

Mr. NADLER. The Kroger store, however, the story goes the same as what you heard a little while ago. The Jefferson-Stoddard store that Mrs. Slavin was talking about is the Pruitt-Igoe store, 4141 Lindell is also a poverty area in St. Louis, while Lindell itself is not a poverty area street, the area surrounding it and the people who shop there do live in the poverty areas.

For the first week, as she explained, there were 3 weeks that the survey was done; the first week the totals go something like this. Out of 61 items, 48 had different prices, which would—

Mr. ROSENTHAL. These were the same items in the same chain store?

Mr. NADLER. These are the same items, yes, in the same chain stores. These are not the items that we sampled, these are the list that she has drawn up, but they are controlled for brands and quantities and they are national brands.

Mrs. SLAVIN. That's right.

Mr. NADLER. In fact, we have adopted their list with a couple of modifications for future surveys because it is much more extensive.

At any rate, out of 61 items, 48 had different prices, which would indicate that this may not be due to human error.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. This is all within the Kroger chain?

Mr. NADLER. Yes, this is within four different Kroger stores, 61 items, 48 of them had different prices, of which 44 were higher priced in poverty area stores, one or more poverty area stores.

The second week, of the same 61 items again, 44 items had different prices, 39 of these 44 had the highest price in the poverty area.

The third week which came out roughly 3 days after the articles appeared in the Post-Dispatch, the two articles, the Post-Dispatch article and the Human Development Corporation article, only 28 items varied, of which 23 were higher priced in the poverty area.

The items did vary in some systematic way which would indicate again that this was not due to human error. There in some cases would be as many as four different prices for the same item. Now, I fail to see how this, you know, could happen, but items such as chicken noodle soup, in the two poverty area stores—

Mr. ROSENTHAL. What brand?

Mr. NADLER. Campbell's. The two poverty area stores the price was 18 cents and in the two non-poverty-area stores the price was 16 cents.

For powdered sugar, C & H powdered sugar, the price in the two poverty area stores was 20 cents, in non-poverty-area stores, 18 cents.

Brown sugar, the same brand 20 cents in the two poverty area stores and 18 cents in the two non-poverty-area stores.

This is the kind of story that this six pages of data reflects for the 3 different weeks. We could go on doing the same kind of thing we did with the data that we had and you would see the same story.

There is something else that their survey revealed, and that is the store Gem which is supposed—

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Did you have any percentage differential in each week's survey between the poverty area store and the non-poverty-area store?

Mr. NADLER. We have percentages for individual stores which is a chart that I believe you have up there. For the 48 items varying in price, and the 44 items in the poverty area, 27 varied over 10 percent. Of these 27, 18 were over 20 percent, 30 were over 12 percent, 12 were