(*e*) With local governments: Working through State agencies, local governments are encouraged to participate in the program. In addition, the use of the workshop technique is employed extensively to teach both school lunch personnel and needy family participants more effective use of donated foods.

(*f*) With foreign governments: None.

(*g*) With nonprofit organizations and institutions: The program is available to charitable institutions to the extent that they provide care for needy persons—child or adult.

(*h*) With business enterprises: Limited.

(*i*) With others: None.

8. Laws and regulations

1. Sec. 32 of Agricultural Act of August 24, 1935, as amended.
2. Sec. 416 of Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended.
3. National School Lunch Act.
4. Sec. 709 of Agricultural Act of 1965.

PART II. DATA BEARING ON ECONOMIC ASPECTS AND IMPACTS OF THE PROGRAM

9. Economic effects

(*a*) Effects on personal income of persons served: The donations to schools and summer camps for children enable participating children to receive nutritious meals at reasonable cost. The level of charges usually bears an inverse relationship to child participation. Participating familes receive a valuable supplement to their limited food purchasing power. The money they have for food can be concentrated on those items that will improve the family's diet.

(*b*) Effects on productivity of workers: There is no question as to the value of good nutrition to health and productivity.

(*c*) Effects on business: The promotion of child-feeding activities has resulted in the Nation's single largest market for food. In some instances the development and distribution of a new product, such as nonfat dry milk, rolled wheat, and bulghour, a new domestic market has been developed that has subsequently become a commercial market.

(*d*) Effects on stability: The commodity distribution program is a flexible and useful stabilizer on levels of living in an area—if economic conditions deteriorate, the program is there to assist families who need help; as conditions improve, families move off the program.

(*e*) Other benefits: The availability of Department-donated foods in areas affected by natural disaster is particularly significant in contributing to the well-being of victims of disaster. In the past year people from Alaska through the trust territories, the upper Midwest and the Southern States affected by tidal waves, earthquakes, tornadoes, typhoons, and hurricanes have benefited.

(*f*) Pertinent geographic differentials: To a large degree the program is concentrated in low-income areas. However, many low-income rural areas need distribution programs for needy families and lunch programs for school feeding and are in no position to finance the local cost.

(*g*) Contribution to GNP: None.

(*h*) Other data: None.