

butter because there is not that much choice of various types. There are no sales in the small stores. They meet the needs of people as these needs arise. They are for the most part open on Sundays and they are open early in the morning, chainstores don't open till 9. The other stores are open earlier, some at 7 or 7:30. They are open on holidays. They are needed in the neighborhood, but most communities use these stores as emergencies, when somebody drops in and you suddenly realize you don't have enough food, which happens in everybody's middle-class family. But this isn't a question of dropping in, this is just a question of "Now we have a dollar and we are hungry," the only place that's open is the smaller market.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Why did you have to bus them out of the community, why didn't Kroger meet that choice or that need?

Reverend SCHOCKLEE. Well, I don't know why they didn't. Their prices, our people felt they weren't getting the opportunity to choose and they were complaining about the prices, so one thing that we could do was let people know what the prices are someplace else, and this is why we did it. I don't know why they didn't particularly—they do offer us a larger store, you can have a choice, a greater choice in Kroger, but if you aren't satisfied with that there is nothing else. The competition, then, is just not there. Frankly, I suppose in your hearings you certainly want to know what to do about it, and the thought occurred to me when I was asked to come, that maybe a recommendation might be, from my view point of what I can see, is that the government might extend some kind of subsidy to business to move into areas comparable to ours all across the country. We aren't unique, as you know, we are just a small town compared to the problems of Chicago, Detroit, and New York, and Philadelphia, but maybe the Government might be able to offer some kind of a subsidy to business, some kind of a tax concession or grant, subsidy of one form or another. It has done this in other areas of human needs, through the Hill-Burton Act, it has helped the hospitals to be built in areas where they were needed. I know that the educational offices offer additional funds to school systems when they are overburdened with Government installations, or whether it is some kind of depressed area. It would seem to me that the question of food is even more basic than hospitals and education, and some kind of support might be given to the foods industry to encourage them to stay in neighborhoods like ours and to encourage others, other food chains to move in.

Another thing that I think must be considered in the sense of assisting foodstores to stay in the neighborhood, and of a multiplicity of them to offer poor people a choice, would be the programs involving the Government and various kinds of on-the-job training programs that would involve people who do live in the ghetto and thereby increase the income of the ghetto, which is one of our basic problems. This, at the same time, would reduce the "we-they" idea we have, that everything we have in our community is owned by somebody on the outside. There is not a store in our neighborhood that is owned by somebody who lives in the neighborhood. Everybody has moved away whether they be a local merchant or whether it be a chain. If the people could be prepared for managerial positions and strong training programs, not only training programs as to how to work, but also how to purchase, this might be a possible favorable reaction to the people of our community, that somebody is trying to help.