

He can say that to the day he is called. There is no way to avoid that. But, you see, if you are undertaking to conduct hearings to evaluate the problems as we see them, it does not make much sense to call in a general practitioner or an internist and say, now, there has been no criticism of the way medicine is practiced in this country but will you give us your answer to the criticisms that you anticipate we might get here.

That is rather ridiculous. Mr. Stetler wanted to testify before we had any witnesses that were critical of the industry. In fact, he gave a speech 2 months before our first hearing indicting the hearings as unfair, and that they were going to be unfair and dishonest.

We are scheduling witnesses as fast as we can. I do not see how you can ask people to testify until they have something to respond to.

We are glad to have the profession come in and tell us how good they are. I come from a medical background. My father is a doctor, my wife a nurse, my uncle a male nurse. I have lived with doctors. I am not antidoctor. But if you are going to examine a given situation you have to have the opinions of people who are critical of it, you must know why they are critical and then you must give the parties of whom they are critical a chance to respond. And that is just what we have been trying to do.

Dr. AYD. I appreciate that.

Well, to proceed, Senator, in commenting on the health of the Nation, former President John F. Kennedy in a talk said:

* * * Mental illness and mental retardation are among our most critical health problems. They occur more frequently, affect more people, require more prolonged treatment, cause more suffering by the families of the afflicted, waste more of our human resources, and constitute more financial drain upon both the public treasury and the personal finances of the individual families than any other single condition.

The history of 20th century psychiatry is an exciting narrative of the evolution of psychodynamic and physical methods of treatment, of therapeutic nihilism yielding to the spirit of expectant optimism, of a struggle against prejudice, inertia, and indifference, of the blossoming of multidisciplinary scientific interest in mental illness, of an unprecedented availability of money and manpower for psychiatric research, and of remarkable strides forward in the conquest of diseases of the mind.

These accomplishments constitute a tribute to the genius and the boldness of dedicated men and women who persisted in the pursuit of their goal despite many obstacles. They made slow but steady progress until the early 1950's. Then came the chemical revolution in psychiatry. This began when the pharmaceutical industry made available chlorpromazine and reserpine, the first of the major tranquilizers for the treatment of emotional and mental aberrations.

Senator NELSON. Who produced chlorpromazine?

Dr. AYD. Chlorpromazine was synthesized in France by the Rhone-Poulenc Laboratories. If you want, sir, I am thoroughly familiar with the history of chlorpromazine.

Senator NELSON. I got the information from the Library of Congress. I just raise the point because there is a tendency, I might say, on the part of the industry itself, to claim credit for everything that happens. They do not think that NIH does very much nor do they think anyone else does.