

five contraceptive research centers throughout the country—will develop their own impetus and their own requirements, which may well be beyond what this Tydings legislation now includes.

But I believe firmly, because legislation that is already before the Congress has a far better chance of enactment, obviously, than something else, that if this legislation is promptly enacted this session, with the bipartisan support of Democrats and Republicans—and I would hope with full administration support—a beginning of a substantial enough program to assure reasonable success in this country will have been achieved.

I was delighted to learn recently that you are now a cosponsor of that legislation. There are something like 90 cosponsors in both the House and the Senate. I know of no direct opposition in the House or Senate, and I would hope that that legislation would become law within the next few months.

Senator NELSON. What is our current level? I assume that during those hearings all the background for current expenditures was put into the record?

General DRAPER. That is correct.

Let me illustrate it without having the exact figures in mind. Over the years, the National Institutes of Health have had increasing appropriations ranging from several hundred million a year and gradually going to almost a billion dollars a year for normal health purposes. The amounts that the National Institutes of Health had devoted, partly because of their own inclination, I assume, and partly because there were very few specific appropriations for both basic research in human reproduction and direct operational research looking toward finding better contraceptives, have been in the neighborhood of 4 or 5 or 6 million a year.

They got up this past year to something like 10 or 12 million. The administration recommended, based on the old Johnson appropriations, something like 15 million but they were cut down in the House by 2 or 3 million. Through Senator Tydings' championing, at least the restoration of that 2 or 3 million on the Senate Floor was accepted by the conference committee. So it is now somewhere around \$15 million.

On the service side, there has been considerably more than that made available, starting about 3 years ago. And that has been divided between the Office of Economic Opportunity, OEO, which really under our present Ambassador to France, who was then head of OEO, showed more courage in this then-controversial field, than any other executive officers, I believe.

Anyway, OEO started out about 4 years ago with a small but active program which has increased. HEW has started also through its offices to fund programs, and I would estimate the total figures for the last 3 or 4 years are something like \$25 million, increasing to \$30 or \$40 million, and then about to about \$60 million last year, and maybe \$70 or \$75 million this year, and the range of something around \$100 million or a little more, if the present requests of the administration are approved.

These are very minor, minimum figures, as compared to our national requirement and the tremendous effect on our national life—