

Mr. LEVINE. If you remember, Mr. Scheuer, when we were discussing cost-benefit analysis a couple of days ago, I said I had presented to the committee only the ones we have been able to do. We have not been able to do one on Headstart. There are several reasons a couple of which Mr. Sugarman alluded to in discussing the difficulties of evaluation as such.

I repeat that you can't do cost-benefit analysis until you have data to work with. You have to get decent measurements before you do the analysis.

There is another point, which is that Headstart is a program which, if it works—if it is to be amenable to cost-benefit analysis—if it works in adding to the ultimate earnings for the poor, which is our objective measurement, has got to work with a lot of programs subsequent to Headstart, starting with Followthrough. And that is why we are in the Followthrough business. It must continue into other in-school programs under Elementary and Secondary School Act auspices and private auspices.

These children are just getting into other programs, and Headstart cannot be evaluated by itself and it will be 10 or 12 years until these kids are getting out of the Headstart program. This is different from Job Corps and Upward Bound.

Mr. SCHEUER. May I ask one more question, because my time is almost up. One of the interesting things that came out of the report of the National Advisory Council is that in many areas of the country, particularly in the rural South, much of, if not all of, the title I funds were spent for health and nutrition, for taking care of kids who came to school in the morning sick and half asleep with hunger.

We have an article from the New York Times, a week ago Saturday, that I would like unanimous consent to insert in the record at this point.

Chairman PERKINS. Without objection, so ordered.
(The document follows:)

[From the New York Times, June 17, 1967]

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 Wheeler, an internist in private practice in Charlotte, N.C.; Dr. Alan Mermann, a pediatrician and assistant clinical professor at Yale Medical School, who made