. Don't smoke or abuse alcohol -- and don't use illegal drugs.

We're not talking about lifestyle. We're talking about life. And the first prescription for better health in America is a strong, daily dose of individual responsibility.

Often in America, whenever anything goes wrong, the response is automatic: "Someone's got to pay." And far too often, that "someone" is determined by who has the resources, rather than by who has the responsibility.

For example, we've got to restore common sense and fairness in America's medical malpractice system. Doctors who practice medicine according to their medical malpractice risk are victims just like their patients -- just like the taxpayer who foots the bill for escalating health care costs. And we've got to remember some simple truths: You cannot compensate every loss with money.

You cannot make life risk-free. No risk means no progress. And that's not the American way.

One of Hopkins founders, Dr. William Halsted, was the gifted and conservative surgeon who introduced rubber gloves. In an age of surgical slashing, he used his scalpel carefully. Reducing shock and trauma. Controlling bleeding. A "kinder, gentler" surgeon, if you will. \\\

But he was not without boldness. Halsted conceived and perfected a daring feat of surgery -- the radical mastectomy -- that to this day saves the lives of thousands of women afflicted with breast cancer. The procedure was unprecedented in its time. And in today's atmosphere of fear and malpractice -- probably would never even have been attempted.

This fear hasn't only hurt medical innovation and treatment. It's also hurt medical volunteerism. Many doctors used to give a day a week to the needy. And I'm convinced that, if not for the liability issue, many more would donate time today.

And I also worry that some of our neediest individuals don't have access to quality medical care -- particularly those in rural areas. In my State of the Union address, I asked Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis Sullivan to lead a Domestic Policy Council review of options on the accessibility, cost, and quality of America's health care system.

Individual responsibility and tort reform are two basic ways America can reduce costs and improve its leadership in the health care revolution. Another way is equally basic -- encouraging

basic biomedical research. To develop new, preventative technologies that will spare the expense of long-term treatment.

A good example of this was developed right here at Johns Hopkins, where the discovery of three types of polio virus made the polio vaccine possible. Ultimately, this "high-tech" solution -- the vaccine -- cost only a few cents per patient -- versus the tens of thousands of dollars that might be required for a lifetime of care in the old iron lungs.

Johns Hopkins demonstrates what one biomedical research establishment can do to change and improve health care in thousands of hospitals, using high-tech to replace high costs.

On several fronts, there is a growing sense of urgency. It was Hopkins that first isolated a substance American medicine needs a little more of today: Adrenaline. The clock is ticking. And breakthroughs tomorrow depend on action today. That's why our Administration has called for prompt Congressional action on our proposals for investing in education -- investing in our children -- and investing in intellectual capital. Reforming product liability laws. Doubling the budget of the National Science Foundation. A record increase in funds for R & D. Making the Research and Experimentation Tax Credit permanent. And the Eisenhower Education Grants for math and science would grow by 70 percent, to \$230 million.

And of course, here at Hopkins you are the leading recipient of federal research dollars -- more than \$600 million in the current fiscal year. You won that support the Johns Hopkins way

-- the American way -- the same way your lacrosse team always makes the rankings: By being the best. By beating the competition in the marketplace of excellence, the marketplace of ideas.

Yes, our commitment is based on a new sense of urgency -- but also an old sense of responsibility. Not far from here is the famous John Singer Sargent painting of the Founding Fathers of Johns Hopkins medicine. Sargent began by painting the four doctors, but wasn't satisfied with the composition. Something, he said, was missing. It came as an inspiration -- and he knocked down a studio wall to get the new props in. He added a huge Victorian globe, and above the globe a painting within a painting -- St. Martin giving his cloak to a beggar.

Sometime late at night, sometime during their tenure here, I suppose every weary Resident must pause before that canvas in the library, peering at the faces of these giants.

The globe should remind us of the global responsibilities of American medicine -- reaching out to relieve the terrible suffering of innocents like the AIDS babies in Romania, or the children of famine in Africa. And St. Martin's gesture should remind us of the special responsibilities of the medical community to reach out to those most in need -- to children, women, minorities and our poor.

Before closing, I'd like to note one other exciting development. In less than two months, a new shuttle flight will

carry the Hubble Space Telescope into orbit. The ground center for this mission is on this campus.

It's been called "the world's most extraordinary looking glass" -- 50 times the power of the largest telescope on Earth. In its first minutes of operation, it will catapult the vision of humankind faster and farther than any leap since Galileo first gazed into the heavens. Back, perhaps, to the very beginnings of time. Forward, perhaps, to the very ends of the Universe.

We live in an age of miracles. Medical miracles as dramatic as the artificial heart. Everyday miracles as commonplace as the healing power of love.

I believe in miracles, and in the miracle of America. Wondrous accomplishments, wondrous breakthroughs, wondrous days are ahead. And I am privileged to be honored at one of the places where those wonders will continue to unfold.

Thank you for your warm greeting and this great honor. Godspeed you in your work. And God bless the United States of America.

# # #

several hours later at a Leesburg motel, police said.

The body of Dell Eugene Driggers, 29, of Taneytown, Md., was found about 2 p.m. on the floor of his room at the Best Western off East Market Street.

Police said Driggers had an apparently self-inflicted gunshot wound to the head; a handgun was found near the body.

Driggers was wanted in connection with the fatal shooting of Susan Miller, 32, also of Taneytown in Carroll County, at the Silver Dollar Lounge in Frederick around 1:30 yesterday morning, police said.

Nancy Armiger, 42, also of Taneytown, was shot in the chest and was listed in critical condition last night at the University of Maryland Shock Trauma Unit in Baltimore. A third victim, Joseph Finck III of Mount Airy, was listed in stable condition at the hospital, police said.

### Bomb Turns Out to Be Camera in Va.

An aluminum box believed to contain a bomb prompted the evacuation of an Alexandria office building late Friday, police said yesterday.

Shortly before midnight, Alexandria police and a Virginia State Police bomb squad detonated their explosive device next to the box, which had been left in front of a building at the Park Center complex in the 4500 block of Ford Avenue in the city's West End. The building houses federal and other offices.

Examining the box's contents, police found a television camera with Army stickers on it, said Donald Hayes, an Alexandria police spokesman.

The camera was not damaged, and it was not known yesterday who left it in front of the building.

### Bush Honorary Degree Stirs Protest

Medical staff, faculty and students at Johns Hopkins University vowed yesterday to protest the school's plans to award an honorary degree this week to President Bush because of objections to his health policies.

Representatives of the Baltimore school's health care community said the president's policies on health care do not merit the recognition.

Bush is scheduled to speak and receive an honorary degree during the Hopkins Commemoration Day celebration Thursday, which marks the centennial of Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions.

from to hold a news conference to criticize the president's policies.

"I think there is no health policy. The vice given to helping the disadvantaged includes the sick, the homeless and other fact there's no real effort being made to solve these problems," said Phillip Zieve, medical professor and physician in chief at Scott Key Hospital.

Constance Nathanson, director of the Kinship Population Center, said the protests focus on the issues of abortion and family.

"Despite its opposition to abortion, Bush's administration has shown no less support of either access to family planning or contraceptives development in the States," she said. "These are critical public issues."

### Trump Shuttle Forced to Land at Dulles

A Trump Shuttle aircraft on approach to Dulles International Airport yesterday afternoon was forced to land at Dulles International Airport after its crew reported having mechanical problems, a Dulles spokesman said.

No one was injured in the incident involving a 7:30 p.m. shuttle flight from New York to Washington, authorities said.

One passenger reported that the scene inside the plane was "pandemonium—everyone was screaming and hollering," as it landed, and said that the plane's wings appeared to be damaged.

### U.S. Rethinks Lawsuit Against VMI

The Justice Department has backed off its threat to take action against Virginia Military Institute if the Lexington school does not admit women by Tuesday.

A Justice spokeswoman said Friday that government lawyers would file responses to the VMI Foundation before the court's next move.

In a letter last month, the department said that L. Douglas Wilder and Joseph P. Kamp, president of the VMI Board of Visitors, supported the school's men-only policy in violation of federal law.

The department gave the school until Tuesday to agree to admit women or face a lawsuit.

From news service

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON



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DATE 2/21

TO Arnold Tompkins

FAX NUMBER 245-6518

OFFICE NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS \_\_\_\_\_

FROM Chriss Winston

FAX NUMBER #

OFFICE NUMBER 456-2930