

TABLE 2.—*Economic classification of program expenditures for fiscal year 1965*

[In thousands of dollars]

Federal Government: ¹	
Purchases of goods and services:	
Wages and salaries-----	\$37, 094
Other-----	35, 374
Total Federal expenditures-----	72, 468
Non-Federal expenditures financed by: Contributions of money, materials, and labor by Indians and Alaska natives in support of sanitation facility projects-----	
	1, 000
Total expenditures for program-----	73, 468

¹ Expenditures here refer to obligations; actual Federal expenditures were \$71,373,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

THE RESEARCH PROGRAM

PART I. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM

1. Objectives

The research program of the National Institutes of Health is a multifaceted effort to advance the health and well-being of the American people through science. To this end, the program seeks—

(a) Greater understanding of man's biological and behavioral processes through a broad program of investigation of life processes;

(b) Advancement of the existing capability for the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of disease through expanded and enhanced scientific, academic, and technologic efforts and resources; and

(c) Acceleration of the application of new knowledge and technological capability to the universe of health practice.

2. Operation

The objectives of the NIH research program are sought through direct in-house (or "intramural") research, and through support (by grants or contracts) for research of non-NIH scientists in academic, industrial, or other settings. (These latter activities are referred to as "extramural.") Roughly 80 percent of the NIH research program is extramural; 20 percent is intramural.

The research program of the NIH is organized and conducted through nine separate Institutes, three major program divisions, a 500-bed clinical center, an Office of International Research, several supporting divisions, and field research activities both in the United States and abroad.

The present organization for research—which has evolved almost entirely since World War II—is a reflection of the advancement in health knowledge, the growing significance of chronic and degenerative diseases, and broad concern with the health of man and the multifaceted processes of human development. The organization, once oriented along lines of scientific disciplines, has changed markedly. Six of the nine Institutes conduct and sponsor research in relation to the causes, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of designated broad disease areas—cancer, heart, dental, metabolic, infectious, and