

(e) With local governments: Working through State school lunch personnel, information is relayed to school districts and schools.

Technical assistance is provided in the form of suggested menus and quantity recipe card files, food buying, and storage guides, kitchen equipment manuals, etc. A sample of schools in each area of the country is visited each year to assure that the schools are meeting the nutritional and other requirements of the program and written reports are submitted on the findings.

State school lunch personnel regularly hold workshops for local school lunch managers, cooks, and other employees. Federal employees actively participate in these workshops as requested.

(f) With foreign governments: A number of foreign governments have shown great interest in the national school lunch program and how it operates. Representatives frequently come to discuss the program with Federal employees and tour both large and small operations.

(g) With nonprofit organizations: Close liaison is maintained with the American School Food Service Association, an organization composed of those involved in school feeding. They publish a monthly magazine that covers all aspects of school feeding. Similar liaison is maintained with church-related groups operating schools such as Catholic, Jewish, Lutheran, etc.

(h) With business enterprises: Individual corporations in the field of institutional feeding frequently request advice as to how their products may be tailored to better meet nutritional requirements of the school lunch program.

(i) With others: There is a substantial amount of liaison with private associations such as American Dietetics Association, American Home Economics Association, etc.

8. *Laws and regulations*

National School Lunch Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1751-1760) and 7 CFR, Part 210.

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

9. *Economic effects*

(a) Effects on personal incomes of persons served: All children participating in the program, whatever the level of family income, benefit from receiving at lower prices because of Federal assistance or free of charge, a lunch that meets one-third or more of their daily nutritional requirements.

(b) Effects on placement or productivity of workers: Not applicable.

(c) Effects on business, new enterprises, etc.: The national school lunch program represents an \$800 million market for food to local suppliers. This market has been growing at the rate of some \$50 million a year. Many new products have been introduced and markets for old ones have been expanded.

(d) Effects on stability, level, volume of employment, wages, costs, production, etc.: The program provides employment for approximately 300,000 workers. In addition, it provides a local market for food, labor, and equipment in excess of \$1.3 billion.

(e) Other benefits: The major one stems from the simple fact that you can't teach a hungry child. In addition, the child learns the