

of animal studies we have planned that can only be done in animals. However, looking at these effects on behavior, I would prefer to see it done on humans, because they are not naturally occurring in humans. My preference would be for human studies.

Senator HATFIELD. Does it need to be "either or"?

Dr. KANE. As I say, there are some things that you can do better in animals—for instance, studying brain mechanisms, how many changes can you get in the metabolism of the brain. I don't think you are going to get many humans.

Senator HATFIELD. Especially the study of generational effects over a period of time, as different from human generations?

Dr. KANE. I would say yes, I think so.

Senator NELSON. Thank you, Doctor.

Our next witness is Dr. John McCain, in the private practice of obstetrics and gynecology, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. McCain, we are very pleased to have you appear to present your view.

Your statement will be printed in the record, or you may proceed in any way you desire.

**STATEMENT OF DR. JOHN R. MCCAIN, IN THE PRIVATE PRACTICE
OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY, ATLANTA, GA.**

Dr. McCAIN. Senator Nelson, Senator Dole, gentlemen: Just by way of introduction, I took my medical school training at Emory University, my residency training at the Grady Memorial Hospital in Atlanta. I have the academic rank of clinical professor in the Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics at Emory University. I might say my view is personal and not representing the view of the department, which may be different from my own.

Senator NELSON. Which school is that?

Dr. McCAIN. Emory.

Senator NELSON. Do you teach at the department now?

Dr. McCAIN. The clinical professor title means that you teach without pay.

Senator NELSON. Go ahead.

Dr. McCAIN. The development of the oral contraceptive pills has been one of the major achievements of modern medicine. The availability of the contraceptive pills and the publicity associated with them have stimulated a concern for the worldwide population explosion. The pills have also provided a method by which this rapidly increasing problem can be controlled.

As one considers the use of the oral contraceptive pills in private practice, it is well to remind ourselves as physicians that our prescriptions of pharmaceuticals to patients are usually for the treatment of specific illnesses. Virtually all medications, even those as simple as aspirin, carry the possibility of danger to some individuals. Physicians are accustomed to evaluate the risk of the medication against the risk of the disease and then to decide whether or not the drug should be prescribed. The usual woman who does not desire children does not have any disease. If the contraceptive pills do carry some risk to the patient, the physician should prescribe them