

ferred to the Presbyterian Foundation or board. Giving assistance helped develop that complex of hospitals into a continuing health program on a regional basis in eastern Kentucky and West Virginia.

Chairman PERKINS. How much money have you expended up to the present for these comprehensive health programs and just who is being served and just how much money would it take to fund programs of this kind throughout the country?

Mr. BERRY. Of the \$49 million which was appropriated earmarked for health services, comprehensive health programs this year, we have up to last Friday funded by grants some \$32 million, and there are programs or proposals that are pending totaling some \$136 million. We expect to fund the balance of the \$49 million before the end of the month.

Dr. Frankel has the details on the proposals. The grants have been broadly distributed both in rural as well as urban areas. Demographically they are located in various sections of the country, by no means adequate to the need but an equitable distribution as far as we could ascertain in relation to the quality of the proposals that have come from the various communities.

Chairman PERKINS. Do you have good cooperation between your neighborhood health centers and your local hospitals?

Mr. BERRY. I would say in the great preponderance of the cases where grants have been made hospitals have been an integral part in developing them.

Dr. ENGLISH. If I could elaborate in a rural area of great need in terms of the way we are trying to work with local hospitals I am sure that you, sir, and members of the committee may have seen the report in Saturday morning's New York Times that sort of dramatizes the terrible problems of health that affect people in rural parts of this country. I have a clipping from it that I would be glad to submit for the record if you wish, sir.

Chairman PERKINS. Without objection, so ordered.

(The clipping follows:)

[Article in New York Times]

SEVERE HUNGER FOUND IN MISSISSIPPI

By Nan Robertson

WASHINGTON, June 16—A team of doctors who recently returned from Mississippi told Congress today that they had found hunger approaching starvation and serious untreated diseases among hundreds of Negro children there.

The doctors met with members of Senator Joseph S. Clark's Subcommittee on Manpower, Employment and Poverty after a four-day inspection of conditions in Humphreys, Leflore, Clarke, Wayne, Neshoba and Greene Counties.

In all, they saw and talked with 600 to 700 children, as well as extensively interviewing about two dozen families.

They described the health of the poor children there as "pitiful," "alarming," "unbelievable" and "appalling," even though Mississippi has reached a higher percentage of its poor with food programs, using Federal antipoverty funds, than any state.

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The team, sent with money from the Field Foundation of New York, whose major interests are child welfare and intercultural and interracial relations was made up of the following doctors:

Dr. Robert Coles, a child psychiatrist with the University Health Service, Harvard University, who is the author of "Children of Crisis"; Dr. Raymond