PROBLEMS OF THE CHRISTIAN LIFE (Twenty-eighth in a series)

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FEATURES

WE Service of the Southern Baptist Convention

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Telephone (615) 244-2355

W. C. Fields, Director

Jim Newton, Assistant Director

April 30, 1968

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News Analysis

April 30, 1968

Shocking Hunger Conditions Reported Throughout America

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By Beth Hayworth

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Facts to back up this claim are in a 100-page document released by the Citizens Board of Inquiry into Hunger and Malnutrition in the United States, a privately-financed citizens group.

"Hunger, USA" tells the story of babies who weigh less at one year than they did at birth, of children who go to school too hungry to learn and of old folks who are so poor that they subsist on a liquid diet.

The private board of inquiry was set up last summer by the Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty at the suggestion of its chairman, Walter P. Reuther, head of the United Auto Workers.

The co-chairmen of the panel were Benjamin E. Mays, president emeritus of Morehouse College in Atlanta and Leslie W. Dunbar, executive director of the Field Foundation.

The panel was appointed and research begun after a Senate subcommittee heard testimony about widespread hunger and malnutrition in Mississippi.

Funds for the study came from private foundations and church groups. Two denominations supporting the research were the Domestic and Foreign Missions Society of the Protestant-Episcopal Church in the U.S.A., and the Board of Missions of the United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.

In releasing its report, the 25-member board of prominent Americans said that chronic hunger is not confined to Mississippi alone. Victims of hunger can be found all over the nation, but particularly in the South and Southwest, it said.

Conditions are so bad in 256 counties in 24 states that a national emergency should be declared in order to give immediate aid, the board declared.

Leading the list of states with "hunger counties," is Georgia with 47. Mississippi is second with 37.

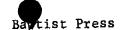
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Although the board said the critical level for each factor was set "conservatively" to insure that they were addressing themselves to extreme conditions, in most cases the critical level was twice that of the national average.

The citizens group said that most of the desolate poor are Indians, Negroes, Appalachian whites and Spanish-speaking residents of the Southwest. Migrant farm families and Indians on some reservations were described as having the worst of all health conditions.

"If you will go look, you will find America a shocking place," the board of inquiry said after its nine months search for the facts of hunger.



"We find ourselves somewhat startled by our own findings, for we too had been lulled into the comforting belief that at least the extremes of privation had been eliminated in the process of becoming the world's wealthiest nation," they said.

The panel summed up its findings thusly:

- * Hunger and malnutrition exist in this country, affecting millions of our fellow Americans and increasing in severity and extent from year to year.
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The U. S. Department of Agriculture, which administers the government's food programs, came in for severe criticism for failing to provide better diets for the poor. The private panel charged that the failure of federal efforts to feed the poor "cannot be divorced from our nation's agricultural policy, the congressional committees that dictate that policy and the Department of Agriculture that implements it."

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