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I first met Sarge Shriver in 1961 in connection with the President Kennèdy's Panel on Mental Retardation, and with the Jos. P. Kennedy, Jr., Foundation's activities in the EMEXE field. Eunice Kennedy Shriver brought an enormous human compassion and zeal for solving these problems, sometimes demanding a time scale that was more closely related to their urgency than to our practical means of coping with them. Sargent Shriver had all of these, and also the inits insight to know the very broad base of scientific effort that needed to be built before we could hope to answer the human needs in this field.

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I recall am afternoon in Shriver's office at the Peace Corps, where he asked me a casual question about the genetic code-- what was all the excitement about. As I began to tell the story, he grasped its importance immediately, and set aside his other appointments for three hours to get a full account of it, and to ask penetrating questions what about want it really meant, both for our philosophical concept of human nature, and for its potential implications for nitty-gritty problems that the politician might have to face. Not long thereafter, he was an effective proponent with the Foundation's trustees to support a rather unusual application from Stanford to support a basic laboratory in molecular medicine -- at a time when others must have been pressing very hard to concentrate its resources on shorter-term payoffs in dealing with retarded chaildren. He understood the need for a balanced program to meet the Foundation's goals, and we were supported quite generously.

In later years, I have had many discussions and correspondence with Sarge about ethical problems that come up as side-effects of medical advance. We come from different backgrounds and do not always agree. I have always been impressed that his central motive was the thoroughwayk airing of such issues, that his main zeal was to encourage people to face up to the ethical dimensions of their decisions, not to enforce a particular doctrine of how to deal with them. He has always taken remarkable pains to ensure the most pluralistic examinations of key problems of modern life. It has been a prividege to see the breadth that he has exhibited in his own deliberations about them.