

Senator DOLE. There is no doubt in my mind that the hearings have had a profound effect on American women and also some physicians all over the country.

There has been a profound impact, and I placed in the record earlier this morning the most recent Gallup poll, and I am not certain what a poll would show today insofar as the number who have stopped using the pill. It may be higher than 18 percent for various reasons, maybe lower. There is nothing we can do about what happened the first few days of these hearings. Since that time the hearings have been more balanced, and both pros and cons have been presented.

But the first headline I saw following the January 14 hearing was "The Pill May Cause Cancer." Well, that word, as has been pointed out by Dr. Cutler and others, frightens everyone. You should read the entire article as the Chairman pointed out, but many people do not—they read the bold print, they read the headline, and they never read the balance of the story.

But I would hope that when we complete our hearings that we will publish the results of the committee's findings in a balanced way, so we can set the record straight.

General DRAPER. Mr. Chairman, could I comment?

I have never attacked the hearings. My own point of view at this stage of the hearings is that for the shortrange probably there will be considerable increase in unwanted births. But my own conviction is that the long-range effect of these hearings will be constructive and in the interest of the American people, because I think for the first time throughout the country with adequate publicity, it has been brought home to the American people and I am sure to the Congress that there has been inadequate research in this field.

I think our Government, both the executive branch, and I should say the Congress, too, largely because of lack of information and lack of publicity on this problem, have been derelict in not furnishing the funds or asking for the funds on the part of the executive branch to carry out adequate research and contraceptive sidelights.

Senator NELSON. I thank you very much, General, for that statement. The reason I talk so much here is I am about the only one in the United States defending the hearings. I might say in retrospect that if we could back up to January 14, I would start them again, because I think it is in the interest of the public, for which you and I are concerned, and I appreciate your comments on that matter.

Mrs. PROROW. Shall I continue?

From a woman's point of view there are several issues which stand out in this controversy and which have not been sufficiently emphasized, perhaps because most of the initial witnesses were men.

First and foremost, it is a biological fact that all the mortality associated with human reproduction is borne by the female. There are no male fatalities from pregnancy or childbirth. Yet, every woman must face this risk in one way or another. For married women, the choice is either to practice some form of birth control or to bear the 10-12 children estimated to be the natural reproductive capacity of a healthy female married from ages 15 to 45.¹

¹Christopher Tietze, "Pregnancy Rates and Birth Rates," *Population Studies* July 1962, p. 31.