

that the Headstart kids get at breakfast and lunch, and now the problem in funds in extending that.

They feel that the conditions are so terrible for these children, that they are going to be prescribing food as medicine by prescriptions because it doesn't help to help the children with other kinds of medicine unless food can be available, and in some ways this is the only way that food will be available.

Mr. SCHEUER. Are you doing that in your community health centers in New York and Boston and Denver?

Dr. ENGLISH. So far we haven't heard from that, from some of the other centers. As they get underway, we may find similar conditions there, too. We have heard this mostly from the doctors that have begun to work in Mississippi.

Mr. SCHEUER. I want to say as a northerner that this problem of hungry kids going to school is not a regional problem. It may be dramatic, at its worst, in the South, but I am sure you would find the same thing in the Bronx and other areas of the urban North. I want to make it clear that this is an American problem and not a North-South problem.

I hope that with your sensitivity to this problem, that all of you at this table, including the Office of Education people, will give us some kind of design for a program that, after all of these generations and decades in a society that is more affluent than the mind of man has ever imagined that we could ever achieve, that we will finally bring basic, minimum, human standards of health and medical and nutrition care to these kids. We look to you for that kind of imagination and insight.

Mr. SHRIVER. Could I point out in passing that a number of existing school districts, boards of education actually do provide breakfast with local funds today.

Mr. SCHEUER. Would it be a fair statement that a good deal of that has been stimulated by the kind of programs that you have been carrying on that schools have adopted, showing that it has worked and is popular? Would that be a fair statement?

Mr. SHRIVER. I don't know. I know that before we started Headstart, as a matter of fact when I was on the board of education in Chicago, we fed about 20,000 kids for breakfast in Chicago who came to school so hungry that they couldn't study.

I am sure that if we were reaching 20,000, there were probably 40,000 that needed it. I am guessing. I don't know how many other school districts do the same thing, but there is a substantial amount of local money spent for that purpose in the United States. Perhaps it ought to be greater.

Chairman PERKINS. Mr. Dellenback.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Dr. Sugarman, picking up in part where Mr. Scheuer was talking in terms of numbers, how many young people are being covered by Headstart at the present time?

Mr. SUGARMAN. About 700,000, Mr. Dellenback.

Mr. DELLENBACK. On annual basis?

Mr. SUGARMAN. Of which 500,000 are only in summer programs and 200,00 in full-year programs.

Mr. DELLENBACK. What is it that is anticipated for fiscal 1968 in the way of numbers of young people?