

phragm have a pregnancy rate of 2.6. The intrauterine devices have a pregnancy rate of 1.9. The sequentials have a pregnancy rate of 0.5, and the combination a pregnancy rate of 0.1.

Senator McINTYRE. Could you tell us where you obtained the pregnancy rate for the pills, the diaphragm, the IUD; how these figures were derived; and how accurate you consider them to be?

Dr. HELLMAN. Dr. Tietze obtained these data from a whole series of reports. I think the references to most of them are in here. A large percentage of them came from the fertility survey conducted by the group at Princeton.

When you ask me how accurate they are, I think you get into the problem that I mentioned to you, that it depends on the population you are using. We hesitate very much to put this sort of thing in tabular data because it does vary with population.

Senator McINTYRE. Thank you very much, Doctor.

Dr. HELLMAN. Are you through with me?

Senator NELSON. Thank you very much, Dr. Hellman. We appreciate your taking the time to come and present your testimony.

Dr. HELLMAN. Senator, can I thank you for the opportunity to be here and for the courtesy and respect with which I have been treated?

Senator NELSON. Thank you.

The next witness is Dr. J. Harold Williams.

Dr. Williams, the committee is very appreciative of your taking the time to come here today. You may present your statement—it will be printed in full in the record and you may deal with it in any way you desire.

STATEMENT OF J. HAROLD WILLIAMS, M.D., LL.B., BERKELEY, CALIF.

Dr. WILLIAMS. Thank you, Senator Nelson, very much. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before this committee on this very important subject.

Senator Nelson and gentlemen of the subcommittee, for almost 20 years I have been a physician, although I have not practiced clinical medicine since about 1960. In that year I was admitted to the California State Bar. I have written several books for the two professions, medicine and law, and I have practiced law most of the time since 1960.

My law practice is devoted almost exclusively to representing patient-plaintiffs in malpractice suits. My chief concern professionally is for justice in all aspects of the doctor-patient relationship. I try to perceive intrusions, from any direction and from any source, into that relationship. Trust and respect, which of course should always be mutual, between doctor and patient is—or should be—the cornerstone of good medical care.

We all recognize that drugs are essential to modern medicine, but the power of the doctor's prescription prerogative sometimes is a serious intrusion into the doctor-patient relationship. Indeed, that power is so awesome that I fear many physicians do not fully comprehend its ramifications when they put pen to pad.

Sometimes the physician is unsuspectingly caught in the middle,