

In the meantime, President Eisenhower himself had seen the light, and became honorary chairman of the planned parenthood movement in this country and had openly declared that governments and private organizations must work together energetically to solve the population problem or future generations would castigate us.

President Kennedy, a Catholic, authorized our Government for the first time to help other nations achieve population limitation. President Johnson stressed its importance in more than 40 speeches, and last year President Nixon, for the first time, addressed a special message to the Congress asking that family planning facilities be made available to our entire population within 5 years, and that our foreign aid in this field be greatly increased.

Nor has the Congress lagged behind. Over the opposition of some in the executive branch 2 years ago, \$35 million of foreign aid funds were earmarked for population programs only. Fifty million dollars were so earmarked last year, \$75 million this year, and \$100 million have now been earmarked for such use in fiscal year 1971.

Appropriations for domestic family planning services and research, while still inadequate, have been keeping pace with foreign aid programs; the budget request totaled \$75 million this year. The budget request for next year adds up to \$120 million, despite present fiscal restraint. And forward-looking legislation is now before both Houses of Congress—the Tydings, Scheuer, Bush bills—which when enacted, will greatly speed up our own domestic family planning programs.

Senator NELSON. May I interrupt, General?

General DRAPER. Surely.

Senator NELSON. What level of funding for family planning and for research would you consider to be, your organization or you personally, the optimum amount we should have and at what stage?

General DRAPER. The timing, of course, has a great deal to do with that, because you cannot start these programs overnight.

Senator NELSON. Right now, for example, say for this year, next year, the next 3 or 4 or 5 years, at what level could we usefully spend money on family planning and on research, in your estimation?

General DRAPER. The Tydings bill—and I see no real objection to the levels in that—range in the research field from \$35 million a year this year, this current year, to \$100 million a year in 5 years.

Senator NELSON. Do you think that is high?

General DRAPER. I do not think it is high: I think it is probably low.

Senator NELSON. That is what I mean, you do not think it is high enough.

General DRAPER. However, a 5-year authorization of that kind is so far beyond anything that has been on the books before, that it would be a tremendous increase, a tremendous improvement. After a year or two of experience, if the scientists are drawn into the program, then the programs that are undertaken—not only there that would be carried on by the Federal Government itself with direct laboratory research but also the grants that would be made by Health, Education, and Welfare, to at least, I would hope, four or