

Defense and Space Shuttle

THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1972

Rises Asked as Health

Summary Of Active Military Personnel And Forces

	Actual	Estimated	
	June 30, 1971	June 30, 1972	June 30, 1973
Military personnel (in thousands):			
End of year strength:			
Army	1,123	861	841
Navy	623	602	602
Marine Corps	212	198	198
Air Force	755	730	717
Total, Department of Defense	2,714	2,392	2,358
Strategic forces:			
Intercontinental ballistic missiles:			
Minuteman	1,000	1,000	1,000
Titan II	54	54	54
Polaris-Poseidon missiles	656	656	656
Strategic bombers (AAI)	575	512	511
General purpose forces:			
Land forces:			
Army divisions	132 $\frac{2}{3}$	13	13
Marine Corps divisions	3	3	3
Tactical air forces:			
Air Force wings	21	21	21
Navy attack wings	12	12	13
Marine Corps wings	3	3	3
Naval forces:			
Attack and antisubmarine carriers	18	17	16
Nuclear attack submarines	51	57	60
Escort ships	224	226	207
Amphibious assault ships	80	77	66
Airlift and sealift forces:			
C-5A aircraft squadrons	2	4	4
Other aircraft squadrons	15	13	13
Troopships, cargoships, and tankers	91	68	66

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Institute Funds Level Off

Research

Rise in Health Research Funds Is Offset by Cuts in Construction

By HAROLD M. SCHMECK Jr.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—The funding level proposed for the National Institutes of Health in the President's 1973 budget has reinforced the fears of some that the much-publicized increases in cancer and heart disease research are being made at the expense of other programs.

The Administration has consistently denied that funds would be taken from one program to finance another.

In the Federal budget made public today, the National Institutes of Health receive an increase of only about \$3.6-million in an over-all appropriation request of about \$2.2-billion. Substantial increases in some research programs are essentially offset by cuts in funds for construction of health education facilities.

The institutes, known collectively as the N.I.H., are the Federal Government's main arm for the conduct and support of biomedical research.

Almost two-thirds of the money spent on health research in the United States comes from the Federal Government and most of this comes from the N.I.H. in the form of research grants and contracts.

Increase of \$139-Million

In the new budget, the institutes and the largest gain, \$92,378,000, would receive \$1,573,212,000 for the new fiscal year, an increase of about \$139-million over the fiscal year 1972.

The largest gain, \$92,378,000, would go to the National Cancer Institute, which is the oldest and largest of the individual institutes. The National Cancer Act of 1971, passed last fall with strong support from the Administration, gives the institute increased stature and authorizes large increases in funds for its research programs.

Although many in the medical and scientific communities are strongly in favor of increased money for cancer research, they have been apprehensive over possible repercussions in other areas of health research and training.

Proposed appropriations for the other research institutes and divisions show decreases in only two—the National Eye Institute and the Division of Research Resources.

New Research on Heart

The National Heart and Lung Institute would receive an increase of \$22,248,000 for a total appropriation of \$254,416,000 and the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development would receive \$126,696,000, an increase

of about \$9.8-million over the previous year. Both sponsor research in areas given special emphasis in the Administration's health planning.

The other institutes receive more modest increases.

In sharp contrast, the Bureau of Health Manpower Education would have its appropriations for construction-funding cut by more than \$160-million. It is this major decrease that holds total N.I.H. appropriations to a proposed level only about \$7.6-million higher than the comparable figure for the fiscal year 1972.

Funding to aid construction programs at medical, nursing and other health professional schools was cut back to \$2-million. Heretofore, there has been a backlog of grant applications totaling about \$700-million. The applications were simply returned to the senders.

'Disappointing and Confusing'

A spokesman for the Association of American Medical Colleges described the health budget today as "disappointing and confusing."

When asked if the large-scale cancer initiative was tending to depress the budgets of the other institutes, an official of the N.I.H. said: "We keep saying no."

Altogether, the total budget for research and development, spread among many agencies, is up \$1.4-billion over last year's appropriation level. The total for the fiscal year 1973 would be \$17.8-billion. In the development and applied research programs, there is a strong emphasis on efforts to help bring science to the rescue of the economy, society and the human condition.

New efforts are to be made, through the National Bureau of Standards and the National Science Foundation, to find ways of inducing non-Federal agencies and institutions to spend more on research and development.

The two agencies would get about \$40-million to search for incentives to make industries, universities and research associations pool their efforts for more effective research and development.

In addition to this program, the science foundation would receive \$80-million, up \$34-million from last year, for its Research Applied to National Needs program, which encompasses a broad range of studies.

New appropriations of \$653-million have been proposed for the foundation, more than \$275-million of it for scientific research project support.