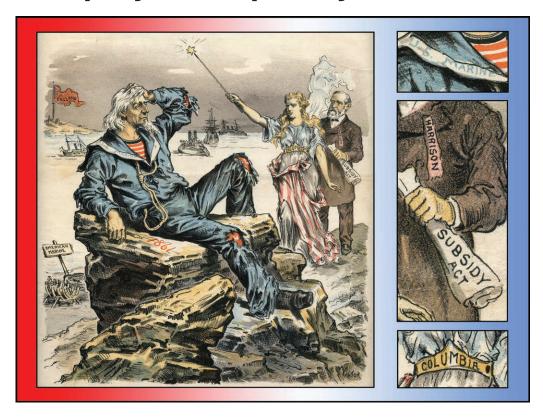
- differences for health-related quality of life measures. COPD 2005; 2:63–7
- 19. Myles PS, Myles DB, Galagher W, Chew C, MacDonald N, Dennis A: Minimal clinically important difference for three quality of recovery scales. Anesthesiology 2016; 125:39–45
- Wyrwich KW, Tierney WM, Wolinsky FD: Further evidence supporting an SEM-based criterion for identifying meaningful intra-individual changes in health-related quality of life. J Clin Epidemiol 1999; 52:861–73
- 21. Herdman M, Gudex C, Lloyd A, Janssen M, Kind P, Parkin D, Bonsel G, Badia X: Development and preliminary testing of the new five-level version of EQ-5D (EQ-5D-5L). Qual Life Res 2011; 20:1727–36
- 22. Streiner DL, Norman GR: Health Measurement Scales: A Practical Guide to Their Development and Use, 4th edition. New York, Oxford University Press, 2008, pp 1–423
- 23. Myles PS: Clinically important difference in quality of recovery scores. Anesth Analg 2016; 122:13–4

## ANESTHESIOLOGY REFLECTIONS FROM THE WOOD LIBRARY-MUSEUM

## **Benjamin Harrison Awakens a Navy Anesthetized by America's Apathy and Complacency**



Union victories at sea during America's Civil War were followed by three decades of financial neglect of the United States Navy. Apathy and Complacency combined as powerful anesthetics to naval funding by six consecutive presidential administrations. When a seventh president, Benjamin Harrison (1833 to 1901; U.S. president, 1889 to 1993), finally championed modernizing the U.S. Navy, he was featured gallantly in 1891 by *Judge* on one of that satirical magazine's cover pictorials. On a rocky outcropping dated "1861," a drowsy sailor is identified as a "U.S. Marine" (*upper right*). A pair of rescuers (*left*) approaches him: the wand-wielding "Columbia" (identified *lower right*, symbolizing the United States) and President Benjamin Harrison. The latter clutches a scrolled copy of his Subsidy Act (*middle right*), which bankrolled the building of postal ships designed for ready conversion into naval warships. Many of the latter would contribute to the U.S. victory in the Spanish-American War. (Copyright © the American Society of Anesthesiologists' Wood Library-Museum of Anesthesiology.)

Melissa L. Coleman, M.D., Penn State College of Medicine, Hershey, Pennsylvania, and George S. Bause, M.D., M.P.H., Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.