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SCHOOL LUNCHESES
1946-1952

A List of References

Compiled by
Elizabeth Gould Davis

This list supplements Library List No. 26, School Lunches (1946), which covered the years 1925 through 1945. The present list contains selected references for the years 1946 through June 1952. The list is classified under six main divisions, covering National, State, and local programs, lunchroom management and architecture, equipment, food, nutrition, training of personnel, and educative aspects. The references are limited to lunches actually served at school, brought lunches and "jar" lunches being omitted, and home meals included only when they have a direct bearing on the lunches served at school. Material on the nutrition of school children has also been omitted except when it deals with school feeding.

Grateful acknowledgement is made of the assistance of Miss Kathryne Sheehan, Miss Janet McFadden, and Miss Elizabeth Holden of the School Lunch Division, Food Distribution Branch, U. S. Production and Marketing Administration, in defining the scope of the bibliography and deciding on material for inclusion.

Items marked with an asterisk (*) have not been examined. Call numbers following the citations are those of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Library. Entries of publications not available at the Agriculture Library are followed by the names of the libraries which furnished them for use in this bibliography.

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GENERAL

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Rising food and labor costs, rapid expansion of the lunch program, problems of delivery and storage, all tend to obstruct the objective of giving all school children adequate and nutritious lunches at lowest possible cost to them.

3. DAVIS, C. M. A school business official looks at school lunch. Amer. Sch. Food Serv. News 5(7):9-10. Nov.1951. 389.8 Sch6

The lunch program has become a big business which demands a businesslike approach from the standpoint of design, equipment, evaluation, and administration.

4. DREISBACH, M. B. Some criteria for evaluating school lunch programs. Amer. Dietet. Assoc. J. 23: 856-861. Oct.1947. 389.8 Am34

Nine consolidated schools in rural communities were used in this study of pupil participation, nutritive value, cost, labor required, sanitation, and record keeping, in the school lunch program.

5. FIRST call for lunch. Consumer's Guide 12(3): 9-11. Mar.1946. 1.94 Ad422C

Better health, better scholarship, and happier children are in the offing for communities with school lunch programs.

6. FLANAGAN, T. G. Basic beliefs about lunch programs. Nations Sch. 43(2):64-65. Feb.1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Three fundamental points are stressed: (1) Organization -- the program should be part of the curriculum; (2) personnel - the personnel should be as carefully chosen as the teaching staff; and (3) finance - education boards should include in their budgets funds to cover all expenses connected with the school lunch program.

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The community profits not only in such intangibles as better health and better social attitudes in its children, but directly in the use of the lunchroom facilities for community activities.

8. LEONARD, MRS. P. H. Past and present of school lunches. Sch. Life 28(6):11-13,26-27. Mar.1946. 156.3 Sch63

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San Bernardino, Calif., advertises its weekly school lunch menu in the Sunday papers in a campaign to convince parents of the economic and health value of the lunches to their children.

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Three thousand professional and lay representatives of child and youth welfare agencies recommend that school lunches be provided, and that they be furnished free to children unable to pay.

11. MOORE, J. When school lunch bells ring all over America. Parents' Mag. 22(9):51-53,62,64,66. Sept. 1947. 320.8 C433

The parent should take as much interest in the school lunch as he does in the other phases of the school curriculum.

12. MORRIS, W. H. Why school lunch programs? Sch. Exec. 68(11):11-14. Aug.1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Some of the reasons why the U. S. Office of Education believes that the nutritional welfare of the school child is the school's responsibility.

Condensed in Educ. Digest 15:18-20. Dec.1949.

13. ONE-FOURTH of nation's children get hot school lunch. Ext. Serv. Rev. 18:130-131. Nov.1947. 1 Ex892Ex

The role of the home demonstration agent in the growth and expansion of the school lunch movement.

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14. POWELL, R. PTA looks at school lunch. Amer. Sch. Food Serv. News 5(7):9. Nov.1951. 389.8 Sch6

The PTA established a national school lunch committee in 1943 to (1) interpret the school lunch, (2) assist schools in improving the lunch program, (3) work with the schools to see that every child receives a good lunch, and (4) help make the lunchroom a laboratory for nutrition education.

15. PRENTICE, M. Philosophy of a school lunch program. Nations Sch. 45(2):72-73. Feb.1950. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Providing noon meals that furnish at least one-third of the daily nutrient requirement, free or at a low cost, for all children; incorporating the lunch program into the curriculum; improving the training and education of the personnel; interesting the community in the program; and benefiting agriculture, are some of the objectives of the school lunch program.

16. PRINCIPLES governing school lunches. Pub. Health Nursing 38:72. Feb.1946. 448.8 P96

Nine basic principles expounded by the Joint Committee on Health Problems in Education of the National Education Association and the American Medical Association concerning the place of the department of health and the department of education in supervising the school lunch.

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17. ROTENBERG, M. A student looks at the school lunch program. Pract. Home Econ. 30:33. Jan.1952. 321.8 H752

High school students voice their opinions at the convention of the American School Food Service Association.

18. SANDO, L. G., and PATTON, M. B. Lunch programs in Ohio public schools. Amer. Dietet. Assoc. J. 27:285-288. Apr.1951. 389.8 Am34

A summary report of the findings in a survey of 472 schools, conducted by the Ohio State University Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology. Of the 313 schools having school lunch programs, 288 were studied as to management, the remainder as to food acceptance and food habits. Of the 161 schools without lunch programs, surveys were made to determine the reasons. The most prevalent reasons for not having a lunch program were found to be lack of space and lack of funds. For report on management see item 226. Preliminary report in Ohio Farm & Home Res. 35(262):9. Jan./Feb.1950. 100 Oh3S

19. SCHOOL FOOD SERV. ASSOCIATION. Proceedings, 1947; Health education through food service. n. p., 1947. 84 p. 389.9 Sch6

Discussions and talks cover kitchen layout, equipment, sanitation, nutrition, menu planning, food preparation, workshops, and nutrition education.

20. TODHUNTER, E. N. Needed research on the school lunch. Nations Sch. 45(3):80-81,84. Mar.1950. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Some of the problems awaiting further research: The price versus the food value of the lunch; cooperation of the school administration; teaching the child to prefer protective foods to candy and pop; the riboflavin and vitamin D content of the average lunch; free choice versus the plate lunch; and personnel training.

21. U. S. INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL LUNCHES. A yardstick for school lunches. U. S. D. A. PA-50, slightly rev., 50 p. June 1948. 1 Ag84Pro

Includes tables for grading the program in respect to nutritive value, food preparation, pupil participation, adequacy of supervision, integration with the curriculum, community participation, administrative cooperation, sanitation, equipment, and physical facilities.

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Ways of integrating the lunch program with the general education program with maximum benefits to health. Training of personnel, cooperation with parents, sale of sweets, special diets, sanitation, finance, and classroom nutrition education are some of the subjects discussed.

23. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN. School lunches. Washington? 1946? 4 p. 1.956 A2Sch64

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National

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"Donated agricultural commodities" and "Designated abundant food" explained.

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A message from the Secretary of Agriculture to the National School Lunch Conference held in Washington, Oct.22,1946.

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The National School Lunch Program as one phase of the effort to fit agricultural production to the needs of the Nation, in indicating the food habits of the people, where improvement is needed, which foods should be produced in greater quantities, and how distribution may be improved.

30. COOPER, W. P. Present status of Federal school lunch program. Amer. Sch. Food Serv. News 5(7): 5. Nov.1951. 389.8 Sch6

Participation in the Federal program is steadily increasing, with no comparable increase in appropriations.

31. CRONAN, M. L. How do our lunchrooms operate under the Federal program? Pract. Home Econ. 28: 527. Nov.1950. 321.8 H752

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32. CRONAN, M. L. Take a good look at your child's school lunch. Parents' Mag. 24(9):49,141-142. Sept.1949. 320.8 C433

The parents' role in the National School Lunch Program.

33. CUTTER, R. M. How the National School Lunch Program works. Amer. Sch. Food Serv. News 5(7):5-6. Nov.1951. 389.8 Sch6

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The annual conference of the Council of Chief State School Officers seeks administration of the lunch program at the State level, with Federal funds appropriated for this purpose.

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The New Hampshire Commissioner of Education protests the Federal Government's supervision of Federal funds appropriated for the School Lunch Program.

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The school lunch program as a means of stabilizing and improving American agriculture by broadening the demand for farm products, and thereby promoting national health. A talk before the National School Lunch Conference, Washington, Oct.22,1946.

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Policy and standards in the purchase of canned concentrated orange juice for the National School Lunch Program by the Production and Marketing Administration.

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The importance of milk and milk products in the National School Lunch Program. A talk before the Annual Meeting and Winter Conference of the National Dairy Council at Atlantic City, N. J., Jan.30,1947.

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Ninety-three percent of school administrators say "No" in a poll conducted by The Nations Schools. Among the 5 percent who answered in the affirmative the chief objections were to accounting and food-distribution methods.

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A review of the progress of the National School Lunch Act through Congress from 1941 to 1946.

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The success of the National School Lunch Program depends on the cooperation and interest of State and local agencies.

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The national program and its purposes - to raise the nutritional standard, and to benefit agriculture.

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Public Laws 396 and 422, 1946, explained.

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Report on the use of surplus commodities in the school lunch program. For answer see Items 31 and 58.

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An address delivered before a conference of PMA directors held in Chicago on June 18, 1946, sketching the background of the program and outlining its expectations for the future.

58. U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE. OFF. OF THE SECRETARY. [Letter to Mr. Otis Lee Wiese, editor of McCall's Magazine, to protest article in September 1950 issue by J. D. Ratcliff, entitled "They're playing politics with out children's health."] Washington, 1950. 9 p. 1.91 A2L562

Pages 4-9 are "Facts about the National School Lunch Program." For Ratcliff article see Item 53.

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The legal position of schools participating in the National School Lunch Program during the school year, which seek to claim reimbursement for lunches served during summer sessions, is defined and discussed.

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How the program works.

63. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN. The National School Lunch Program. 4 p. Washington, 1949. 1.956 F73N21

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65. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN. School lunch and food distribution programs, selected statistics, fiscal years 1939-50. Washington, 1950. 15 p. 1.956 F732Sch6

66. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN. The National School Lunch Program - A progress report. U. S. D. A. PA-208, 19 p. June 1952. 1 Ag84Pro

Charts trace the growth of the National School Lunch Program from 1944, when Federal cash assistance funds were first made available, to the present, in terms of the number of participating children, the number of meals served, the extent to which the program is fulfilling its nutritional and agricultural objectives, the quality and quantities of food used, and the financing of the program by Federal, State and local governments.

67. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN. School lunch program activities by State education agencies. Washington, 1947. 2 p. 1.956 A2Sch63

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PMA policies and standards in purchasing non-fat dry milk for the National School Lunch Program.

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The Association of School Business Officials discuss the National School Lunch Program, school lunchroom architecture, and public relations programs in the school lunch field.

72. WHITE, M. School lunches by the billion. Mktg. Activ. 12(9):9-13. Sept. 1949. 1.942 A8M34

The National School Lunch Program, its provisions and policies, and its ultimate effect on the health of the nation.

73. WILMOT, A. O. School lunch. Ill. Educ. 35:16, 32. Sept. 1946. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

As expounded here the purpose of the National School Lunch Program should be primarily the health and health education of the child, and only secondarily the consumption of agricultural surpluses.

State

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The program in Utah.

75. BANGS, C. W. A thoughtful review of the school lunch program in Iowa. Midland Sch. 63(2):17,37. Oct. 1948. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The Iowa program, under the State Department of Public Instruction, is designed to raise the nutritional status of the school child, and to serve as a laboratory for health and nutrition education and the teaching of desirable social attitudes.

76. BRIDGEFORTH, R. B. The school lunch program is here to stay. South. Planter 107(10):41. Oct. 1946. 6 So89

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78. CARPENTER, C. R. The school lunch program in operation. Tenn. Pub. Welfare Rec. 10(12):4-5. Dec. 1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The program in Tennessee.

79. CLARK, M., and ASHBY, R. A. School children must be well fed. Utah Farmer 65(21):3,9,13. June 25, 1946. 6 D45

Administration of the school lunch program in Utah.

80. DOOLE, L. E. No lunch pails in Nemaha. Nebr. Farmer 89(11):5,24. June 7, 1947. 6 N27

The program in Nebraska.

81. DUSHKIN, MRS. A. M. School lunches in New York City. In New York (State) Legislature. Joint Committee on Nutrition. Meals for millions, p. 158-161. Albany? 1947. 389.1 N486M

Suggested conditions for acceptance of State aid to the school lunch program: That (1) the principal be held responsible for the lunch program; (2) the lunch supervisor's grade be set at a level that will attract the best qualified people; (3) professional criteria be set up for all personnel; and (4) orientation courses be introduced for all teachers.

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The Florida Department of Education, Board of Health, State Welfare Board, and State Education Association worked together with the PTA, teacher training institutions, and other interested groups to establish a State-wide type A school lunch program.

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The basic philosophy of the program - its educational and long-range objectives - should be more clearly presented to gain the cooperation of the public.

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A two-year special training course for all cafeteria managers, plus an abundance of nourishing fresh fruits and vegetables the year round, account for the success of the Hawaii school lunch program.

87. JEFFERS, M. K. State provisions for school lunch programs: laws and personnel. U. S. Off. Educ. B. 1952(4), 40 p. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Includes the historical development of the program, administrative problems, authorization for the establishment of State programs, classification of legislation, organization of State programs, commodity distribution, excerpts from State school lunch laws, and the complete school lunch laws of Illinois, South Carolina, and Utah.

88. KEAN, R. Now the school lunch is here to stay. Educ. La. 5(3):10-11. Sept. 1946. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Louisiana's school lunch program is said to be second to none in the nation.

89. KELLER, M. M. Balanced lunches for better learning. Ill. Agr. 53:7,8. Oct. 1948. 6 IL6

The school lunch program in Illinois.

90. KINLAN, M. Puerto Rico's school lunch program. Nations Sch. 42(1):57-58. July 1948. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

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Utah's school lunch program includes training programs for workers, periodic nutrition surveys, and successive visits of the State nutritionist to all units, in its effort to work out effective procedures and achieve basic objectives.

92. LONGWELL, M. What about school lunches? Ariz. Farmer 25(18):29. Sept. 7, 1946. 6 Ar44

Problems of local administration in Arizona.

93. MCKENNA, R. J. Montana hot lunch program. Mont. Farmer 33(10):16. Jan. 15, 1946. 6 M764

Federal aid in Montana schools prior to the National School Lunch Act.

94. MARTIN, A. Children need hot lunches. Mont. Farmer 34(11):16. Feb. 1, 1947. 6 M764

The national program in Montana.

95. MURPHY, Z. Junior eats stew at school. Wallace's Farmer & Iowa Homestead 75(8):44. Sept. 16, 1950. 6 W15

The program in Iowa.

96. NEW JERSEY. DEPT. OF EDUCATION. Home economics and the school lunch. In its Home economics education in New Jersey, p. 52-56. Trenton, 1946. Natl. Educ. Assoc. Libr.

An outline of the school lunch program in New Jersey, covering State legislation concerning the program, its aims, objectives, and philosophy, statistics, and the role of the home economics teacher in nutrition education through the school lunch program.

97. NEW JERSEY. DEPT. OF EDUCATION. The school lunch. In its The school health program, p. 22. Trenton, 1947. Natl. Educ. Assoc. Libr.

One of the responsibilities of the school is that of providing a nutritious noon meal for every child who remains at school during the noon hour.

98. NEWELL, MRS. F. B. The school lunch in education. N. Y. State Educ. 35:332. Jan. 1948. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The New York State Education Department recognizes and treats the education in health and nutrition provided by the school lunch program as a vital part of the general education program.

99. NORTH CAROLINA. DEPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. Food service in North Carolina public schools. N. C. Dept. Pub. Instr. P. 274, 105 p. 1950. Ref. Sch. Lunch Div. U. S. Prod. & Mktg. Admin.

Includes the history of the school lunch program in North Carolina, State and local administration, school lunch laws, sanitary regulations, managerial and employee duties and qualifications, floor plans, lunchroom location, floor and wall materials, lighting facilities, equipment specifications, and educational and nutritional aspects of the program.

100. *PACKARD, A. H. Vermonts' school lunch program. New England Homestead 120(5):32. Mar. 8, 1947. 6 N442

101. RHODE ISLAND STATE COLLEGE. EXTENSION SERV. Rhode Island school lunch. Kingston, 1951? 4 p. 275.2 R34Rs

102. SCHOENBACH, M. The school lunch program as it operates in Texas. Tex. Outlook 32(10):19-20. Oct. 1948. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Seventy-one percent of the 48,000,000 school lunches served annually in Texas are type A lunches made possible by Federal aid in cash and in surplus commodity donations.

103. SCHOOL lunch program -- a liberal helping of education! Va. J. Educ. 41(3):132-133, 152. Nov. 1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

In 1946 only 31 percent of Virginia's public schools availed themselves of the benefits of the National School Lunch Program, yet the school lunch has immeasurable potentialities for improving the health and cultural development of the community.

104. SELBY, B. J. School lunch program in California. Sch. Food Serv. Assoc. News 5(5):3. Oct. 1948. 389.8 Sch6

California's State program is administered by a supervisor, a nutritionist consultant, eight field nutritionists, two auditors, and an office staff of eight.

105. SIMPSON, R. E. School lunch program. Calif. Sch. 17:288-289. Nov. 1946. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

California's objective is to see that all children receive an adequate lunch at school, regardless of their individual ability to pay.

106. SMITH, J. A. Milk and school lunches. Pa. Farmer 134(1):26-27. Jan. 12, 1946. 6 P383

The school lunch program in Pennsylvania.

107. TAYLOR, A. R. Lunches that affect learning. Minn. J. Educ. 30(8):38-39. Mar. 1950. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

A summary of school lunch philosophy, practice, and problems, in Minnesota.

108. TENORIO, T. School lunch program becomes permanent. New Mex. Agr. J. 1(7):5, 18-19. Sept. 1946. 6 N46

The program in New Mexico.

109. TERRELL, E. L. What school lunches are doing for Louisiana children. La. Dept. Educ. B. 700, 31 p. 1950. 389 L93

Louisiana appropriates nearly \$10,000,000 to feed its 400,000 school children for one school year, with a consequent Statewide improvement in the health, attendance records, happiness, and scholarship of the pupils.

110. TEXAS. DEPT. OF EDUCATION. Texas school lunch program. Tex. Dept. Educ. B. 487, 62 p. Jan. 1948. 389.253 T31

Includes the history of the program in Texas, community and school responsibilities, sanitation, safety, equipment, design, food preparation, serving, menu planning, work organization, storage, and school lunch records and reports.

111. TURNER, M. K. C. A study of thirty-nine school lunchroom programs in the State of Virginia. Petersburg, 1950. 44 p. Ref. Johnston Memorial Libr., Va. State Col.

Typewritten

Thesis (M.S.) - Virginia State College.

Investigation of 11 city and 28 county high schools points to the need for a more all-embracing school lunch program, with better facilities, and more emphasis on the nutritive value of the meals served.

112. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN. Relationship between State agencies and Production and Marketing Administration State office representatives. Washington? 1946? 5 p. 1.956 A2R27

The duties of the States in connection with Federal school lunch funds as to auditing, accounting, etc.

113. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN. State plans for use of nonfood assistance in school lunch program. Washington, 1946. 1 p. 1.956 A2St25

Methods developed by various States of distributing Federal funds available for lunchroom equipment.

114. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN.

*Not examined.

State school lunch act; interpretative statement. Washington? 1946. 6 p. 1.956 A2St24

A general statement of the State's part in administering the lunch program under the National School Lunch Act of 1946.

115. UTAH FOUNDATION. The school lunch program in Utah. Salt Lake City, 1947. 4 p. (Its Research Report 19) 389.1 Ut12

The history and present organizational status, cost, and statistics of the Utah school lunch program.

116. VIRGINIA. STATE DEPT. OF EDUCATION. Guide for use in planning and operating the Virginia school lunch program. Richmond, 1948. 31 p. Ref. 389 V81

Includes suggested budget, physical and sanitation standards, personnel standards, small equipment, dish-washing methods, cleaning and storing, food and nutrition standards, marketing guide, inventory methods and educational aspects of the school lunch program.

117. WARD, H. G. Virginia's school lunch program. Va. J. Educ. 40(2):71-72, 87. Oct. 1946. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The Virginia Department of Education sets up 10 districts for the supervision of the school lunch program, with one supervisor per district, who assists in planning new lunch programs and in improving existing ones.

Local

118. ALLEGANY County, Maryland, school lunch program. What's New Home Econ. 10(12):25-26. Aug. 1946. 321.8 W55

Nearly 80 percent of Allegany County's school children have hot lunches at noon at minimum or no cost.

119. ALLISON, R. L. Hot lunch in a one room school. Forecast Home Econ. 62(5):27-29, 60, 66. May 1946. 321.8 F76

One room in the Grassy Creek School, Nicholas County, W. Va., serves as kitchen, dining room and class room, where pupils prepare, serve, and eat a hot free lunch every day.

120. ANDERSON, K., and SCHUCH, H. Sunnyside celebrates a decade of school lunches. Natl. Parent-Teacher 46(4):32-33. Dec. 1951. 320.8 C43

An Arizona desert school district has made school lunches pay off in better health and social development.

121. BARNER, G. A., and ALLEN, M. A. Our school cafeteria. Natl. Elem. Princ. 27(3):12-14. Dec. 1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

How the Federally subsidized school lunch program functions at the Crogmore School in Atlanta, Ga.

122. BE A SPOKESMAN for children. Parents' Mag. 21(11):158-159. Nov. 1946. 320.8 C433

How parents may promote and organize a school lunch program under the National School Lunch Act.

123. BRECKENRIDGE, D. The school lunch program: the homemaker's part. J. Home Econ. 39:407-408. Sept. 1947. 321.8 J82

A Minnesota housewife tells how her Mothers Club organized and maintained a free lunch program in a rural school.

124. BURROW, O. Our rural-school lunch program. Instructor 56(10):78. Oct. 1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

A government gift of surplus foods, a teacher's donation of an old cook-stove, the volunteered services of a few mothers as cooks, and a contribution of old china, silverware and utensils, started this New York county lunch program on its way.

125. CARROLL, G. Now plan a hot-lunch program for your community. Successful Farming 44(3):87, 110-111, 117. Mar. 1946. 6 Su12

Establishing a school lunch program in a rural community.

126. CASSIDY, M. Full bread baskets make happy hearts. Natl. Elem. Princ. 26(2):28-29. Oct. 1946. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The lunch program at the James Monroe School in Norfolk, Va.

127. CRONAN, M. L. Brookline adopts Federal program. Pract. Home Econ. 25:298, 322. May 1947. 321.8 H752

Sales of hot dishes and milk increased in Brookline, Mass., school cafeterias when Federal aid permitted lowering of prices.

128. CUTTER, R. M. All together for the school lunch program. Pract. Home Econ. 27:331, 344. June 1949. 321.8 H752

New Hampshire rural communities organize school lunch programs.

129. CUTTER, R. M. School lunch and the community. Nations Sch. 44(5):64-65. Nov. 1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The entire community can contribute to the success of the lunch program by growing and preserving garden produce, and raising money through organized drives and benefits.

130. DAVIDSON, W. N. H. And so another lunchroom was started. What's New Home Econ. 10(10):65-67. June 1946. 321.8 W55

A two-room elementary school in western North Carolina establishes a hot lunch program with an initial fund of \$200.

131. DUNBAR, B. E. Rural lunch program grows up. Nations Sch. 37(2):56-57. Feb. 1946. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

With the help of the PTA and the community, the Tioga, Pa., Consolidated School serves a type A lunch to its 150 pupils for 19 cents.

132. FOWLER, O. C. The hot lunch program. Natl. Elem. Princ. 27(3):2-4. Dec. 1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The Board of Education of Clarksburg, W. Va., in cooperation with Federal and State agencies, sponsors the lunch program at the Norwood School.

133. FREE school lunches. Wallace's Farmer & Iowa Homestead 72:1273. Dec. 6, 1947. 6 W15

Volga, Iowa, provides every school child with a hot free lunch at noon.

134. FUNK, C. E. A successful school lunch program. Amer. Sch. Bd. J. 119(4):39-40. Oct. 1949. Natl. Educ. Assoc. Libr.

The PTA of Prospect, Oreg., with the cooperation of the school board, operates a school lunch program providing balanced plate lunches at minimum cost to the pupils.

135. GILLON, H. W. Our solution to the rural school lunch program. Parents' Mag. 26(9):50-51, 157-158. Sept. 1951. 320.8 C433

Penn Township Consolidated Schools, Nixon, Pa., serve a hot dish at noon without benefit of kitchen or lunchroom.

136. HAYES, MRS. J. E. The school lunch and the P. T. A. Amer. Sch. Food Serv. News 5(8):9. Dec. 1951. 389.8 Sch6

The PTA, instrumental in founding many local school lunch programs, continues to give support and encouragement to the program through its School Lunch Committee.

137. HERR, E. Rural town makes good. Pract. Home Econ. 24:237. Apr. 1946. 321.8 H752

Morganville, N. J., organizes a school lunch program.

138. HOT LUNCHES at school. Wallace's Farmer & Iowa Homestead 71:24. Jan. 5, 1946. 6 W15

Type A lunch for 15 cents at Winfield School, Henry County, Iowa.

139. HOT SCHOOL lunches; how to plan, prepare, pay for. Successful Farming 44:84-87. Mar. 1946. 6 Su12

A picture story of the program in action in two Minnesota schools - a small rural school and a consolidated high school where the Home Economics teacher plans menus with the help of her pupils. Canning and preserving for the school lunch are done by Home Economics classes.

140. HOWSON, J. B. Volunteers start school lunch. Nations Sch. 38(4):56-57. Oct. 1946. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The Newton, Conn., PTA overcomes obstacles to establish a growing lunch program.

141. JAMES, E. Lunch in a one-room school. Pract. Home Econ. 24:341-342. June 1946. 321.8 H752

The Tuskegee Nutrition Institute experiments in serving hot lunches in the rural schools of Alabama.

Also in Service 11(1):14. Aug. 1946. 280.8 Se62

142. JELKS, V. Increased enrollment a problem in school lunchroom management. What's New Home Econ. 10(11):19-20. July 1946. 321.8 W55

Mobile County, Ala., adopts ingenious methods for feeding 11,000 new school children brought into the school system by war industries.

143. A JOB for all hands. Consumers' Guide 12(9):2. Sept. 1946. 1.94 Ad422C

Cooperation at the community level is necessary for the successful functioning of the National School Lunch Program.

144. JULIAN, R. S. They like to eat at school at Fowler, Indiana. Nations Sch. 39(6):42-44. June 1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The lunchroom manager does the purchasing, prepares the menus, and supervises the workers, but a committee of the PTA establishes policies, approves employment, and supervises the records and accounts at this small school.

145. KENNAMER, E. F. Food for thought. Agr. Leaders' Digest 28(8):48-50. Sept.1947. 275.28 Am3
Randolph County, Ala., home demonstration clubs sponsor a nourishing school lunch program.
146. *LANSING, R. M. A proposal to organize the school lunch program in Palm Beach County, Florida. Athens, 1949. 109 p. Ref. Ohio U. Libr.
Typewritten
Thesis-(M.S.)- Ohio University
147. LEONARD, V. E. School lunchroom unifies the community. Natl. Elem. Princ. 27(3):19-20. Dec.1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
In Groton, Conn., the PTA, the Red Cross, and the Superintendent of schools cooperated to organize the lunch program at the Pleasant Valley School. The result has been an increased community interest in all phases of the school program.
148. LOCKPORT'S lunch program is lively and cooperative. Sch. Exec. 70(10):97-98. June 1951. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
The successful Lockport, N. Y., Federally subsidized school lunch program is directed by the city supervisor of home economics.
149. LUNCHROOMS with high grades. Nations Sch. 47(2):68,70. Feb.1951. Natl. Educ. Assoc. Libr.
The Madison County, Ala., School Lunch Association supervises 22 lunchrooms of all types and sizes, all of which have one purpose -- to make the child's lunch a pleasant and profitable experience.
150. MCCARTY, F. M. Operating a lunchroom. Tex. Outlook 31(8):16. Aug.1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
A small-town school superintendent organized and operates his own school lunch program with no additional supervisory personnel. With the help of teachers and students he is the school's lunchroom manager, bookkeeper, and business administrator.
151. MAINE town raises \$1,000 for school lunch equipment. Ext. Serv. Rev. 18:36-37. Mar.1947. 1 Ex892Ex
With initial fund appropriated by the town, supplemented by Federal funds, Pittsfield is able to feed 300 children of the surrounding countryside a balanced noon meal for 15 cents.
152. MANCHESTER, J. W. Planning a school lunch program in Maine. Ext. Serv. Rev. 20:78. May 1949. 1 Ex892Ex
Rockport citizens' groups, led by its county home demonstration agent, organize a hot lunch program.
153. MEIER, E. Hot lunches at school. Hoard's Dairyman 91:810-811. Oct.25,1946. 44.8 H65
How the parents of a Columbia County, Wis., school, with help from the Federal government and the school board, managed to supply free balanced lunches to all school children.
154. MENO, L. W. The school lunch -- a cooperative enterprise. Sch. Exec. 65(11):55-56. July 1946. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
How two Raritan, N. J., schools organized a lunch program, with the help of the PTA and the Federal Government.
155. MORRIS, M. M. First steps for a school lunch program. What's New Home Econ. 11(11):27,32. July 1947. 321.8 W55
Estimating the cost of food and labor, selecting equipment, locating a trained supervisor at a reasonable salary, soliciting the support of the community, are some first things to be considered in organizing a lunch program.
156. MORRIS, M. M. School lunches for your children. Parents' Mag. 23(9):55,138-141. Sept.1948. 320.8 C433
How various communities throughout the country have adapted the National School Lunch Program to their particular needs.
157. *MOSLEY, M. N. An analytical study of the school lunchroom program in the Mayflower, Arkansas, School in relation to the National Program. Austin, 1949. 128 p. Ref. Tex. U. Libr.
Typewritten
Thesis-(M.S.)-Texas University.
158. MURPHY, Z. School lunch programs. Wallace's Farmer & Iowa Homestead 1078. Sept.17,1949. 6 W15
How the program works at Dundee School, Delaware County, Iowa.

*Not examined.

159. PLEWES, M. S. How can a school lunch program be evaluated? What's New Home Econ. 10(6):137, 144. Feb.1946. 321.8 W55
Swarthmore, Pa., appoints a committee of five to study the school lunch program in all its aspects, and to make recommendations for improvement.
160. SCHMIDT, F. K. Eldora's community school cafeteria. Sch. Exec. 70(9):121. May 1951. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
The Eldora, Iowa, school lunchroom is equipped to handle community functions.
161. SHAFER, R. B. The program at Delanson. Nations Sch. 43(5):65-66. May 1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
The Delanson, N. Y., Union Free School serves 35,949 meals annually at a cost of 12 cents each to the pupil.
162. SMITH, J. A. School lunches in Big Valley. Pa. Farmer 136:104-105. Feb.8,1947. 6 P383
The program in the Amish and Mennonite districts of Pennsylvania.
163. TINSLEY, W. V. A school lunch program that "clicked." Instructor 57(9):35. Sept.1948. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
Under the supervision of the teacher the 22 pupils of a rural school organized their parents into committees to provide and prepare free lunches at school.
164. VAN BLAIR, M. A. Lunch at the fresh air schools. Pract. Home Econ. 28:583. Dec.1950. 321.8 H752
The Providence, R. I., school lunch program extends to seven special schools for tubercular, crippled, and otherwise handicapped children.
165. WATKINS, J. W. How Montgomery County serves free lunches. Sch. Exec. 70(9):123,125. May 1951. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
This Maryland county provides free lunches to the pupils of its 65 schools on the basis of the child's financial need and nutritional status.
166. WISELY, K. C. Cooperation leads to success. Pract. Home Econ. 24:339. June 1946. 321.8 H752
Everyone who is associated with the school in any way has a responsibility for making the school lunch program a success.
167. ZACHRY, J. D. Budget lunches that meet grade A requirements. Nations Sch. 43(1):56-57. Jan.1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
Full cooperation of the community in growing and canning vegetables, and in donating farm produce, such as milk, eggs, butter, and chickens, keeps the type A lunch down to a maximum of 10 cents for the pupils at Potosi School in Taylor County, Tex.

Finance

168. ALLEN, H. K. Problems facing the New York City school lunch system. In New York (State) Legislature. Joint Committee on Nutrition. Meals for millions, p.154-157. Albany? 1947. 389.1 N486M
Rising costs of food and labor make greater State and Federal subsidies imperative in order to avoid increasing the price of the school lunch and thereby reducing pupil participation.
169. BANGS, C. W. Financing the school lunch program. Sch. Exec. 68(11):55-56. July 1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
A discussion of various methods of financing practised on State and local levels to match the Federal subsidy.
170. HEMPHILL, J. M. Financial advantages under the School Lunch Program. Calif. Sch. 20:68-71. Mar. 1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
By means of cash reimbursements and donated commodities schools participating in the National School Lunch Program are able to provide nutritious meals at prices children can afford to pay.
171. HUNGRY children. New Repub. 125:9. July 9, 1951. 280.8 N42
The need for an increase in the appropriation for the National School Lunch Program.
172. JOHNS, R. L. Financing the school lunch program. Sch. Food Serv. Assoc. News 5(2):3-6,8. Apr. 1948. 389.8 Sch6
The lunch program has become a part of the regular school program, and it should be financed, administered, and supervised according to the same pattern as the total education program. All States should include the program in their education budget.

Condensed in Nation's Sch. 41:43-44. Apr.1948.

173. PENDERGAST, W. S. Food in the school lunch program. What's New Home Econ. 12(11):10-12. July 1948. 321.8 W55

In order to continue to benefit the nation's health, by providing nutritious school lunches at low cost, the program will have to be further subsidized by either the Federal, State, or local government.

174. PENDERGAST, W. S. What has happened to our food costs? What's New Home Econ. 11(3):158-159,164. Nov. 1946. 321.8 W55

The lunch manager should use every means possible to prevent the rising cost of food to be reflected in the price of the school lunch. If careful purchasing, accurate measuring, avoidance of waste, and reduction of overhead do not avail, she should ask the Board of Education to assume additional costs, or obtain a State subsidy.

175. PENDERGAST, W. S. What shall we do about rising cost. What's New Home Econ. 11(1):96,101. Sept. 1946. 321.8 W55

Raising prices in the school cafeteria is not the way to solve the problem of rising food costs. Transferring the costs of operation from the lunchroom department to the board of education will help keep down overhead and so permit fullest pupil participation in the program.

176. PRICE of school lunches affects participation. Nutr. News Let. 96:3-4. Aug. 1950. 173.3 H34Nu

Participation found to be in inverse ratio to price, in a study conducted by the U. S. Production and Marketing Administration and school lunch agencies of six States.

177. RUTH, C. Lunch time in elementary school. Nations Sch. 39(3):64-65. Mar. 1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The Lompoc, Calif., elementary school pays its own food and labor costs out of lunchroom receipts. Other expenses are covered by the school.

178. SCHOOL lunch program. Survey 84(1):26-27. Jan. 1948. 280.8 C37

The American Parents Committee, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the National Catholic Welfare Council, and Spokesmen for Children, Inc., ask Congress for a \$110,000,000 appropriation for school lunches

179. TAYLOR, MRS. J. L. The school lunch program. Natl. Conf. Rur. Health. Annu. Mtg. 3:54-58. 1948. 449.9 N214

One hundred million dollars annually should be the minimum Federal appropriation for the school lunch program if it is to fulfill its function as a national health measure.

180. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN. National School Lunch Program: the apportionment formula. Washington, 1947. 1 p. 1.956 A2N212

MANAGEMENT ✓

General

181. BAILEY, E. Small school hot lunch problems. Mont. Educ. 25:21-23. Feb. 1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

A question and answer presentation of lunch problems peculiar to the smaller school with limited facilities.

182. BERDINE, A. Duties of a school lunch supervisor. Pract. Home Econ. 29:241. May 1951. 321.8 H752

Enumerates the supervisor's responsibilities to the community, to the State government, school officials, teachers, and lunchroom personnel.

183. BROWN, B. C. Reduce food waste. Pract. Home Econ. 24:292,316,318. May 1946. 321.8 H752

More careful planning, buying, storing, cooking, and serving will save tons of food in school lunches.

184. BRYAN, M. DE G. Equipment for lunch operations. U. Pa. B. 49(31):328-333. June 30, 1949. Natl. Educ. Assoc. Libr.

A discussion of the role of the school administrator in the provision of suitable plant and equipment for the school lunch, and his responsibility in deciding major problems of administration, policies of operation, and philosophical objectives.

185. BRYAN, M. DE G. Shake up that schedule. Nations Sch. 46(1):68. July 1950. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Staggered lunch periods allow more pupils to be served more rapidly, and in less space.

186. CHECK list for school lunch managers. Pract. Home Econ. 25:163,197. Mar. 1947. 321.8 H752

Thirty-seven pointers to efficient lunchroom management.

187. COLVER, D. E. A study of Pennsylvania school lunch programs managed by homemaking teachers and the responsibilities of these managers. State College, Pa.,

1951. 48 p. Ref. 389 C72
Microfilm.

Thesis (M.S.) - Pennsylvania State College.

Includes menu planning, purchasing, records, inventories, equipment, employee training, food production, sanitation, types of lunches, kitchen and lunchroom facilities, and related aspects of the school lunch.

188. CONSERVATION in school lunches. Sch. Life 30(4):4. Jan. 1948. 156.3 Sch6

Eleven ways of avoiding food waste recommended by the Citizens Food Committee.

189. CRONAN, M. L. Closing up shop? Points to check when closing the school lunch room for the summer. Pract. Home Econ. 29:281. June 1951. 321.8 H752

Cleaning and storing equipment, discarding chipped dishes, ordering supplies for fall, and final inventories, are some of the duties attendant upon closing the cafeteria.

190. CRONAN, M. L. Look both ways. Pract. Home Econ. 28:347,350. Sept. 1950. 321.8 H752

A school lunch manager takes stock of past experience before mapping out her program for the future.

191. CRONAN, M. L. School year's resolutions for lunchroom managers. Pract. Home Econ. 26:475,515. Sept. 1948. 321.8 H752

Resolutions include balancing the budget, minimizing waste, helping employees, promoting student participation, improving public relations, and bettering the menus.

✓ 192. DONALDSON, B. E. Management aspects of and educational criteria for school lunch programs. Ames, 1952. 407 p. Ref. Iowa State Col. Libr.

Typewritten.

Thesis (Ph. D.) - Iowa State College

Pt. 1 is a report of findings in a survey of 25 Iowa public elementary and high schools, covering pupil participation, food acceptance, nutritive value of the lunches served, equipment, cost and price per meal, and labor time per meal. Pt. 2 covers the educational value of the program, including objectives, and evaluates the school lunch in relation to criteria established on the basis of personal experience and the opinions expressed by persons concerned with the educational effectiveness of the program.

193. DREISBACH, M. B., and HANDY, E. School lunch management in relation to nutritive value, cost, and acceptance of foods served. U. S. D. A. PA-114,39 p. Ref. Jan. 1951. 1 Ag84Pro

Findings in 39 studies of school lunch management made throughout the country from 1946 to 1948.

✓ 194. ECKEL, H. School lunch management practices. Sch. Exec. 71(4):105-106,108,110; (5):151-152,154,156,158, 160; (6):129-130. Dec. 1951-Feb. 1952. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Results of a study conducted by The School Executive among 500 public school systems showed that 85 percent had a school lunch program, and that of these, 83 percent served a type A lunch. The study covered school lunch costs, the placing of responsibility for management, purchasing, preparing foods and menus, and evaluation.

195. FARNAM, M. Try staggering your school lunch periods. Sch. & Col. Mangt. 20(12):6-8. July 1951. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Smother and speedier service, shorter waiting lines, and better distribution of the workers' time result from staggered lunch periods.

196. FRANCES AGNES, SISTER. A parochial school lunchroom. Pract. Home Econ. 27:581,597. Nov. 1949. 321.8 H752

St. Theresa School, Detroit, Mich., practices many labor saving devices in order to lower the cost of the lunch and make it available to all pupils.

197. GRAFF, S. W. A handbook for the operation of school lunch programs. Ill. Dept. Pub. Instr. C. Ser. A, 34,31 p. 1946. 389.2 G75

Subjects discussed are sanitation, educational value, suggestions for successful management, and recommended menus.

198. HABIG, E. A study of certain aspects of the school lunch program in selected Indiana schools. Lafayette, 1951. 92 p. Ref. 389 H112

Microfilm.

Thesis (M.S.) - Purdue University.

Covers personnel training, labor policies, sources of income, operating costs, kitchen and lunchroom layout and equipment, and student participation in relation to the price.

199. HALBERSTADT, L. C. Management and operation of school cafeterias. *Amer. Sch. & U.* 21:309. 1949/50. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

In Terre Haute, Ind., the home economics teacher in each school is in charge of the lunch program, the school principal is the executive head, and both are held responsible for the management of the cafeteria.

200. HAYES, E. M. Management plans for the volunteer-sponsored school lunch. *Forecast Home Econ.* 62 (10):33-35,96. Oct.1946. 321.8 F76

The scarcity of trained school lunch managers makes volunteer committee management with duties split up among several part-time experts, necessary in some cases.

201. HEINEMANN, E. Before opening day. *Educ.* 70:648-649. June 1950. Natl. Educ. Assoc. Libr.

Equipping the new cafeteria, employing the helpers, planning menus, ordering supplies, establishing work schedules, and setting up methods of bookkeeping are some of the things that should be attended to in advance of the opening of school.

202. HEMPHILL, J. M. The principal and the lunch program. *Calif. J. Elem. Educ.* 20(1):39-44. Aug.1951. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The principal may delegate to a lunchroom manager the responsibility for the purchasing, preparation, and serving of food, but he himself must be responsible to the superintendent of schools for the administration of the lunch program as part of the total school program.

203. HIMMELBERGER, F., and WATKINS, T. W. Public reaction favorable to "wave" feeding. *Nations Sch.* 45(6):64-65. June 1950. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Students are released for lunch at five minute intervals at the Coopersburg, Pa., School, eliminating waiting lines and providing better distribution of the staff's work.

204. HODGSON, J. Students aid lunch program. *Nations Sch.* 40(5):56-57. Nov.1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The student council of the Scarsdale, N. Y., public schools form a committee to study the lunch program and suggest improvements. Two recommendations are made: (1) Elimination of all a la carte items and the serving of two alternative type A lunches; and (2) the use of student help to cut down the labor cost.

205. HOEK, F. G. The school cafeteria can be operated economically. *Amer. Sch. Bd. J.* 120(2):39-40,94. Feb.1950. Natl. Educ. Assoc. Libr.

It is the business of the school board to see that the cafeteria is managed without a deficit, as part of the educational service of the school.

206. HUNTER, M. W. The rural school lunch. *Grade Teacher* 64(4):63,86-87. Dec.1946. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Advice on lunchroom management in the country school, covering equipment, employees, menus, and lunchroom decor.

207. IOWA. DEPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. Iowa school lunch manual, 1950-1951. Des Moines, 1951? 20 p. Sch. Lunch Div. U. S. Prod. & Mktg. Admin.

Covers planning, preparation, and serving of meals, food storage, finance, record keeping, location and layout of unit, equipment, and sanitation, and includes some recommended type A menus.

208. JAMES, E. L. Cost of operating a school lunch in Iowa. Ames, 1949. 112 p. Ref. 389 J23

Microfilm.

Thesis (M.S.) - Iowa State College.

Covers distribution of income and expenditures, relation of food cost and nutritional adequacy of lunches, aid provided by Federal commodities, and lunch price compared to food cost.

209. *KENNEDY, D. J. Observations of certain factors in the management of the school lunch programs in three central Ohio elementary schools. Columbus, 1949. 121 p. Ref. Ohio State U. Libr.

Typewritten.

Thesis - (M.S.) - Ohio State University.

210. KOEHNE, M. Lunchroom problems in rural communities. *Sch. Managt.* 15:502-503,506. May 1946. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Inadequate supervision and facilities, the difficulty of securing capable cooks, and the general ignorance of the importance of good nutrition, are some of the problems the program must deal with in rural areas.

211. MALMQUIST, E. C. Norwalk speeds its service. *Nations Sch.* 38(2):56-57. Aug.1946. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The new "wave" system of cafeteria service cuts down waiting time to less than three minutes in the 1,250-pupil high school at Norwalk, Conn.

212. MARY ROSITA, SISTER. Organization and management of the school lunchroom. *Catholic Sch. J.* 51: 227-228; 262-265; 293-294. Ref. Sept.-Nov.1951. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

A discussion of the aims and philosophy of the National School Lunch Program, financing the program at local levels, manager qualifications, personnel selection and management, equipment, nutrition, and type A menus.

213. MARYLAND. DEPT. OF EDUCATION. A manual of instruction for school lunch personnel. Md. Sch. B. 29,84 p. Ref. 1948. Sch. Lunch Div. U. S. Prod. & Mktg. Admin.

Covers manager responsibilities, personnel qualifications, menu planning, food purchasing, preparation, and service, dishwashing, cleaning, and maintenance of equipment, storage, sanitation and safety precautions.

214. MAXWELL, E. Keeping the school lunch program from going too far in the red. *Amer. Sch. Bd. J.* 122(5):31-33,86. May 1951. Natl. Educ. Assoc. Libr.

Constant supervision of labor, careful planning of menus, avoidance of waste, buying by standard and grade, keeping accurate records, and analyzing work sheets -- all contribute to the balanced budget.

215. MORRIS, M. M. How to manage a school lunch program and like it. *What's New Home Econ.* 14(8):116-118. Apr.1950. 321.8 W55

Six steps in successful lunchroom management: Determining goals, developing standards, analyzing jobs, organizing work, delegating responsibilities, and training workers.

216. MORRIS, M. M. Prevent waste in school lunchrooms. *What's New Home Econ.* 10(8):118. Apr.1946. 321.8 W55

Care in menu planning, in food buying, and in cooking, as well as attractively served plates, will conserve food in the lunchroom.

217. MORRIS, M. M. School lunch management. Coordination and cooperation provide efficiency and good nutrition. *Amer. Cookery* 51(5):18-19,44. Jan.1946. 389.8 B65

Advice to those undertaking a school lunch program on several topics from menu planning to financing, storage problems, equipment and sanitation.

218. MOSTILLER, P. A study of the managerial problems of the school lunch program in two parishes in Louisiana. Baton Rouge, 1951. 71 p. Ref. 389 M856

Typewritten.

Thesis (M.S.) - Louisiana State University.

Three schools in a parish which employed a trained school lunch supervisor were compared to three schools in a parish which did not, with results indicating that the supervised lunchrooms were slightly superior in respect to management of personnel, equipment, and finance

219. MOULTON, E. M. The organization and management of the school lunch program at Ames High School. Ames, Iowa. Ames, 1948. 136 p. Ref. 389 M862

Microfilm.

Thesis (M.S.) - Iowa State College.

Covers administration policies, personnel, menu planning, food purchasing, storage, preparation and service, equipment, layout, financial control, and records.

220. MURPHY, Z. Shortcake at noon! Wallace's Farmer & Iowa Homestead 74:212. Feb.19,1949. 6 W15

Lunchroom management in four Iowa schools.

221. NOTLEY, R. E. Hot lunches for small schools. *Natl. Educ. Assoc. NEA J.* 36:579. Nov.1947. 275.9 N21J

How Oakdale Elementary School, Chico, Calif., solves the problem of lack of lunchroom facilities by serving one hot dish to children at their desks.

222. OBERT, J. C., and PATTON, M. B. Better lunches for school children. *Ohio Sch.* 30:122,136. Mar. 1952. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The findings in a study conducted by Ohio State University's Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology in the schools of Fayette County, Ohio, on menu planning, food purchasing, storage, preparation, and serving, and on lunchroom atmosphere, prompt some suggestions for improvement in all these phases of lunchroom management.

223. OBERT, J. C. A study of certain management factors on nutrition value and pupil participation in the school lunch. Columbus, 1951. 196 p. Ref. Ohio State U. Libr.

Typewritten.

Thesis (Ph.D.) - Ohio State University.

Thirteen school lunch programs in Fayette County,

*Not examined.

Ohio, were rated as to nutritive value, pupil participation, manager qualifications, lunch price, and compliance with type A lunch standards. After 10 weeks of workshops and educational programs within the schools, the schools were rated again, with marked improvement shown in most fields, particularly in compliance with type A lunch standards and in iron, thiamin, and niacin content of the meals.

224. OHIO DIETETIC ASSOCIATION. Manual for school and institutional lunchrooms. Rev. ed. Cleveland, 1946. 222 p. Ref. 389 Oh3

Topics discussed are the educational possibilities of the school lunch, food selection and preparation, service, personnel, equipment, location of the lunchroom, food purchasing, food cost accounting, sanitation, and the "Grade A lunch." P. 71-222 are a special recipe section

225. PAPER tag lunches popular. Sch. Mangt. 18(4): 32. Nov.1948. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The Bell Gardens, Calif., High School serves a choice of a type A plate lunch to be eaten in the cafeteria, and a packed lunch containing the same food values as the plate lunch, to be carried outdoors and eaten picnic-style by the students.

226. PATTON, M. B., and SANDO, L. G. Study of Ohio public school lunch programs reported. Ohio Sch. 27:372-373. Nov.1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Results of a study of lunchroom management conducted by the Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology of Ohio State University in 288 randomly-selected Ohio schools. The study covered both Federal and non-Federal school lunch programs, and took into consideration the responsibility for menu planning and food purchasing, the type of lunch served, the percentage of pupil participation, and the price of the meal to pupils.

For report on complete survey see Item 18.

227. PLEWES, M. S. Are you putting ideas to work? Pract. Home Econ. 26:187,190. Mar.1948. 321.8 H752

Includes a chart for recording and classifying ideas and improvements for school lunch programs.

228. PRENTICE, M. E. The principal and the school lunch. Nations Sch. 39(5):65-66. May 1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The school principal should take the lead in developing the lunch program, by planning for adequate space and facilities, preparing an annual budget, employing trained personnel, keeping records and accounts, incorporating the program into the curriculum, and interpreting the program to the community.

229. PRESCOTT, M., and MORGAN, T. A. A school cafeteria experiment. Calif. Teachers Assoc. J. 46(7):15-16. Oct.1950. Natl. Educ. Assoc. Libr.

In Burbank, Calif., the cafeteria manager of the Washington School has stimulated interest in the cafeteria by serving special lunches before each holiday, complete with appropriate decorations and festive dishes.

230. *RODGERS, V. A. A lunchroom study of specific elementary, junior and senior high schools in the city of Dallas. Denton, 1952. 96 p. Ref. N. Tex. State Col. Libr.

Typewritten.

Thesis-(M.S.) - North Texas State College.

231. *SAYANS, C. Food service in Puerto Rican public schools. Syracuse, N. Y., 1952. Ref. Syracuse U. Libr.

Typewritten.

Thesis-(M.S.) - Syracuse University.

232. TANSIL, B. A. Feeding children at school. New York, 1946. 167 p. Ref. 389 T152

Microfilm.

Thesis (Ed.D.) - Teachers' College, Columbia University.

The practical aspects of school lunch management are discussed, such as location and design of the unit, equipment and facilities, storage and work space, food preparation and cleaning procedures, maintenance and repair of equipment, and employee hygiene. Also there is a discussion of the aims and philosophy of the school lunch program as a manifestation of the modern concept of education.

233. THOMAS, O. M. Ways to simplify the work. Nations Sch. 39(4):56-58. Apr.1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Time and motion studies of kitchen jobs may lead to more efficient methods and eliminate wasted motion on the part of lunchroom workers.

*Not examined.

234. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN. Preparing a school lunch. Washington, 1952. 7 p. 1.956 F732P91

Three simple management practices for lunchroom managers: (1) Making work plans; (2) improving work methods; and (3) using standardized recipes.

235. VACATION plans for school lunch. Consumers' Guide 13(5):2. May 1947. 1.94 Ad422C

Spare time can be put to good use by the lunch manager in checking equipment, lighting fixtures, and sanitation factors, and in preparing menus, canning projects, budgets etc.

236. VAN HORN, H. D. School lunch practices in small schools. Sch. & Community 33:22-23. Jan.1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

A survey of 20 smaller Missouri high schools revealed that in the majority of lunchrooms the menus were planned and the food was purchased by untrained, low-salaried cooks.

237. *WAYE, B. E. Food and labor costs in sixty-two central Ohio school lunchrooms. Columbus, 1951. 89 p. Ohio State U. Libr.

Typewritten.

Thesis (M.S.) - Ohio State University.

238. YELLAND, G. L. Good suggestions for lunchroom operation. Sch. & Col. Mangt. 20(4):19-20. Nov. 1950. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Nineteen succinct recommendations concerning the administration of a school lunchroom.

Centralized

239. COOK, L. A. JR. Our school cafeteria plan. Natl. Elem. Princ. 27(3):16-18. Dec.1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

In Long Beach, Calif., the School Cafeteria Department of the Board of Education does all purchasing, menu planning, bookkeeping, fund disbursing, employing, and cooking for all public schools.

240. COPELAND, M. Centralized school lunch systems for eighteen hundred children in Washington. Pract. Home Econ. 27:636-637. Dec.1949. 321.8 H752

Six schools in Sunnyside, Wash., are served by the kitchen of the Washington Elementary School.

241. CRANE, H. M. Organization of food services program. What's New Home Econ. 11(8):146-147. Apr. 1947. 321.8 W55

An outline of the organization of the Los Angeles City School Cafeterias, covering department and division responsibilities, policies affecting school cafeteria operations, and distribution of expenses.

242. CROZIER, M. Philadelphia has cafeteria plans. Nations Sch. 38(5):56-57. Nov.1946. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Centralized purchasing, utilization of farm produce raised by agricultural students, and large-scale canning and preserving programs, cut down food costs in Philadelphia's 61 school lunchrooms.

243. DICK, A. B. Teamwork is key to successful lunchroom operation. Nations Sch. 46(5):72-73. Nov.1950. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Centralized purchasing and storage of non-perishable foods, and centralized menu planning by a committee of school lunchroom managers, contribute to the success of the lunch program in the 40 public schools of Knoxville, Tenn.

244. FARNAM, M. Organizing a school lunchroom program. Sch. Exec. 68(11):44-46. July 1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The best organizational plan is said here to be a centralized system with all schools benefiting equally from the services of a trained nutritionist and school lunch manager.

245. HARGIS, V. B. One kitchen serves eleven schools. Nations Sch. 40(1):56-56. July 1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

A central kitchen plan in Evansville, Ill., simplifies bookkeeping, cuts down number of employees, saves time, and eliminates duplication of expensive equipment.

246. HOCHMUTH, G. E., and WEST, B. B. Organizing a school lunch program. J. Home Econ. 41:559-560. Dec. 1949. 321.8 J82

A centralized program for a school system--its advantages in respect to cost, and efficiency.

247. ILGEN, V. C. Pershing School cafeteria. Natl. Elem. Princ. 27(3):11-12. Dec.1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

*Not examined.

Centralized purchasing, bookkeeping and menu planning increase the efficiency of the University City, Mo., eight public school cafeterias.

248. KLECKNER, T. A. Greencastle centralizes its school lunches. *Amer. Sch. Bd. J.* 116(4):26. Apr. 1948. *Natl. Educ. Assoc. Libr.*

All the elementary school pupils of this Indiana town are transported daily by bus to a centrally located cafeteria where all meals are cooked and served.

249. KNOLL, A. A. Central kitchen operation pays. *Nations Sch.* 41(5):65-66. May 1948. *U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.*

Two school kitchens prepare, cook, and deliver 15,000 meals daily to all Long Beach, Calif. school children. Better food and better specialist supervision at less cost, and reduction in overhead, are the advantages of the system.

250. KNOX, J. H. Eight lunchrooms and how they grew. *Nations Sch.* 42(6):64-65. Dec. 1948. *U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.*

After periodical conferences with the individual school lunchroom managers in Salisbury, N. C., the city school lunch supervisor plans the menus and purchases all the food for Salisbury's eight schools.

251. LASOIE, J. P. Alert teachers promote healthful living. *Natl. Elem. Princ.* 30(1):61-65. Sept. 1950. *U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.*

A central kitchen delivers prepared lunches directly to the individual classrooms of the elementary schools of Sunnyside, Wash.

252. MCMILLIN, M. Centralized school lunch management. *Pract. Home Econ.* 25:295,323. May 1947. 321.8 H752

San Bernadino, Calif., adopts a centralized business operation plan for all public school cafeterias, with a resultant saving in food costs, better planned menus, and reduction in overhead.

253. MENDENHALL, M. In lieu of the dinner pail. *Amer. Sch. Bd. J.* 112(6):27-29, 66. June 1946. *U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.*

The public school cafeterias of Bremerton, Wash., are operated centrally by a professional dietitian and educator hired by the Board of Education.

254. MOCHNICK, J. W. Cafeteria serves town and rural schools. *Nations Sch.* 43(6):64-66. June 1949. *U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.*

The Penn Township High School at Claridge, Pa., prepares for and distributes to outlying elementary schools in the district a complete hot type A lunch every day.

255. MOORE, M. Organization of a school lunchroom program. *Amer. Dietet. Assoc. J.* 23:344,346,348. Apr. 1947. 389.8 Am34

The Tulsa, Okla., public school cafeteria system grows from a single soup dispensary in 1917, to the present centralized organization consisting of 40 cafeterias, serving 22,000 lunches daily.

256. MUNS, A. C. Transporting hot lunches to four one-room schools. *Nations Sch.* 44(2):56-57. Aug. 1949. *U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.*

Shelbyville, Ill., distributes hot, full-course lunches by truck to schools without cooking, warming, or dishwashing facilities.

257. PENDERGAST, W. S. What about centralizing? *What's New Home Econ.* 10(5):121,127-128. Jan. 1946. 321.8 W55

Suggestions on changing over from an individually operated school lunch system to a centralized system, and some hints on organization.

258. SHOREY, H. C. Centralized school lunch systems for three hundred children in Maine. *Pract. Home Econ.* 27:637,645. Dec. 1949. 321.8 H752

In Pittsfield, Maine, five schools share a central school lunchroom to which the children are transported by bus for the noon meal.

259. SPEARMAN, R. About school lunches down in Dallas. *What's New Home Econ.* 12(1):187,192. Sept. 1947. 321.8 W55

Dallas, Tex., with a 72-school centralized school lunch system, adopts a uniform plate lunch, deleting all a la carte items except milk, soup, and salad. The consequent health improvement of the pupils, and the simplified buying and planning have justified the policy.

260. UPHAM, E. D. School lunch management--centralized or individual? *Pract. Home Econ.* 28:33. Jan. 1950. 321.8 H752

The experience of the Boston, Mass. public school system indicates that centralized office control is more efficient and more economical than individual school lunch operation.

261. WALDREP, R., BISHOP, P., and BISHOP, A. T. Centralized operation pays off in Oak Ridge school cafeterias. *Nations Sch.* 46(3):72-73. Sept. 1950. *U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.*

All purchasing for the Oak Ridge, Tenn., public school lunchrooms is done by one buyer, whose business it is to keep tab on the markets and buy the best at the lowest price.

262. WELCH, F. Dallas administers its 72 lunchrooms through a centralized system. *Nations Sch.* 43(4):64. Apr. 1949. *U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.*

263. WELCH, F. Lunchroom administration for 74 Texas schools. *Sch. & Col. Mangt.* 20(7):20. Feb. 1951. *Natl. Educ. Assoc. Libr.*

The Dallas, Tex., director of school lunchrooms establishes policies and procedures, formulates the budget and salary schedules, and sets training policies, while her assistant in foods makes all menus and does all purchasing.

264. WHITE, M. Forty-two years of progress, 1909-1951. *Amer. Sch. Food Serv. News* 5(7):6-7. Nov. 1951. 389.8 Sch6

Cleveland, Ohio, administers its 34 school lunchrooms in a centralized system as part of the program of the Board of Education.

265. WISELY, K. C. The New York City high school lunch program. *Better Food* 52(9):16-19, 62. May 1947. *Pa. State Col. Libr.*

About half of New York's 83 junior high schools, and 25 percent of its 230 high schools are served from the central kitchen. The rest are equipped with facilities for preparing either a hot type A lunch or a la carte meals. Figures are for 1946.

266. WISELY, K. C. School lunches by the million in New York City. *Better Food* 52(6):20-23, 58-59. Feb. 1947. *Pa. State Col. Libr.*

New York's central kitchen prepares (spring, 1946) 63,750 lunches daily for the pupils of its 562 public and parochial elementary schools. Reheatable hot lunches are delivered by truck to schools having heating and sanitizing equipment, cold lunches of sandwiches, fruit and milk to others.

Personnel

267. ADAMS, J. Job descriptions for Detroit public school lunchrooms. *What's New Home Econ.* 10(8):129, 136, 138. Apr. 1946. 321.8 W55

Establishing job qualification minimums, defining duties, and outlining requirements for promotion in the lunch program, has led to improved personnel relations in the Detroit public schools.

268. ATKINSON, A. Part-time student employees. *Sch. & Col. Mangt.* 21(1):12-14. Sept. 1951. *U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.*

The work schedule of the student helper must be fitted into his academic schedule, and his duties fitted to his particular aptitudes, if he is to make a contribution to the school lunch program.

269. BETHARD, E. T. Personnel policies in San Diego's cafeterias. *Nations Sch.* 39(5):64-65. May 1947. *U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.*

Cafeteria employees in the San Diego, Calif., school system are governed by the same personnel policies as the other members of the staff in respect to promotion, retirement benefits, paid vacations, sick leave, and right of redress in case of dismissal.

270. BOWIE, G. N., HARRIS, K., and FLANAGAN, T. Qualifications for school lunch personnel. *Amer. Dietet. Assoc. J.* 26:42,44. Jan. 1950. 389.8 Am34

Criteria for qualifications for school lunch supervisory personnel, as drawn up by a joint committee of the School Food Service Association, the American Home Economics Association and the American Dietetic Association.

271. BROWNELL, C. L. Cafeteria directors. In *his* Principles of health education applied, p.343-344. McGraw-Hill, 1949. *U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.*

The influence of nutrition on normal growth and development suggests the prominent position held by the cafeteria manager, and the importance of the contribution he can make to health education.

272. BRYAN, M. DE G. The administrator sets the pace. *Nations Sch.* 44(4):40-41. Oct. 1949. *U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.*

The school principal's awareness of the part the school lunch manager plays in the education of the child will lead to a rise in the status of lunchroom personnel, with a consequent improvement in their training and education.

273. CRONAN, M. L. Put your school lunch policies in writing. *Pract. Home Econ.* 29:333. Sept.1951. 321.8 H752

A manual covering employees' duties, schedules, and other phases of management, will help eliminate confusion and duplication of work in the school lunch program.

274. EIFLER, A. G., and HARRIS, K. W. A comparative study of labor costs in three school cafeterias. *J. Home Econ.* 44:430-432. June 1952. 321.8 J82

Data collected in three Altoona, Pa., school lunchrooms.

275. FARNAM, M. The cafeteria manager who also teaches. *Sch. Mangt.* 19(1):6-8. Aug.1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Some advantages and disadvantages of the increasingly prevalent practice of letting the home economics teacher double as lunch manager are discussed.

276. FARNAM, M. Do you obtain the best employee for each cafeteria job? *Sch. Mangt.* 18(2):40-42. Sept. 1948. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Hiring the right person for the right job requires perspicacity on the part of the lunchroom manager, but pays off in decreased personnel turnover and more satisfied employees.

277. FARNAM, M. How to make your employees' time worth more. *Sch. Mangt.* 16(1):60-63. Ref. Sept. 1946. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The school lunch manager should evolve a worksheet for each helper, and should see that equipment is conveniently located for the most efficient performance of each job.

278. FARNAM, M. What qualifications should a cafeteria manager possess? *Sch. Mangt.* 18(9):30-32. Apr. 1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Training in home economics and nutrition, good health, emotional stability, leadership qualities, and administrative ability, are the primary qualities a good school lunch manager should have.

279. FARNAM, M. You, your cafeteria, and your community. *Sch. Mangt.* 19(6):16-17. Jan.1950. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

A good school lunch manager will share her enthusiasm and her specialized knowledge with her employees, her pupil patrons, their parents, and the community at large.

280. FARNAM, M. Your responsibility to your employees. *Sch. & Col. Mangt.* 20(2):16-18. Sept.1950. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Training, promotion, safe working conditions, health supervision, are some of the duties of the school lunch manager to her employees.

281. FLANAGAN, T., HARRIS, K., and BOWIE, G. N. School lunch personnel. *J. Home Econ.* 41:266-268. May 1949. 321.8 J82

Recommended standards of education, training, and experience for school lunch managers, supervisors, etc.

282. GOBLE, C. Let mothers help in your lunchroom. *Pract. Home Econ.* 26:685,707. Nov.1948. 321.8 H752

McGuffey School, Oxford, Ohio, profits from the interest stimulated in parents by being allowed to help serve lunches.

283. HARRIS, M. M., and EHLERS, M. S. Status of teachers and cafeteria managers. *J. Home Econ.* 38:338-340. June 1946. 321.8 J82

Results of a survey of Michigan and Ohio high schools on the present and future status of lunchroom management as a profession.

284. HART, C. C. What is to be the future of our school lunchroom? *What's New Home Econ.* 11(10):133, 135-136. June 1947. 321.8 W55

The school lunch should become a part of the curriculum, and the lunch manager should have a training and educational background equal to that of the teachers in order that the lunch program may fulfill its greatest potentialities.

285. JARDINE, J. N. This job of lunchroom management. *Nations Sch.* 40(5):57-58. Nov.1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Qualifications of the good manager--her duties, responsibilities, opportunities, incentives, and rewards.

286. MORRIS, M. M. Better trained workers for school lunch programs. *What's New Home Econ.* 13(1):202,204. Sept.1948. 321.8 W55

The school lunch cannot fulfill its nutritional objectives without the guidance of personnel trained in food buying, menu planning, quantity cooking, and dietary needs of children.

287. PENDERGAST, W. S. Employees should know the rules. *What's New Home Econ.* 11(9):118-119,124-126. May 1947. 321.8 W55

A handbook for school lunchroom employees, covering work hours, pay scale, vacation policy, overtime, physical standards of neatness, promotion possibilities, retirement, social security, and other pertinent information, will benefit both employee and manager.

288. PENDERGAST, W. S. Factors in building employee morale. *What's New Home Econ.* 10(9):112,117, 119. May 1946. 321.8 W55

Pleasant working conditions, fair apportionment of duties, rotation of the least pleasant jobs, and sound administrative policies, are among the factors that contribute to smooth relations between lunchroom workers and management.

289. SHEPHERD, I. O. The relationship of the home-making teacher to the school lunch program. -Denton,1947. 105 p. Ref. 389 Sh43

Microfilm.
Thesis (M.A.) - Texas State College for Women.

A survey conducted in the public schools of 7 north Texas counties reveals that 63 percent of the schools depend on the homemaking teacher for assistance in the lunch program, and that where her influence is greatest, the meals are nutritionally better. For this reason it is recommended that homemaking teachers be given courses in lunchroom management and institutional feeding to prepare them for this added responsibility.

290. *STRINGFIELD, M. T. Employment policies and qualifications of personnel for school lunch programs in Arkansas with implications for in-service training. Ames,1949. Ref. Iowa State Col. Libr.

Typewritten.
Thesis (M.S.) - Iowa State College.

291. THOMAS, V. F. A survey of the responsibilities of the home economics teacher in relation to the school lunch program which may affect the efficiency of classroom teaching in a sample of schools in West Virginia. Morgantown,1948. 141 p. 389 T363

Microfilm.
Thesis (M.S.) - West Virginia University.

A survey of 147 schools in West Virginia points to the need for (1) a redistribution of the responsibilities for the school lunch program to relieve the home economics teacher of some of the burden, and (2) additional professional training in school lunch management on the part of the home economics teacher.

292. WARD, H. G. School lunch manager. *J. Home Econ.* 38:654. Dec.1946. 321.8 J82

Qualities of a good manager - physical, mental, professional, moral, and social - and ways of acquiring such qualities.

Purchasing

293. FARNAM, M. Buying supplies for the school cafeteria. *Sch. Mangt.* 18(1):32-35. Aug.1948. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Past usage should determine the quality and quantity of foodstuffs to buy, and carefully kept records will facilitate ordering for the future.

294. FARNAM, M. How to be a wise buyer. *Sch. Mangt.* 15(11):4-6. Aug.1946. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Buying canned foods for the school lunch requires careful testing of different brands for flavor, appearance, taste, texture, label and drained weight, and cost, before placing large orders.

295. FARNAM, M. Nine factors to consider when buying fruits and vegetables. *Sch. Mangt.* 17(9):26-29. Apr.1948. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Whether fresh, canned, or frozen fruits and vegetables are used in the school menu, the same care must be exercised in getting the best quality at the most economical price.

296. PENDERGAST, W. S. Better buying comes next. *What's New Home Econ.* 12(4):113-114. Dec.1947. 321.8 W55

The good school lunch manager becomes acquainted with the seasonal cycles on fruits, vegetables, dairy products, eggs and meats, and will buy with suitability, quality and cost in mind.

297. PENDERGAST, W. S. Buying canned fruits and vegetables. *What's New Home Econ.* 12(7):118-120,123. Mar.1948. 321.8 W55

Grades and brands, units of purchase, cost, and amounts to order, are some factors to be considered by the school lunch manager in buying canned goods.

*Not examined.

298. PENDERGAST, W. S. Buying groceries for the school lunchroom. What's New Home Econ. 12(9):106-107,109. Apr.1948. 321.8 W55
Includes a list of staples from almonds to vinegar, with unit of purchase, and suggested specifications and helpful comments on how to buy the best for the price.
299. PENDERGAST, W. S. Buying meat for school lunchrooms. What's New Home Econ. 13(4):84-85. Dec. 1948. 321.8 W55
Ways to stretch the meat budget to meet the protein requirement for a type A lunch.
300. PENDERGAST, W. S. Contract buying for the school lunchroom. What's New Home Econ. 13(5):84-85, 88. Jan.1949. 321.8 W55
Contracts for dairy products, bakery goods, and eggs, should be awarded by the lunch manager only after sample goods, received from each vendor, have been submitted to careful and comparative tests.
301. PENDERGAST, W. S. Fresh vegetables for the school lunchroom. What's New Home Econ. 14:174-176, 178. Sept.1949. 321.8 W55
Buying vegetables in season allows for greater variety at less cost. Included is an alphabetical list of vegetables, with peak season for each, and buying hints for the lunchroom manager.
302. U. S. BUR. OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS. Estimating the cost of food for a school lunch. U. S. D. A. PA-53,12 p. Ref. 1948. 1 Ag84Pro
U. S. Production and Marketing Administration cooperating.
- Dried and evaporated milk, canned and fresh fruits and vegetables, eggs, meat, cheese, fish, and bread.
303. U. S. BUR. OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS. Quantities of food for serving school lunches. U. S. D. A. PA-45,18 p. July 1947, i.e.,1948. 1 Ag84Pro
Milk and milk products, eggs, meat, poultry, fish, beans, peas, peanuts, fresh, canned, and dried fruits, fresh vegetables, bakery goods, honey and jams.
304. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN. Food buying from our markets for school lunches. Washington,1951? 4 p. 1.956 F732F73
Suggested standards for wholesale buying of meats, canned goods, and produce.
305. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN. Quantities of protein-rich foods to meet type-A school lunch requirements. Washington,1952. 2 p. 1.956 A2Q23
Purchasing for 100 servings.
Supersedes the quantities of protein-rich foods listed in 'Quantities of food for serving school lunches,' PA-45. (Item 303)
306. WHO PURCHASES food for cafeterias? Nations Sch. 39(1):56. Jan.1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
The school lunch manager is usually responsible for her own purchasing, but there are variations in the method.

Records and Accounting

307. CRONAN, M. L. Food control records. Pract. Home Econ. 26:39-41,111-113. Jan.-Feb.1948. 321.8 H752
Keeping, money, food, and labor records in the school lunch program.
308. FARNAM, M. Simplified records pay dividends. Sch. Mangt. 19(4):14-17. Nov.1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
The method of bookkeeping in use in the Cleveland, Ohio, public school cafeteria system is explained.
309. HOCHMUTH, G. E. Record forms and their use. What's New Home Econ. 12(5):112-114. Jan.1948. 321.8 W55
The Albany, Calif., centralized school lunch system finds that properly prepared and maintained records have an important place in food cost control, as a basis for summaries and reports to the administrative officers, and as a vantage point for an overall view of the program.
310. MILLER, P. R. Students share responsibility for the school lunch. Nations Sch. 46(1):64-65. July 1950. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
All bookkeeping and accounting for the cafeteria at the Kane, Pa., High School is done by the students.
311. MISHLER, M. E. A study of school lunchroom accounting methods. Lansing,1949. 114 p. Ref. Mich. 389 M68
Microfilm.
Thesis (M.S.) - Michigan State College.
Accounting methods in four large and four small Mich-

- igan school cafeterias were studied and evaluated to aid in developing an adequate set of records for the small lunchroom.
312. MOWERY, P. F. School cafeteria accounting. Balance Sheet 33:207,215. Jan.1952. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
Bookkeeping students at the Kane, Pa., High School keep the books of the school cafeteria, and serve as cashiers, disbursing officers, stock clerks, and auditors.
313. RUSSEL, R. A. Records for school lunch operated by teacher-manager. What's New Home Econ. 10(7):106-107,115. Mar.1946. 321.8 W55
Each of the junior and senior high school lunchrooms in Lansing, Mich., is managed by a home economics teacher who plans the menus, does the purchasing, keeps the records, and makes the reports.
314. WILES, L. A. Accounting for school cafeterias. Sch. Business Aff. 15(1):1-2. Jan.1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
The records should be as few as possible to accomplish the desired result: safeguarding cash receipts and controlling expenditures. The recommended ratio of expenditure is given as 58 percent for food, 35 percent for labor, and 7 percent miscellaneous.
315. WILMETT, M. Records simplified in this lunchroom and auditors seem satisfied. Nations Sch. 48(1):72, 74. July 1951. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
A simplified bookkeeping system that cuts administrative costs is in use at Saint James High School in Haverhill, Mass.

Sanitation and Safety

316. CROSS, L. K. Cafeteria housekeeping. Pract. Home Econ. 24:236,262. Apr.1946. 321.8 H752
Schedules and methods of cleaning the school lunchroom and its kitchen.
317. DODSON, L. This business of food handling. What's New Home Econ. 12(3):125,132,136. Nov.1947. 321.8 W55
Each and every employee in the school lunchroom has a responsibility in guarding the health of the school child by seeing that maximum standards of sanitation are observed.
318. EVANS, L. Do's and don'ts in the management of high school cafeteria. Amer. Sch. Bd. J. 117(1):35,64. July 1948. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
The sanitary condition of the school lunchroom and kitchen and the health and cleanliness of its employees are as important to the health of the school child as are the kinds of meals served.
319. FARNAM, M. Good housekeeping can prevent food poisoning. Sch. Mangt. 15:348-350. Feb.1946. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
Food that is not carefully handled is a source of disease. School lunchroom managers should see that the lunchroom personnel adhere to strict rules of sanitation, that they are personally clean and free of contagious disease. Physical examinations at regular intervals are recommended for all food handlers.
320. FARNAM, M. The importance of good dishwashing methods. Sch. Mangt. 16(2):52-54. Ref. Oct.1946. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
Good equipment, careful supervision, and preliminary training of employees are the factors to consider in the important job of dishwashing.
321. FARNAM, M. Modern dishwashing. Sch. & Col. Mangt. 20(3):12-14. Oct.1950. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
Whether dishwashing is manual or mechanical, proper sanitary methods of washing, rinsing, sterilizing and storing are vital in order to eliminate the danger of disease in school cafeterias.
322. FARNAM, M. Personalizing employee sanitation training. Sch. Mangt. 17(2):44-46. Sept.1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
A practical course in personal hygiene that appeals to the workers' pride and vanity, plus information on bacteria, insect pests, food poisoning, food spoilage, etc., will make for better sanitary methods in the school lunchroom.
323. FARNAM, M. Teach your employees the ABC's of safety. Sch. Mangt. 15(5):286-289. Jan.1946. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
Cuts, burns, and falls head the list of kitchen accidents. The school lunchroom manager is responsible for teaching her employees how to avoid these and other accidents.

324. FERGUSON, E. S. School feeding and safety first. *Pract. Home Econ.* 28:241,250. May 1950. 321.8 H752

Some conditions which must be satisfied in order to make an accident prevention program effective.

325. FILIPI, T. A. Sanitary measures and the school lunch. In Lamkin, N. B. *Health education in rural schools and communities*, p.53-54. New York, Barnes, 1946. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Dish sterilization, refrigeration, handwashing facilities for pupils, and employee health are discussed.

326. HYLAND, W. J. Accident prevention in the school kitchen. *Sch. Exec.* 69(9):80-84. May 1950. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The lunch manager must know how and why accidents occur in order to safeguard against them. Periodic meetings with the workers to discuss accident prevention and safety precautions will help to cut down on kitchen accidents.

327. INSPECTION of school lunchrooms. *Sch. Exec.* 68(7):72. Mar.1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The director of the Division of Health and Hygiene has set up a checklist of criteria for the St. Louis, Mo., public school lunchrooms.

328. LONG, B. J. Show them the germs! *Pract. Home Econ.* 28:583,594. Dec.1950. 321.8 H752

Illustrated lectures by the county sanitarian prove effective in teaching the importance of sanitation to lunchroom personnel at Manhattan, Kans., High School.

329. PENDERGAST, W., and LeANDERSON, R. The prevention of employee accidents in the school lunchroom. *What's New Home Econ.* 11(2):110-111,115,121-122. Oct. 1946. 321.8 W55

330. SANITARY requirements for school lunches. *Pub. Health Nursing* 38:100. Feb.1946. 448.8 P96

Recommendations concerning lunchroom personnel and equipment, the disposal of leftover food, refrigeration, the use of goods of dubious freshness, and medical supervision of employees.

331. SCHOOL food service. *Sch. Life* 28(4):15. Jan. 1946. 156.3 Sch63

The school medical advisor and the school lunch manager should work together in establishing and enforcing sanitary regulations of the highest order in the school kitchen.

332. SUSSMAN, O. Sanitation and your school lunch program. N. J. Dept. Health, *Pub. Health News* 31:28-30. Jan.1950. 449.7 N46P

Lunch workers should be aware of sanitation and the fundamentals of bacterial infection in order to prevent illness due to improperly stored, prepared, and served food.

333. TIEFEL, L. T. Food handlers go back to school. *What's New Home Econ.* 11(4):111,119. Dec.1946. 321.8 W55

Home economists may offer their services in teaching the importance of sanitation to employees of school lunchrooms.

334. TOLG, M. Safety in the school lunchroom. *Safety Educ.* 25(9):2-3,35-36. May 1946. 449.8 Sa12

Eleven precautionary measures to prevent accidents in the cafeteria.

335. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN. Safety precautions for school lunch personnel. Chicago, 1948. 2 p. 1.956 F73Sa1

336. WAGNER, R., NICOLL, D. E., and CRONAN, M. L. Look at school lunch sanitation. *Pract. Home Econ.* 25:529,532,560. Oct.1947. 321.8 H752

A sanitary engineer, a public health supervisor of nutrition, and a school lunch manager discuss the importance of school lunch sanitation and methods of insuring it.

THE LUNCHROOM AND KITCHEN

General

337. ALLEN, H. K. New York's central kitchen for elementary school lunch production. *Amer. Sch. & U.* 19:158-161. 1947/48. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

A floor plan, and description of the kitchen and equipment which prepares and distributes 76,000 meals daily for 575 public and parochial schools in New York City.

338. *ARKWRIGHT, M. S. Equipment selection and layout designs for food service at Punahou School, Honolulu. Ames,1950. 111 p. Iowa State Col. Libr.

Typewritten.

Thesis (M.S.) - Iowa State College.

*Not examined.

339. DAVIS, C. M. Layout and equipment for the school lunch. *Pract. Home Econ.* 27:277,290-291. May 1949. 321.8 H752

Floor plan of an ideal kitchen, with placement of equipment.

340. DICKERMAN, R. M. School cafeteria, now. *Amer. Sch. Bd. J.* 117(5):35-36,78. Nov.1948. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Conversion of existing classroom space into a well equipped kitchen and lunchroom for feeding 300 pupils cost the Ludlowville, N. Y., High School a total of \$7,000.

341. FARNAM, M. Summer repairs and maintenance. *Sch. Mangt.* 17(12):16-18. July 1948. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Remodeling and repainting the lunchroom, repairing and replacing equipment, are some of the summer-time tasks for the school lunch manager.

342. HECKLER, R. D. Lunchroom at Northeast High. *Nations Sch.* 42(1):37. July 1948. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Floor plan, with detailed equipment layout, of the Oklahoma City school cafeteria serving 1,200 students.

343. HECKLER, R. D. Lunchroom planning and equipment, Oklahoma City. *Nations Sch.* 49(2):82. Feb. 1952. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The school food service director works with the business manager and architect in planning and equipping the school kitchen and lunchroom.

344. HERSMAN, M. F. The influence of the physical plant on the participation in the school lunch program, as reported by a sample of West Virginia schools. *Morgan-town, 1951.* 50 p. Ref. 389 H43

Typewritten.

Thesis (M.S.) - West Virginia University.

A study of 77 West Virginia high schools reveals that a successful school lunch program is dependent on adequate physical facilities -- equipment, garbage disposal units, hot water supply, and sufficient space.

345. HOAG, F. L. Kitchen planning and equipment in Pennsylvania. *Nations Sch.* 49(2):82. Feb.1952. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

A carefully considered floor plan is essential to the installation of an efficient kitchen, whether for a large or small school.

346. HOLLAND, S. M. Lincoln High School has attractive cafeteria. *Nations Sch.* 39(6):51-52. June 1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Floor plan of the lunchroom and serving area in the Lincoln, Nebr., High School, which serves 1,500 pupils daily. The large equipment cost \$14,500.

347. HUBLER, H. M. When the old school must have a new cafeteria. *Nations Sch.* 39(6):45-46. June 1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Willard School in Des Moines, Iowa, converts its gymnasium into a modern, fully equipped lunchroom and kitchen serving 400 type-A lunches daily.

348. MCCAUGHAN, M. H. Cost isn't everything. *Nations Sch.* 38(3):56-57. Sept.1946. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Experience at a Wilmington, Del., Negro school proves that costly outlay is not necessary for a satisfying lunch.

349. MASON, V. C. A study of existing floor plan and recommendations for remodeling the central kitchen in the Swarthmore schools. Philadelphia,1952. 57 p. Ref. Drexel Inst. Tech. Libr.

Typewritten.

Thesis - (M.S.) - Drexel Institute of Technology.

Improvements are recommended in the kitchen and service area arrangement, flooring, lighting, storage, refrigeration, and equipment, in order to meet the demands of the expected increase in enrollment at Swarthmore's three public schools.

350. MORRIS, M. M. Planning the school lunchroom. Washington,1947. 9 p. 1.956 F73P69

A discussion, with floor plans, of various desirable designs for kitchen and lunchroom, covering health and sanitation, food preparation units, storage facilities, workers' rooms, dishwashing, and equipment.

Reprinted from the *Amer. Sch. & U.* 18:127-135. 1946.

351. MUELLER, G. Southeast High School's cafeteria has top floor position. *Nations Sch.* 39(6):49-50. June 1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Equipment in this modern airy lunchroom in Kansas City, Mo., cost \$10,000. Floor plan of the kitchen and dining area are included.

352. NATIONAL COUNCIL ON SCHOOLHOUSE CONSTRUCTION. PLANT GUIDE COMMITTEE. Food service facilities. In its *Guide for planning school plants*, p.108-

113. Ref. n.p. Natl. Council Schoolhouse Constr., 1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
- Covers location and size of the cafeteria area, and location and equipment of such accessory facilities as washrooms, storerooms, offices, etc.
353. PAYNE, C. Planning the school lunchroom. Sch. Exec. 70(6):109-112, 114; (7):115-117. Feb.-Mar. 1951. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
- A discussion of the layout and minimum equipment requirements of the kitchen, serving area, storage area, lunchroom, and offices of a school feeding 500 pupils.
354. PLANNING the lunchroom kitchen for school serving complete hot lunches to 150 to 500 or more pupils. Nations Sch. 44(4):42-45. Oct. 1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
- Includes floor plans of the food preparation, dishwashing, and storage areas of two model kitchens, one serving 300 and one serving 500 pupils.
355. SLONAKER, G. A. Cafeteria plans are ready at Oakland, California. Nations Sch. 39(6):55-56. June 1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
- Floor plan adopted for lunchrooms in the new senior high schools shows layout and equipment, placement of kitchen, cafeteria, teachers' dining room service area, and storage rooms.
356. U. S. BUR. OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS. Increasing the efficiency of the school lunch kitchen. U. S. D. A. PA-61,21 p. Nov. 1948. 1 Ag84Pro
- U. S. Production and Marketing Administration cooperating.
- Floor plans show placement of equipment in kitchens serving from 300 to 500 pupils.
357. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN. Planning and equipping school lunchrooms. U. S. D. A. PA-60,19 p. July 1948. 1 Ag84Pro
- Covers location, ventilation, heating, lighting, garbage disposal, walls, floors, and equipment of all kinds for schools varying in size from 75 to 500 pupils.
358. ZIMMERMAN, V. M. School lunch in Ardmore, Pennsylvania. Pract. Home Econ. 30:220-221. May 1952. 321.8 H752
- Twelve photographs, with text, of Lower Merion High School's new \$750,000 cafeteria and kitchen.

Design

359. AT EAST Side Junior High, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Nations Sch. 39(6):48. June 1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
- Floor plan of the separate unit containing the cafeteria, the faculty dining room, kitchen, and food laboratory.
360. BOWIE, G. N. Lunchrooms. Sch. Exec. 68(5):70-71. Jan. 1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
- Sixteen points to be observed in good lunchroom and kitchen design. The floor plan of the kitchen and cafeteria of the Annapolis, Md., Grammar School is included.
361. BROWNLIE, A. R. Two lunchroom plans from Portland are the most satisfactory of 14 recently designed. Nations Sch. 49(4):90, 92, 94, 96. Apr. 1952. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
- Floor plans and descriptions of the George School and the Glenhaven Elementary School cafeteria kitchens, in Portland, Oreg.
362. CAMPBELL, A. Torrington, Wyoming, shares plan for school lunch kitchens. What's New Home Econ. 10(6):138-139, 144. Feb. 1946. 321.8 W55
- Arranging a small kitchen space for maximum efficiency in preparing and serving lunches for 400 children.
363. CANNON, L. S. The Pinehurst cafeteria -- a laboratory for community living. Sch. Exec. 70(8):103-105. Apr. 1951. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
- Floor plan and photographs of the interior of a North Carolina elementary school lunchroom and kitchen which serve after school hours as a community center.
364. CARROLL, D. N., and AYERS, R. Cafeterias by the dozen. Nations Sch. 44(4):46-49. Oct. 1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
- Floor plan and photographs of one of the five master kitchens recently completed to serve 19 schools in Lubbock, Tex.
365. COGLEY, J. W., JR. The school cafeteria, 1. More than just a place to eat. Sch. Exec. 71(1):133-134, 136. Sept. 1951. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
- The planning of the cafeteria deserves the same careful attention given classrooms, laboratories, and the library.
366. CRANE, H. M. Cafeteria planning in Los Angeles is part and parcel of schoolhouse design. Na-

- tions Sch. 47(1):62, 64, 66. Jan. 1951. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
- Floor plans and description of the Sylmar [elementary] School, and the Van Nuys High School cafeterias.
367. CREDELE, W. F. Facilities for food preservation. Sch. Exec. 66(4):53-55. Dec. 1946. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
- Suggestions for the efficient planning of a school and community cannery, with dehydration and freezing facilities. Floor plan of the school-community cannery building at Raleigh, N. C., is included.
368. DAVIS, C. M. Layout for a school lunchroom. Pract. Home Econ. 29:30-31. Jan. 1951. 321.8 H752
- Floor plans for an elementary school kitchen and cafeteria.
369. ENGELHARDT, N. L. The high school lunchroom of the future. Amer. Sch. & U. 21:251-255. 1949/50. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
- The school lunch program should stress every learning opportunity that will contribute to individual and general social gains, and the lunchroom should be physically arranged as a social, recreational, and educational center for the students and the community.
370. ENGELHARDT, N. L., ENGELHARDT, N. L., JR., and LEGGETT, S. The school cafeteria. In their Planning secondary school buildings, p.135-142. New York, Reinhold, 1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
- The school cafeteria should be planned so as to make its greatest contribution to the educational program in harmonious living. The trend is to pattern the high school cafeteria after the better restaurants, with stage for orchestral luncheon music, pleasant decorative scheme, and less regimented arrangement.
371. FARNAM, M. A basement cafeteria can be light and airy. Sch. Mangt. 19(2):14-16. Sept. 1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
- Economy dictated the location of the cafeteria in the Belvoir Elementary School, Cleveland, Ohio, but careful planning made the area as attractive as the upper regions. Floor plan is included.
372. FARNAM, M. Care of floors in school lunchrooms. Sch. Mangt. 17(5):26-28. Dec. 1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
- Flooring material should be selected for durability, appearance, ease of cleaning, quietness, resistance to stain, nonslipperiness, resilience, and cost. The type and condition of the floor affects the health, safety, and efficiency of the workers.
373. FARNAM, M. Planning an elementary school cafeteria layout. Sch. Mangt. 18(5):26-28. Dec. 1948. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
- Detailed description, with floor plan, of the kitchen and lunchroom of the new Northwood School in Cleveland, Ohio.
374. FARNAM, M. Planning to remodel your school cafeteria? Sch. Mangt. 17(1):40-41. Aug. 1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
- Lighting, ventilation, sanitation, soundproofing, color, are some of the factors to be considered in doing over the lunchroom.
375. FLANAGAN, T. G., CAMPBELL, A. L., and GOIN, S. W. Two views of one building. Nations Sch. 44(4):50-51. Oct. 1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
- The architects and the Florida State school lunch supervisor look at the new \$45,000 cafeteria building of the J. J. Finley School in Gainesville, Fla. Floor plan is included.
376. GODFREY, R. S., and SHORT, G. Recommendations for lunchrooms. Nations Sch. 37(1):34-40. Jan. 1946. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
- Suggestions concerning the physical layout of the school lunchroom, compiled as an aid to architects, school boards, and lunchroom managers. Location, specifications, square feet per person, lighting, floor materials, wall and ceiling finishes, storage space, and washing facilities are some of the problems discussed.
377. GOEN, M., and DUGAT, J. Housing the cafeteria for better service. Amer. Sch. Bd. J. 116(6):38-40, 80. June 1948. Natl. Educ. Assoc. Libr.
- The \$69,000 cafeteria building in Beeville, Tex., caters to 1,000 students of the high school and two elementary schools. Floor plan is included.
- Also in Tex. Outlook 32:11-12. June 1948.
378. HUTCHENS, J. H. Combined home economics and cafeteria departments. Nations Sch. 39(6):53-54. June 1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
- Floor plan of the kitchen and lunchroom area in a small combined high and elementary school serving 100 pupils in San Diego, Calif.

379. KITCHEN arrangement for elementary school lunchroom. Nations Sch. 45(4):81. Apr.1950. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Floor plan of the kitchen at the Blackberry Lane Elementary School in University City, Mo., serving 160 children.

380. KNOLL, A. A. Long Beach lunchroom-assembly units. Amer. Sch. Bd. J. 122(1):50-51. Jan.1951. Natl. Educ. Assoc. Libr.

Floor plan and photographs of a typical combined cafeteria and auditorium building in use at 30 Long Beach, Calif., elementary schools.

381. LAKE, H. R. This cafeteria has fountain room. Nations Sch. 42(1):38-39. July 1948. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Floor plans of the \$200,000 building housing lunchroom, kitchen, serving room, faculty room, and fountain room for 2,200 students at Roosevelt High School, Fresno, Calif.

382. MARSHALL, J. E. Facilities for food service. Sch. Exec. 66(4):50-53. Dec.1946. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The school lunchroom and kitchen should be planned to serve the community as well as the school. A model kitchen floor plan is included.

383. MARYLAND'S variations on a lunchroom plan. Nations Sch. 44(6):64. Dec.1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The floor plans of the kitchens of three Maryland elementary schools -- Landover Hills, Colesville, and Taneytown.

384. MEHARG, T. I. They converted a hall. Nations Sch. 46(6):73-74. Dec.1950. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The Oak Grove School at Sheridan, Ark., partitioned off a corridor to serve as a lunchroom for its 50 pupils.

385. MORELAND, W. E. A basic plan for cafeterias in Houston. Nations Sch. 39(6):48-49. June 1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Floor plan of the Johnston Junior High School lunchroom, built at a cost of \$15,000 in 1926, which serves as a model for all of Houston's junior high schools.

386. PLANNING grade school kitchens. Architect. Rec. 107:169-170,248,250. Apr.1950. 296.8 Ar23

Arranging the kitchen to promote an orderly sequence of work.

387. SCHARF, S. M. Layout for a school lunch unit. Pract. Home Econ. 24:397,447. Sept.1946. 321.8 H752

Floor plan for a kitchen and lunchroom serving 50 to 60 pupils.

388. SCHEETZ, W. C. Separate cafeteria building as worked out for four high schools in Ardmore, Pa. Nations Sch. 44(4):52-56. Oct.1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Plot plan, floor plans, elevation, and interior sketches of a proposed cafeteria building designed to serve 2,400 students.

389. SCHOOL lunchrooms and kitchens. Architect. Rec. 101(1):107,109. Jan.1947. 296.8 Ar23

Designs and layouts for schools ranging from 4 to 20 classrooms, serving 100 to 500 students.

390. SMITH, S. L. School lunch facilities in the South. Amer. Sch. & U. 19:162-166. 1947/48. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

A brief history of the program in Tennessee, with particular reference to its spread to Negro schools through the help of the Julius Rosenwald Foundation and the National School Lunch Act. Plans for model cannery, lunchroom, and kitchen, prepared and distributed by the Interstate School Building Service, are included.

391. STEGER, L. A. Gymnasium and cafeteria under one roof. Nations Sch. 42(1):34-36. July 1948. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Floor plan of the Webster Groves, Mo., High School lunchroom which seats 1,000 students and covers 11,000 square feet.

392. THARP, S. M. This plan is simple, inexpensive. Nations Sch. 39(6):47. June 1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Floor plan of the kitchen and lunchroom serving 350 pupils at Daphne Junior High School in Baldwin County, Ala.

393. WEBBER, O. Money saved by putting the entire lunchroom on one floor. Nations Sch. 48(6):78,80,82. Dec.1951. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Architect's plan of the space-saving cafeteria at Lower Merion High School in Ardmore, Pa., which serves 2,000 students daily.

394. WESTBY, C. O. Physical facilities for a school lunchroom. Sch. Exec. 68(11):53-54. July 1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The location, size, floor and wall materials and finishes, and necessary storage facilities of the ideal school

lunchroom and kitchen are discussed by the Director of School Building Facilities at Olympia, Wash.

395. YOUNGS, C. E. We started with nothing. What's New Home Econ. 10(7):105,112. Mar.1946. 321.8 W55
Ann Arbor, Mich., adapts old school buildings without lunchroom facilities to the serving and preparing of full type A lunches, at minimum cost.

Equipment

396. BRYAN, M. DE G., and WEBBER, O. Design of all-purpose sink. Nations Sch. 48(1):74-75. July 1951. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Sketches and description of a three-compartment sink for vegetable and salad preparation and pot-washing in school cafeterias.

397. BURBA, I. Essential equipment for the school kitchen. Nations Sch. 44(3):64. Sept.1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Range, refrigerator, dishwasher, and cooking utensils are the primary requisites of any school kitchen.

398. COGLEY, J. W. JR. The school cafeteria, 2. The heart of the program. Sch. Exec. 71(2):117-118,121-123. Oct.1951. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Kitchen equipment, food purchasing, storage methods, lunchroom furniture and tableware are discussed.

399. CRANE, H. Cafeteria equipment and supplies, Los Angeles. Nations Sch. 49(2):84. Feb.1952. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

In Los Angeles, Calif., a manual lists the necessary equipment for each of the four types of school lunchroom kitchens.

400. CRONAN, M. L. Let's look at equipment. Pract. Home Econ. 26:265-267. Apr.1948. 321.8 H752

Minimum equipment required in school lunch kitchens of varying sizes.

401. CRONAN, M. L. Prepare for equipment purchases. Pract. Home Econ. 27:215-217. Apr.1949. 321.8 H752

402. DREISBACH, M. B. Good light for the school lunch. Pract. Home Econ. 30:127-129. Mar.1952. 321.8 H752

Improvements in lighting of kitchens and lunchrooms suggested after study of nine schools by the U. S. Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.

403. EQUIPMENT for lunchrooms and food centers. Pract. Home Econ. 25:229-233. Apr.1947. 321.8 H752

404. FARNAM, M. Buy the equipment that best fits your needs. Sch. Mangt. 16(5):32-33; (6):40-43. Jan.-Feb.1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Lunchroom managers are advised to read all available material on each make of kitchen equipment before purchasing new items.

405. FARNAM, M. Cabinets for frozen foods. Sch. Mangt. 17(4):30-32. Nov.1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Storage cabinets for frozen foods should be selected in accordance with the individual school's requirements as to capacity and temperature.

406. FARNAM, M. Frozen food cabinets can do multiple duty. Sch. Mangt. 20(1):16-18. Aug.1950. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The frozen food cabinet can be used for freezing and storing left-over foods if they are correctly wrapped.

Various types of containers and wrappings are discussed.

407. FARNAM, M. The fuel you select is important. Sch. Mangt. 16(4):30-32. Dec.1946. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Whether to use gas, electric, wood, coal, or other ranges in the school kitchen depends on availability, cost, performance, and convenience.

408. FARNAM, M. Good maintenance protects your equipment investment. Sch. & Col. Mangt. 20(9):12-14. Apr.1951. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Economy, safety, and sanitation, are three good reasons for establishing a schedule of use and maintenance for the school kitchen equipment.

409. FARNAM, M. How to select your kitchen utensils. Sch. Mangt. 19(10):16-18. May 1950. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Material, construction, quality, price, size, and the purpose for which it is intended, should be considered in buying cooking equipment for the school kitchen.

Aluminum cooking pans that can be used on the food table as serving dishes are recommended.

410. FARNAM, M. Make a long-range plan for your cafeteria. Sch. Mangt. 19(11):14-16. June 1950. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The replacing of equipment in the school cafeteria should be accomplished with the ultimate objective of ho-

mogeniety, attractiveness, and efficiency, and should not be a temporary expedient dictated only by the needs of the moment.

411. FARNAM, M. Plan equipment for multiple use. Sch. Mangt. 18(12):14-16. July 1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Dish and silverware containers that serve for both storage and dispensing, cooking pots that double as serving dishes, are some of the time- and space-saving multiple-use equipment for the school cafeteria.

412. FARNAM, M. Proper care of equipment pays many dividends. Sch. Mangt. 16(8):34-35. Apr. 1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Regular periodic checkups and repairs are necessary if the equipment is to give its best performance. Careful cleaning of electrical equipment after each use is especially important.

413. FARNAM, M. Put it on wheels! Sch. Mangt. 19(8):16-18. Mar. 1950. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Wheeled tables, racks, mop buckets, tray and dish trucks, garbage containers, and other large equipment, save time, motion, energy, and money in the school cafeteria.

414. FARNAM, M. Selection of small equipment. Sch. Mangt. 19(3):20-21. Oct. 1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Standardization, based on past performance, maintenance and repair records, will reduce the replacement cost of china, silverware, and other small equipment in the school lunchroom.

415. FARNAM, M. Selection of the frozen food cabinet. Sch. Mangt. 19(12):6-9. July 1950. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Not only size, construction, material, and capacity, but its intended use -- as a freezer or merely as a storage unit -- will determine the type of frozen food cabinet required for the school kitchen.

416. FARNAM, M. What kind of dishes shall we use in our lunchrooms? Sch. & Col. Mangt. 20(11):6-8. June 1951. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The merits of china, glass, plastic, and paper dishes are discussed.

417. GRIFFIN, M. M. Lunchroom facilities in a large city school system. Nations Sch. 49(5):94,96. May 1952. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Alternative type A meals only are served in the Newark, N. J., public schools, where many nationalities make pleasing all palates a problem. Equipment must be chosen to meet this special situation.

418. HARGROVE, J. W. Relating the lunchroom to other school areas. Nations Sch. 48(3):74,76,78. Sept. 1951. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

In equipping the kitchen and lunchroom a "performance specification" should be written for each piece of equipment, and final acceptance and payment should be made only after tests and measurements are satisfactorily completed.

419. HELPING the school lunch program. *Rur. Elect. News* 14:20. Oct./Nov., 1948. 173.2 R88Ru

Rural electric co-ops may help in community programs by planning and installing adequate wiring, lighting, and cooking, heating, and freezing equipment.

420. IT CAN be done! say home economists. Sch. Life 28(5):23,30. Feb. 1946. 156.3 Sch63

A list of minimum equipment required to serve 1 or 2 hot dishes to 20 pupils in the average small rural school.

421. MALEY, A. W. Equipping the school lunchroom. *Amer. Sch. Food Serv. News* 5(7):12-13. Nov. 1951. 389.8 Sch6

Kitchen equipment should be purchased only with definite needs in mind. Lunchroom equipment and furniture should be selected for uniformity, ease of cleaning, and according to the needs of the student groups who use the room.

422. MORRIS, M. M., ADELBERGER, E. G., and BLACKMAN, I. H., JR. School lunch facilities. Washington, 1946. 17 p. 1.956 F73Sch6

Equipping the one-room school for the school lunch program.

423. A SCHOOL lunch kitchen is within your budget plan. *Successful Farming* 49:27-28. Sept. 1951. 6 Sul2

424. SHIEL, F. C. Good maintenance of equipment pays off. Nations Sch. 43(3):48-50. Mar. 1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

There should be both daily and periodic cleaning, checking, and repairing of equipment, with a full-scale program of overhauling, replacing, and repainting in the summer months.

425. U. S. BUR. OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS. Small equipment for the school lunch. U. S.

D. A. PA-59,8 p. Sept. 1948. 1 Ag84Pro

U. S. Production and Marketing Administration cooperating.

Lists utensils required for food preparation, food service, and cleaning.

426. U. S. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMIN. Tips for school lunch kitchens: use of electrical equipment in the school lunchroom. Washington? 1947? 3 p. 1.933 T49

427. UPHAM, E. D. Boston modernizes its school lunchrooms. Nations Sch. 47(2):72. Feb. 1951. Natl. Educ. Assoc. Libr.

The Boston, Mass., annual school budget includes funds for the physical improvement of its lunchrooms, including the constant replacement of equipment with the latest and most efficient models.

Storage

428. FARNAM, M. Proper storage improves food service operation. Sch. & Col. Mangt. 20(6):12-14. Jan. 1951. Natl. Educ. Assoc. Libr.

The storage space should be approximately one-fifth the area of the kitchen, and should provide proper cabinets and shelves for the storing of cleaning equipment, linen, dishes, paper supplies, trash and garbage cans, and employees' personal belongings, as well as of both staple and perishable foods.

429. MOORE, M. Functional storage in the unit kitchen. *Pract. Home Econ.* 30:214-216. May 1952. 321.8 H752

A recent research study on space and arrangement of unit kitchens in secondary schools, sponsored by the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, finds that kitchens with crowded, poorly located, and inefficient storage facilities produce unnecessary traffic congestion and disorganized work.

430. U. S. BUR. OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS. Storage for school lunch food and supplies. U. S. D. A. PA-63,11 p. Mar. 1949. 1 Ag84Pro

U. S. Production and Marketing Administration cooperating.

Storage for canned, dried, frozen, and fresh foods and for small equipment.

431. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN. A look at the school lunch storeroom. Washington, 1950, i.e. 1951. 15 p. 1 P94L87

The illustrations are reproductions of panels contained in an easel display designed for the use at training meetings of school lunch cooks and managers.

432. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN. Refrigerated storage for school lunch programs. Washington, 1951. 15 p. 1.956 A2R252

The illustrations are reproductions of panels contained in an easel display on refrigerated storage designed for use at training meetings for school lunch cooks and managers.

433. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN. Specifications for shelves and floor racks for the school lunchroom storeroom. U. S. D. A. PA-133,4 p. July 1950. 1 Ag84Pro

434. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN. Suggestions for care of school lunch foods over summer months. U. S. D. A. PA-105,3 p. Apr. 1950. 1 Ag84Pro

Dry, cold, and freezer storage are discussed.

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Canning and Preserving

435. NEW ANGLE on canning for school lunch. Consumers' Guide 13:12-13. June 1947. 1.94 Ad422C

Ohio county institutions and Parent-Teacher groups cooperate to can food for the local schools.

436. POWELL, R. The food preservation center as an educational device from the viewpoint of the school lunch supervisor. Washington, U. S. Prod. & Mktg. Admin., 1948. 4 p. 1.956 A2F737

The advantages of canning and preserving seasonally abundant foods as a means of lowering the price and raising the nutritive value of the school lunch in Arkansas; and the educational benefits derived from the canning program by students, parents, and teachers.

A talk at the Southern Regional Educational Conference at Baton Rouge, La., November 18 and 19, 1947.

437. REID, S. This community put over a school lunch project. *Agr. Leaders' Digest* 27(2):39. Feb. 1946. 275.28 Am3

The Atwood, Colo., Home Demonstration Club members grow and can vegetables for the school lunch program.

438. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN. Canning for school lunches. Washington, 1947. 2 p. 1.956 A2C16

Examples of successful canning operations in school districts.

439. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN. Guide for estimating amounts of fruits and vegetables to be canned for school lunch programs. Rev. Washington, 1951. 2 p. 1.956 A2g94

440. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN. Recipes and canning instructions for apples, pears, raisins, prunes in school lunch programs. Dallas, 1948? 21 p. 1.956 F73R242

Food Likes and Dislikes

441. ATKINSON, A. B. Down with plate waste. Pract. Home Econ. 24:97,124,127. Feb. 1946. 321.8 H752

The Horace Mann-Lincoln Elementary School in New York City has a children's committee to work with the lunchroom supervisor and the home economics teacher in planning acceptable lunch menus, maintaining lunchroom discipline, etc. Some nutritious menus planned by the committee are included.

442. BAKER, D. W., and EHLERS, M. S. Acceptance of school lunch dishes studied. J. Home Econ. 41:314-316. June 1949. 321.8 J82

Factors affecting children's food preferences, as determined by a study conducted by Michigan State College among rural, urban, and suburban elementary and high schools.

443. BALSLEY, M. Evaporated milk as a beverage in school lunchrooms. What's New Home Econ. 13(3):98-99. Nov. 1948. 321.8 W55

Acceptance of reconstituted evaporated milk in areas where fresh milk is not readily available is as high as 92 percent when the milk is chilled, attractively served, and its merits explained to the children.

444. BARTLETT, Z., and SHIPP, C. Brightening up the winter menu. What's New Home Econ. 12(6):160-161, 164. Feb. 1948. 321.8 W55

Ways of serving and combining vegetables and other canned or stored foods to make them palatable and appealing to the school child in winter.

445. BOREN, M. A. A plate waste study made in a small type "A" lunchroom. Denton, 1948. 128 p. Ref. N. Tex. State Teachers Col. Libr.

Typewritten.

Thesis - (M.S.) - North Texas State Teachers College. A study conducted at a school of 250 pupils in Collinsville, Tex., revealed an average plate waste among all grades of 7 percent, of which the bulk consisted of vegetables, bread, and fruit juices. Indications were that the children should be educated to eat a wider variety of foods and to overcome food prejudices.

446. BUCHANAN, N. L. Color spurs appetites.

Pract. Home Econ. 24:158,208. Mar. 1946. 321.8 H752

Woodrow Wilson Junior High School, Terra Haute, Ind. combines eye appeal with food values in inducing children to try healthful new foods. Three menus, with recipes for serving 50, are included.

447. DREISBACH, M. B. Children OK school lunch recipes. Pract. Home Econ. 26:745,753. Dec. 1948. 321.8 H752

Pre-tested recipes evolved in the school lunch laboratory kitchen of the U. S. Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, are tried out for acceptability by school children before being disseminated.

448. FLANDERS, C. The school lunch program.

Prog. Farmer, Tex. Ed. 66(2):104-105. Feb. 1951. 6 T311

Food likes and dislikes of children as a factor in planning school lunch menus in the South.

449. HOLLINGER, M. E., and DODD, V. L. Helping children to accept evaporated milk. J. Home Econ. 40:507-508. Nov. 1948. 321.8 J82

Making reconstituted evaporated milk palatable as a beverage in areas where fresh milk is scarce.

450. HOLLINGER, M. E., and STAPLES, C. P. The problem of supplying milk for the school lunch program. Amer. Dietet. Assoc. J. 23:972,974,976. Nov. 1947. 389.8 Am34

Disclosure that only 42 percent of Louisiana schools were able to serve milk for lunch, inspired a successful campaign to teach children to accept reconstituted evaporated milk as a beverage.

451. *JENKINS, G. H. A study of food acceptances by pupils in the second, fifth, and eighth grades in the public school at Leesburg, Virginia. Blacksburg, 1950. 76 p. Ref. Va. Polytech. Inst. Libr.

Typewritten.

Thesis - (M.S.) - Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

452. KAVANAUGH, M. T. A test kitchen for school lunchrooms. What's New Home Econ. 11(7):134-135,140, 142,144-145. Mar. 1947. 321.8 W55

In Chicago's centralized system, one school serves as a laboratory for testing new recipes and menus before their adoption for general use.

453. KEAN, R. Suggestions for conducting a "no plate waste" campaign. In her Nutrition education for everyone, 2, grades 4-8, p. 75-77. Baton Rouge, 1950. (La. Dept. Educ. B. 681.) Natl. Educ. Assoc. Libr.

If there is more than 4 pounds of plate waste per 100 pupils, the cause should be determined and corrected. Issuing questionnaires to children on the causes for their rejection of certain foods served, and allowing them to help determine the trouble and suggest ways of remedying it, will reduce plate waste.

454. LAUGHLIN, S. L. Acceptability of foods served in an Iowa school. Ames, 1949. 120 p. Ref. 389 L362

Microfilm.

Thesis (M.S.) - Iowa State College.

Discusses acceptability of menu items, amounts served, nutritive content of lunches consumed, and factors affecting acceptance.

455. MORRIS, M. Some added markets: school lunches. Amer. Dry Milk Inst. Proc. Annu. Mtg. (1947) 22:29-31. 44.9 Am35

Acceptability of dry milk in school lunches.

456. MORROW, A. L. An evaluation of the effect of participation in certain lunchroom activities upon the acceptance of food by elementary school children. Denton, 1949. 54 p. Ref. N. Tex. State Teachers Col. Libr.

Typewritten.

Thesis (M.S.) - North Texas State Teachers College.

A study made at the Justin, Tex., school showed that pupils in the first eight grades wasted less food when they participated in the planning of the menus, shared in making the lunchroom attractive, and were allowed to engage in publicity schemes to arouse interest in the lunchroom.

457. NEFF, M. E., GOUGH, M. J., and WILLIAMSON, M. L. Evaporated milk as a beverage for school children. Amer. Assoc. Health, Phys. Educ. & Recreation J. 21:333-334,368-370. June 1950. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Experiments conducted in six Kentucky counties where pasteurized milk is scarce proved the acceptability of properly reconstituted evaporated milk by school children and the practicality of its use as a school lunch beverage.

458. PATTON, M. B., and SANDO, L. G. Vegetable acceptance at the elementary school level. Ohio Sch. 28:110-111. Mar. 1950. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

A study conducted by the Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology of Ohio State University indicates that preparation, appearance, and price significantly influence vegetable selection in grade schools, and that nutrition education greatly reduces plate waste of all foods served in the school lunchroom.

459. TWEEDALE, H. Food favorites and the type-A meal. Amer. Sch. Food Serv. News 5(7):11-12. Nov. 1951. 389.8 Sch6

Plate waste will be diminished if alternates of equal nutritive value are offered as choices in the type A lunch.

460. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN.

Acceptability of nonfat dry milk solids in school lunch program. Washington, 1947. 3 p. 1.956 A2Ac2

461. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN. Survey of the utilization of concentrated orange juice in the National School Lunch Program, Southeastern States. Washington? 1949. 4 p. 1.956 F73Su7

Results of a survey of 235,000 children in 1,214 schools in 7 southern States showed 89.4 percent acceptance of reconstituted orange juice distributed by the U. S. Production and Marketing Administration.

462. VAIL, G. E. What do they like to eat? Pract.

Home Econ. 29:441-442,455. Oct. 1951. 321.8 H752

Food acceptance in the school lunchroom is influenced by prejudice, regional, religious, and national food habits, and the psychological and physical conditions under which the food is eaten.

*Not examined.

463. WILSON, F. F. Kind and amount of plate waste in some elementary school lunch programs. University. 1949. 132 p. Ref. U. Ala. Libr.

Typewritten.

Thesis (M.S.) - University of Alabama.

Overcooking, overseasoning, serving unfamiliar foods, lack of eye-appeal, are some of the factors accounting for the plate waste in 10 elementary schools in Alabama.

464. WINGARD, S. B. Lunches to please the pupils. Instructor 59(6):18,77. Apr.1950. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Participation in the school lunch program increases when the children are allowed a voice in menu planning.

465. WISELY, K. C. The why of food choices. Pract. Home Econ. 24:21. Jan.1946. 321.8 H752

The school lunch program must reckon with all the forces operating in the mind of each child to influence his acceptance or rejection of the foods served.

Nutrition

466. ABBOTT, O. D., and others. Effectiveness of the school lunch in improving the nutritional status of school children. Fla. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 426,32 p. 1946. 100 F66S

R. O. Townsend, R. B. French, and C. F. Ahmann, joint authors.

A five-year experiment in the public schools of north-west Florida proved the health value of a planned, professionally supervised school lunch program.

Summary in U. S. Quartermaster Corps Com. on Food Res. Conf. on Food Acceptance Res., p.112-113. Washington, 1946. 152.71 C76

467. ASSOCIATION FOR CHILDHOOD EDUCATION (INTERNATIONAL). Lunch at school. Washington, 1948. 32 p. Ref. 389.1 As7

Contents: What it means to eat together, by C. C. Hart; Learning to feed our bodies, by F. I. Scoular; Some are doing it this way, the best thing ever done, by P. E. Ball; It has been a struggle but worth it, by R. Richardson; Where there's a will, by R. M. Cutter; A laboratory for learning, by C. C. Hart; They are determined to keep it; It costs only four dollars; Solving some practical problems, by T. G. Flanagan.

468. AUGUSTINE, G., and others. Nutritional adequacy, cost, and acceptability of lunches in an Iowa school lunch program. Amer. Dietet. Assoc. J. 25:654-662. Sept.1950. 389.8 Am34

M. McKinley, S. L. Laughlin, E. I. James, and E. Eppright, joint authors.

Findings in a study conducted among 245 children of grades 1 through 12 in a small rural school, where a type A lunch was served under the Federal program.

469. AUGUSTINE, G. M. Home meals to fit school lunch. Iowa Farm Sci. 6:38-40. Sept.1951. 275.28 I94

Advice to parents on how to make meals at home round out the nutritional plan of the school lunch.

470. BEHR, M. C. Hungry kids are hard to teach. Sch. Exec. 68(11):42-43. July 1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The economic status of the school child's family has little or nothing to do with his nutritional status or the adequacy of his diet. All children show mental improvement in schools where the lunch program has become a regular routine.

471. BRUGHELLI, V. I. A comparative study of the meals served and of certain operation costs and practices in six Pennsylvania school lunch programs. State College, 1949. 50 p. Ref. 389.1 B833

Microfilm.

Thesis (M.S.) - Pennsylvania State College.

Compares the menus with type A lunch standards, computes caloric values, investigates food costs in relation to labor costs, and discusses the utilization of surplus commodities.

472. BUTLER, R. E. School lunches from a health standpoint. Pub. Health Rpt. 65:919-924. July 21, 1950. 151.65 P96

Physical and biochemical examinations of 340 children in two schools, one with and one without a school lunch, reveal that no direct benefits to health are derived from the school lunch.

473. CAMP, B. Our farm children--the nation's poorest fed. Successful Farming 49(9):54-55,90,92-93. Sept.1951. 6 Su12

A balanced lunch at school as a means of discouraging the rural child from indulgence in sweets and snacks during and after school.

474. CAMPBELL, M. From a la carte to an A lunch under the National School Lunch Act. Pract. Home Econ. 27:93,96. Feb.1949. 321.8 H752

Serving a complete lunch and eliminating a la carte items proves nutritionally advantageous in a Springfield, Mass., experiment.

475. CAMPBELL, R. Let's have nourishing school lunches. Food & Nutr. News 23(3):3. Dec.1950. 389.8 F7332

Lunches which are well planned, attractively served, and a part of a larger nutrition education program are of real value.

476. CLAYTON, M. M., and ULLMAN, D. E. Remodeling the school lunch for the teen-ager. Maine Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 457. Aug.1949. 24 p. 100 M28S

Bangor, Maine, revises its school lunch menus to remedy nutritional deficiencies revealed in a study of 450 junior high school pupils. Menus for eight revised lunches included.

477. COOPER, L. F., and BRYAN, M. DE G. Supplementing the school lunch. J. Home Econ. 43:355-356. May 1951. 321.8 J82

Value of soybean grits as a protein supplement proved in tests at three schools in Knox County, N. Y.

478. DAVIDSON, E. H. Breakfast at school. Pract. Home Econ. 24:623,644. Dec.1946. 321.8 H752

Jefferson Junior High School, Washington, D. C., supplements the school lunch with a nutritious meal at the start of the school day.

479. DREISBACH, M. B. Complete vs. self-selected lunches nutritionally compared. Nations Sch. 49(3):78,80, 82. Mar.1952. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

A study of lunch programs in 16 schools, conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, reveals that the type A plan furnished a diet that more nearly met recommended nutritional allowances than the free-choice plan, and at lower cost.

480. DREISBACH, M. B., and MCCAY, J. B. More food value in school lunches. Nations Sch. 41(2):64-65. Feb.1948. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The school lunch should attempt to provide one-half the daily requirement of minerals and vitamins. Since vitamins and minerals tend to occur in the same foods, choosing more vitamin-rich foods and improving the methods of preparation will bring more minerals to the meals.

481. DREISBACH, M. B., and HANDY, E. Type A and self-selected lunches in five high schools. J. Home Econ. 43:435-439. June 1951. 321.8 J82

Study shows type A lunches are more nutritious than those selected by pupils.

482. EFFECTS of school feeding programs on nutritional status. Nutr. Rev. 7:101-103. Apr.1949. 389.8 N953

A résumé of five recent studies of the nutritional status of school children which indicate that a school lunch program can be an effective aid in improving nutrition.

483. ELWELL, J. E., and REYNOLDS, M. S. Merits of self-chosen and type-A lunches. Nations Sch. 42(1):56-57. July 1948. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

A study made in a Detroit school reveals that only 20 percent of diets with an a la carte lunch are rated nutritionally adequate, compared to 68 percent for the type A lunch.

484. EPPRIGHT, E. S. Are Iowa's children well fed? Iowa Farm Sci. 2(5):13-14. Nov.1947. 275.28 I94

Iowa inaugurates a research project to determine how the school lunch can best meet the nutritional needs of school children.

485. FARNAM, M. Try steam cooking! Sch. Mangt. 17(3):36-38. Oct.1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Steam cooking is more efficient than boiling in terms of time and fuel, and increases the vitamin retention in vegetables by 20 percent.

486. GOLD, B. G. Food and resistance to infection. Pract. Home Econ. 24:159. Mar.1946. 321.8 H752

The nutritionally sound school lunch program plays an important part in decreasing the disease incidence of the nation.

487. HART, C. C. School lunchroom manager contributes to health of the nation's children. Nutr. News 11:7-8. Dec.1947. 389.8 N957

Good menu planning, careful cooking to preserve nutrients, and attractive servings, are necessary if the child is to derive full benefit from the school lunch.

488. HATHAWAY, M. L. Nutritive value of school meals. *Nutr. News* 12:9. Feb.1949. 389.8 N957
- Analysis of 37 meals from 4 schools shows general deficiency in the school lunch of calories, thiamine, and ascorbic acid. The inclusion of milk and citrus fruits increases the nutritive value of the meal.
489. HATHAWAY, M. L., MEYER, F. L., and ADELSON, S. F. School lunches: their nutritive value and relation to the health and diet of children. *Amer. J. Pub. Health* 40:1096-1100. Sept.1950. 449.9 Am3J
- Studies conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics indicate that the school lunch frequently fails to meet one-third the daily dietary requirements of children, particularly for thiamine and ascorbic acid, yet that children participating in the school lunch program have better diets than those who do not participate.
490. HEALTH: A plan for school lunches. *Natl. Educ. Assoc. NEA J.* 35:A-62. Mar.1946. 275.9 N21J
- Principles for school lunches adopted by the Joint Committee on Health Problems in Education of the National Education Association and the American Medical Association.
491. HENDRIKSON, M. H. A survey of the dietary habits of a group of elementary school children with special emphasis on the need for a school lunch program. *Lincoln*,1949. 56 p. Ref. 389.1 H382
- Microfilm.
- Thesis (M.S.) - University of Nebraska.
- The inadequacy of the diet of the majority of the children studied indicates the need for a well-planned school lunch program, both as an educational and a nutritional means of improving the children's health.
492. HICKEY, M. Hot school lunches; Idaho provides for hungry school children. *Ladies Home J.* 65(9):23,253, 255,257. Sept.1948. 321.8 L12
- A Fruitland, Idaho, school finds grades improved and winter colds decreased after a year of the school lunch program.
493. JACKSON, R. M. G. A study of the food and health needs of the pupils of Jonesboro colored high school, Jonesboro, Louisiana, as a basis for improving the school lunch program. *Hampton, Va.*,1947. 47 p. Ref. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
- Typewritten.
- Thesis (M.A.) - Hampton Institute.
- Study of the home meals of 303 pupils, of low-income families, showed that 74 percent of breakfasts and 14 percent of suppers were totally inadequate in all food values, and that therefore the school lunch was called upon to play an indispensable role in the nourishment of the students.
494. KALLOCK, C. W. Valuable school lunch foods from USDA. *Pract. Home Econ.* 26:617,632,649. Oct. 1948. 321.8 H752
495. KULSTAD, H. M. Recommendations on school nutrition. *Amer. Acad. Appl. Nutr. Mon. Newslet. J.* 4(3): 9. Mar.1951. 389.9 Am352
- The California Joint Committee on School Health recommends that the school lunch program be incorporated into the educational program, that a complete unit lunch be offered, and that sale of sweets, soft drinks, etc., be banned.
496. LAMB, M. W. A challenge to school lunchroom managers. *Pract. Home Econ.* 28:192-193,205. Apr.1950. 321.8 H752
- Several recent surveys are cited to illustrate the inadequacy of the school lunch program both nutritionally and as an educational medium, and suggestions are offered for overcoming these defects.
497. LEWIS, H. G. From cafeteria to lunchroom. *Nations Sch.* 41(4):56-57. Apr.1948. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
- By eliminating food choices and serving only a type A lunch, the P. K. Yonge Laboratory School at the University of Florida was able to decrease the price to students by more than half, with a consequent increase in pupil participation.
498. LINK, M. A study of the food preparation practices used in two hundred and seventy-one school lunchrooms in Louisiana. *Baton Rouge*,1947. 142 p. Ref. 389.2 L64
- Microfilm.
- Thesis (M.S.) - Louisiana State University.
- Study reveals that the prevailing methods of preparing and cooking fresh vegetables in Louisiana school lunch-
- rooms do not result in the maximum retention of nutrients.
499. LOWREY, M. L. A comparison of the food practices of children in schools with and without a school lunch program. *University*,1949. 92 p. Ref. 389.1 L953
- Microfilm.
- Thesis (M.S.) - University of Alabama.
- Diet records kept for 7 days by 2,099 children in 14 elementary schools in Alabama reveal that the children in schools with a lunch program had more of the standard number of servings of all recommended foods than did the children in schools without a lunch program.
500. MACK, P. B. A nine-year study of the school lunch. *J. Home Econ.* 39(2):73-76. Feb.1947. 321.8 J82
- Results of mass studies in Pennsylvania prove the importance of trained nutritionists in making the school lunch effective as a public health program.
501. MCMILLAN, T. J., and TODHUNTER, E. N. Ascorbic acid content of lunches served at school. *Amer. Dietet. Assoc. J.* 22:404-407. May 1946. Ref. 389.8 Am34
- Analysis of 55 lunch menus at 9 schools in Tuscaloosa, Ala., shows a marked deficiency in vitamin C content in all but three schools.
502. MCMILLIN, M. No vacation for this test kitchen. *Pract. Home Econ.* 26:412. June 1948. 321.8 H752
- The Los Angeles school lunch test kitchen works the year round devising ways to keep lunch costs down without sacrificing nutritive value.
503. MCNELIS, P. R. A nutrition study of the school lunch program in two types of rural schools. *Denton*, 1952. 250 p. Ref. *Tex. State Col. for Women Libr.*
- Typewritten.
- Thesis (M.S.) - Texas State College for Women.
504. MAXWELL, E. An all school nutrition committee joins lunchroom to classroom. *What's New Home Econ.* 12(1):188-189,194,196,198. Sept.1947. 321.8 W55
- Teachers in all departments of the Vanport City, Oreg. seven schools cooperate with the division of child feeding to plan and execute a healthful and popular lunch program.
505. MEYER, F. L., BROWN, M. L., and HATHAWAY, M. L. Nutritive value of school lunches as determined by chemical analyses. *Amer. Dietet. Assoc. J.* 27:841-846. Ref. Oct.1951. 389.8 Am34
- School lunches collected from 15 schools in 7 scattered regions were analyzed for vitamin and caloric content. It was found that inclusion of milk in the lunch menu contributed 60 percent of the calcium, 50 percent of the riboflavin, 30 percent of the protein, and 25 percent of the thiamine.
506. MOSER, A. M. Good school lunches help rural children. *Agr. Leaders' Digest* 27(7):42-43. July 1946. 275.28 Am3
- The South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station studies the effect of a nutritious school lunch on the growth and development of children in a small farming community in the western foothills of the State.
507. NELSON, P. E., JR. The Iowa School Lunch Program: a theoretical and quantitative analysis. *Iowa State Col. J. Sci.* 25:313-315. Jan.1951. 470 Io9
- Abstract of thesis (Ph.D.). Iowa State College, 1950.
- The nutritional and price support objectives of the school lunch program will become compatible only if the grants of surplus food are used to complete the dietary patterns suggested by the nutrition experts.
508. NELSON, P. E., JR. Market support given certain commodities by the Iowa school lunch program. *J. Farm Econ.* 32:313-317. May 1950. 280.8 J822
- Facts available for Iowa for the school years 1946 to 1948 reveal that the school lunch program's effectiveness as a price support mechanism has been overemphasized, and that its real effectiveness has been in the field of improved nutritional standards.
509. PATTON, M. B., TYLER, D., and BORCHARDT, S. School lunch program in Ohio under study. *Farm & Home Res. [Ohio Sta.]* 34:80-82. May/June 1949. 100 Oh3S
- Tests under way in Ohio schools to determine the contribution of school lunch programs to family health and education.
510. PENDERGAST, W. S. What the school lunch means to the community. *What's New Home Econ.* 13(2): 120-122,124. Oct.1948. 321.8 W55
- Regularly accepted wholesome lunches, and acquaintance with healthful foods, will benefit the community di-

*Not examined.

rectly in improved health habits, and indirectly in an expanded market for farm products.

511. ROBSON, B. R. Workshop in nutrition. Pract. Home Econ. 24:340,360,362,364,366. June 1946. 321.8 H752

A Berkeley, Calif., committee, composed of members of the community concerned with school problems, conducts surveys in health and nutrition and supervises the school lunch program.

512. SEBRELL, W. H., TISDALL, F. F., and HOOBLER, I. M. Evaluation of milk in school lunch programs. Amer. Dietet. Assoc. J. 23:854-855. Oct. 1947. 389.8 Am34

An outline of procedure for determining the benefits of milk supplementation in school feeding tests.

513. SHUPP, M. L. "Food for thought." Natl. Elem. Princ. 27(3):8-9. Dec. 1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Pupils at the Harrison School in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, have improved in health and in scholarship since the inauguration of the lunch program.

514. SLAUGHTER, J. J. Nutrition and the School Lunch Program. Washington, U. S. Prod. & Mktg. Admin., 1947. 6 p. 1.956 F73SL1

The role of nutritionists and dietitians in making the school lunch program more effective.

515. STENBORN, R. J. A study of the adequacy of the food served in twelve school lunch programs in Colorado. Boulder, 1950. 66 p. Ref. 389.1 St43

Microfilm.

Thesis (M.S.) - University of Colorado.

Analysis of 68 lunches shows that (1) no school met all of the specifications for a type A lunch, and (2) only two schools met the standards set up by the National Research Council for an adequate meal (one-third the daily requirement) for a growing child. Deficiencies in calories and ascorbic acid were the most widespread.

516. STIEBELING, H. K. School lunches in relation to the national diet. Washington, U. S. Prod. & Mktg. Admin., 1946. 4 p. 1.982 A2St5

"The school lunch should overemphasize those foods important for nutrients needed to help make good the deficiencies that are characteristic of the diet of the community."

A talk by Hazel K. Stiebeling, Chief, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, at the National School Lunch Conference, Washington, Oct. 22, 1946.

517. SULLIVAN, J. M., SISTER. An evaluation of the school lunch program for grammar school children at Visitation School, Detroit, Michigan. East Lansing, 1952. 58 p. Ref. Mich. State Col. Libr.

Typewritten.

Thesis (M.S.) - Michigan State College.

Thirteen pairs of third and fourth grade children, half of whom brought lunch and half of whom partook of the school lunch, were studied physiologically to determine the nutritive value of the school lunch. At the end of the 4 months' experimental period it was found that there was no appreciable difference in weight and height gains for the two groups, but that the school lunch group consumed a higher amount of ascorbic acid, and developed a wider range of food likes.

518. TANSIL, B. School lunch aids nutritive progress Nations Sch. 37(3):64-65. Mar. 1946. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The school lunch promises to be the most effective tool that education has yet mustered for removing the cause of poor nutrition and effecting a cure for its ravages.

519. THOMAS, O. M. Orange juice for the school lunch. Nations Sch. 44(1):56-57. July 1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

A 6 oz. serving of orange juice will meet the ascorbic acid requirements of the child and protect him against infection. Suggestions for handling, storing, mixing, and serving concentrated orange juice are included.

520. TINSLEY, W. V. Coordinating home and school menus. Instructor 57(10):34,85. Oct. 1948. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

To be wholly effective the school lunch must make up for the nutritional deficiencies of the home meals. The cooperation of parents and pupils is necessary in this endeavor.

521. TODHUNTER, E. N. An adequate lunch. In *her* Everyday nutrition for school children, p. 19-22. U. Ala. Ext. Div., Mar. 1949. 389.1 T56Ev

Defines the components of a proper school lunch.

522. TODHUNTER, E. N. Child feeding problems and the school lunch program. Amer. Dietet. Assoc. J. 24: 422,424,426,428,430. May 1948. Ref. 389.8 Am34

Missed meals and between-meal snacks are the main causes of malnutrition among school children. Adequate school lunches, supervised by trained dietitians, plus nutrition education, change these habits.

523. TODHUNTER, E. N. Increasing the effectiveness of the school lunch program as a nutritional measure. Washington, U. S. Prod. & Mktg. Admin., 1948. 7 p. 1.956 A2In25

Three factors are considered: (1) Quality of the lunch; (2) acceptability of the lunch; and (3) the extent to which all children in the school participate.

A talk before the Washington-Area Conference of Food Distribution Programs Branch, PMA, Washington, Oct. 25, 1948.

524. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN. The role of nutrition committees in the school lunch program. Dallas, 1946? 6 p. 1.956 A2R64

Planning a long-range nutrition-improvement program in Louisiana.

525. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN. USDA's community school lunchrooms explore new outlets for dairy products. Washington, 1947. 3 p. 1.956 A2Un332

The use of non-fat dry milk in school lunches as a means of accomplishing the two objectives of the National School Lunch Program -- better nutrition for school children, and expanded markets for farm produce.

526. VELAT, C., and others. Evaluating school lunches and nutritional status of children. U. S. D. A. C. 859, 85 p. Ref. Mar. 1951. 1 Ag84C

O. Mickelsen, M. L. Hathaway, S. F. Adelson, F. L. Meyer, and B. B. Peterkin, joint authors.

A study conducted in 1947 and 1948 in two elementary schools in Cumberland, Md., one with and one without a school lunch, showed that the percentage of diets meeting the recommended allowances for vitamin A, ascorbic acid, and calcium was higher in the group having a school lunch.

527. WALKER, R. W., and FRIEL, K. Positive attitude marks Glenview school lunch. J. Home Econ. 42:40-41. Jan. 1950. 321.8 J82

Parents, teachers, and pupils cooperate in making the school lunch meet standards of good nutrition in Oakland, Calif.

528. WHAT HIGH school students eat. Senior Scholastic 55(2):32T. Sept. 28, 1949. Natl. Educ. Assoc. Libr.

A survey made by Scholastic Magazines of 8,000 students in 28 high schools showed that 55 percent partook of the school lunch, 33 percent went home for lunch, and the remainder either brought a lunch or went elsewhere. Those who went home had a better diet than any other group.

529. WHAT makes Jack a dull boy? Mich. Educ. J. 25:421-422. Apr. 1948. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Hidden hunger is at the root of most apparent mental sluggishness. The school lunch is the best immediate tool for attacking the problem of the nutritionally deficient home diets of the majority of school children.

530. WISELY, K. C. Better nutrition for greater efficiency. Pract. Home Econ. 24:157. Mar. 1946. 321.8 H752

The school lunch program is the best means devised to date for insuring the body structure needed for the increasing tempo of modern life.

Recipes and Menus

531. ADAPTING foreign recipes. Pract. Home Econ. 24:23-24. Jan. 1946. 321.8 H752

Four menus, with recipes for 50 servings, that appeal to the foreign-born participants in the school lunch program.

532. BILGER, D. Menu planning for the school lunchroom. What's New Home Econ. 11(5):148,150. Jan. 1947. 321.8 W55

Some do's and don't's in planning the menu.

533. BLAIR, E. C. How to adapt quantity recipes to your needs. Pract. Home Econ. 27:35,46-47. Jan. 1949. 321.8 H752

A little arithmetic will aid in increasing or decreasing recipes to fit a particular school lunch requirement.

534. BRELAND, M. Menus and food preparation materials for use in school lunch workshops. University, 1949. 115 p. 389 B74

Microfilm.

Thesis (M.S.) - University of Alabama.

Ten school lunch menus, with recipes, cost, nutritive value, and work plans for each menu, were developed for use in school lunch workshops, and tested at the tenth annual

school lunch managers' workshop at the University of Alabama in June, 1949.

535. CLARK, R. Research aids the school lunch. Sch. Life 31(6):10. Ref. Mar. 1949. 156.3 Sch6

The U. S. Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics tests new recipes in its laboratory kitchen.

536. CRONAN, M. L. How do you plan menus? Pract Home Econ. 28:137. Mar. 1950. 321.8 H752

Helpful hints from a successful school lunch manager.

537. CRONAN, M. L. Menus for the school lunch. Sch. Exec. 68(11):51-52. July 1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

General suggestions on planning menus of maximum nutritional value at the lowest feasible cost.

538. EVAPORATED MILK ASSOCIATION, CHICAGO. School lunches; quantity recipes using evaporated milk. Chicago, 1951. 15 p. 389.253 EV1S

A restatement of the milk requirement under the National School Lunch Act, ways of serving reconstituted evaporated milk as a palatable beverage, and recipes including evaporated milk.

539. FARNAM, M. Add variety to basic foods and recipes. Sch. Mangt. 19(9):18-20. Apr. 1950. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

One basic recipe may be made to taste and look new by varying its shape, texture, size, temperature, flavor, or color.

540. FARNAM, M. Canned foods have many advantages. Sch. Mangt. 19(7):16-19. Feb. 1950. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Modern canned foods, which retain the vitamin and mineral content of the fresh food, are nutritionally acceptable in the school lunchroom. Also they require less preparation time, are easily stored, and are always on hand to meet fluctuations in the volume of business. Recipes included.

541. FARNAM, M. Cheese can be used in many ways. Sch. Mangt. 18(8):30-35. Mar. 1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Cheese is one of the most digestible of foods, besides furnishing complete milk protein, food energy, calcium, and phosphorus, and is always available; hence it is an ideal meat substitute in the school lunch. Recipes included.

542. FARNAM, M. Dried and dehydrated fruits; use them in your menus. Sch. Mangt. 18(4):30-31, 33-34. Nov. 1948. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Dried fruits are economical, tasty, and nutritious, and can be used in a variety of ways to tempt the child's appetite. Recipes included.

543. FARNAM, M. Everyone can like fish! Serve it the year round. Sch. & Col. Mangt. 20(4):16-19. Nov. 1950. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Fish, whether fresh, canned, or frozen, is rich in proteins, vitamin D, iodine, magnesium, phosphorus, iron, and food energy. Its availability, inexpensiveness, variety, and ease of preparation recommend its use in school lunches. Recipes included.

544. FARNAM, M. Menu patterns. Sch. & Col. Mangt. 20(7):16-18. Feb. 1951. Natl. Educ. Assoc. Libr.

New food and seasoning combinations and new recipes add interest to the school lunch.

545. FARNAM, M. Plentiful proteins. Sch. Mangt. 18(10):26-29, 31. May 1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Meat and meat substitutes, and how to use them to derive the maximum protein value. Recipes included.

546. FARNAM, M. Put on the soups! Sch. Mangt. 18(7):23-26. Feb. 1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Soups, whether made or bought, are a means of supplying a large part of the milk and vitamin requirements in the school lunch. Recipes included.

547. FARNAM, M. Use meats in your menus. Sch. Mangt. 18(6):12-15. Jan. 1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Suggestions on buying and preparing the less expensive cuts of meat to meet the protein requirement of the type A lunch. Includes recipes.

548. FARNAM, M. Yours for the asking! Sch. & Col. Mangt. 20(5):16-18. Dec. 1950. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

A list of 40 commercial firms and other agencies which distribute free recipes, information on nutrition, quantity cooking, and other material of interest to the school lunch manager.

549. GRIMES, H. Planning the school lunch menu. Sch. Exec. 71(7):125. Mar. 1952. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Attractive food servings aid the accomplishment of the basic aim of the school lunch program - a nutritious lunch at minimum cost to the pupil.

550. IS THE SCHOOL lunch a luxury? Better Food 52(9):31, 63. May 1947. Pa. State Col. Libr.

The school lunch should be judged in relation to its effect on malnourished children, and not on its cost to the public. Menus with recipes for 50 servings are included.

551. KAVANAUGH, M. T. Planning meals and testing recipes for school lunch. Pract. Home Econ. 30:175, 185. Apr. 1952. 321.8 H752

Four basic points to be considered in standardizing recipes: (1) Acceptability to patron; (2) nutritional adequacy; (3) ease of preparation; and (4) cost.

552. KRAHNKE, G. E. The evaluation of the school lunch menus at a demonstration school. Greensboro, 1949. 173 p. Ref. 389 K852

Microfilm.

Thesis (M.S.) - The Woman's College of the University of North Carolina.

An evaluation of 20 type A menus served at the Curry Demonstration School, Greensboro, in respect to their attractiveness, method of preparation, and nutritional adequacy.

553. MENEFFEE, J., comp. Suggestions for menu planning for school lunch workshop, Denton, Texas, Mar 7, 1946. Denton, No. Tex. State Teachers Col., 1946. 14 p. 389.2 M52

Weekly menus of the North Texas State Teachers College Demonstration School Lunchroom, worked out by the Department of Home Economics Education at the College, for use at the School Lunch Workshop held in March, 1946.

554. MORRIS, E. High protein at low cost--three meat extender recipes for the school lunch. Pract. Home Econ. 27:390-391, 410. Sept. 1949. 321.8 H752

Adding cheese, dried eggs, dried milk, and oatmeal to meat loaves for added protein value.

555. MORRIS, M. M. Use of recipes in school lunch programs. What's New Home Econ. 11(5):147. Jan. 1947. 321.8 W55

Tested and standardized recipes are essential for the efficient operation of the program.

556. PENDERGAST, W. S. Let's talk about menus. What's New Home Econ. 12(3):126-127, 129. Nov. 1947. 321.8 W55

In planning school lunch menus the financial, social, religious, and racial backgrounds of the pupils must be considered together with the more practical aspects, as even the best balanced and most nutritious meal will be wasted if the children will not eat it.

557. ROCHESTER, N. Y. BOARD OF EDUCATION. Plate lunches. Rochester, N. Y., 1946. 112 p. 389.1 R58

Subjects discussed are: Food requirements of students, planning the noon lunch, preparation suggestions, menus using Government subsidies, miscellaneous equivalents, selling prices based on food costs, and prices on which standard recipes have been figured.

558. SCHOOL FOOD SERV. ASSOCIATION. School meals. Rochester, N. Y. 194-? 160 p. 389.1 Sch62

Includes suggestions on buying, preparing, and serving food, planning lunch menus, breakfast in the lunchroom program, and suggested lunch menus and recipes.

559. U. S. BUR. OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS. Bread formulas containing 6 and 10 percent milk solids. U. S. D. A. PA-185, 3 p. Oct. 1951. 1 Ag84Pro

The formulas may be used in drafting specifications for purchasing agreements by school lunch and other managers concerned with the milk content of diets for children.

560. U. S. BUR. OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS. Cooking fresh vegetables for the school lunch. Washington, 1951. 6 p. 1.982 A2C773

U. S. Production and Marketing Administration cooperating.

Purchasing and preparing fresh vegetables for boiling, steaming, and baking, with working time charts for individual vegetables.

561. U. S. BUR. OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS. School lunch recipes: cooking with dried whole eggs. U. S. D. A. PA-136, 21 p. Oct. 1950. 1 Ag84Pro

Supersedes PA-58

562. U. S. BUR. OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS. School lunch recipes for 100. U. S. D. A. PA-18. 1946. 1 Ag84Pro

Recipes on 5" x 8" cards, tested in the U. S. D. A. cafeterias.

563. U. S. BUR. OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS. School lunch recipes for sandwich fillings using peanut butter, dried fruits, and raw vegetables. Washington, 1948. 5 p. 1.982 A2Sch67

U. S. Production and Marketing Administration cooperating.

564. U. S. BUR. OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS. School lunch recipes for 25 and 50. U. S. D. A. PA-68,47 p. Sept.1949. 1 Ag84Pro
U. S. Production and Marketing Administration cooperating.
565. U. S. BUR. OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS. School lunch recipes using cheese. U. S. D. A. PA-91,19 p. Nov.1949. 1 Ag84Pro
U. S. Production and Marketing Administration cooperating.
566. U. S. BUR. OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS. School lunch recipes using dried fruits. U. S. D. A. PA-57,7 p. Aug.1948. 1 Ag84Pro
U. S. Production and Marketing Administration cooperating.
567. U. S. BUR. OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS. School lunch recipes using fish. U. S. D. A. PA-66,8 p. Dec.1948. 1 Ag84Pro
568. U. S. BUR. OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS. School lunch recipes using honey. Chicago, U. S. Prod. & Mktg. Admin.,1951? 7 p. 1.956 F73Sch652
569. U. S. BUR. OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS. School lunch recipes using nonfat dry milk. U. S. D. A. PA-44,16 p. Washington,1948. 1 Ag84Pro
570. U. S. BUR. OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS. School lunch recipes using potatoes. U. S. D. A. PA-36, slightly rev.,31 p. June 1949. 1 Ag84Pro
U. S. Production and Marketing Administration cooperating.
571. U. S. BUR. OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS. School lunch recipes using tomato paste. Washington,1949. Rev. 5 p. 1.982 A2Sch66
U. S. Production and Marketing Administration cooperating.
572. U. S. BUR. OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS. School lunch recipes using turkey. U. S. D. A. PA-108,27 p. Sept.1950. 1 Ag84Pro
573. U. S. BUR. OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS. Yeast and quick bread recipes for the school lunch. U. S. D. A. PA-92,37 p. Nov.1949. 1 Ag84Pro
U. S. Production and Marketing Administration cooperating.
574. U. S. OFF. FOR FOOD AND FEED CONSERVATION. School lunchroom managers, supervisors, and directors; menu suggestions. Washington,1948. 4 p. 1.9133 C76Sch6
575. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN. Better meals for our children. Chicago,1950? 2 p. 1.956 A2B46
Requirements for a type A school lunch.
576. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN. How to save food and cut costs in the school lunch. n.p., 1948. 2 p. 1.956 A2H837
How to plan and serve nutritious meals at minimum cost.
577. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN. How to use dried apples in the school lunch. Washington, 1947. 1 p. 1.956 A2H833
578. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN. How to use dried peaches in the school lunch. Washington, 1947. 2 p. 1.956 A2H834
579. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN. How to use dried prunes in the school lunch. Washington, 1947. 2 p. 1.956 A2H83
580. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN. How to use raisins in the school lunch. Washington,1947. 2 p. 1.956 A2H832
581. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN. How to use sweetpotatoes in the school lunch. Washington,1947. 1 p. 1.956 A2H835
582. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN. More nutritious school lunches. Chicago?1951. 11 p. 1.956 A2M81
Suggested uses for U. S. Department of Agriculture donated commodities.
583. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN. The use of direct distribution foods. Atlanta,1950? 9 p. 1.956 F73Us22
Ways of using tomatoes, peanut butter, corn, cheese, and other donated commodities in the school lunch.
584. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN. SOUTHWEST REGION. Community school lunch menus and recipes. Dallas,1946? 61 p. 1.956 A2C73
Type A lunch menus and recipes using foods plentiful and popular in the Southwestern States.

585. ALEXANDER, M. G. Integration of the school lunch program with the educational program of the school and with the community. State College,1952. 48 p. Ref. Pa. State Col. Libr.
Typewritten.
Thesis (M.S.) - Pennsylvania State College.
In 64 Pennsylvania schools studied it was found that 96 percent of the school lunch managers had the responsibility for serving special meals to school and community groups. In 95 percent of the schools the homemaking department cooperated with the lunch manager, while all other departments cooperated in 67 percent of the schools. It is recommended that study of the school lunch in relation to the community and the curriculum be incorporated into the course in school lunch management at Pennsylvania State College.
586. BROOKS, M. L., and OLMSTEAD, A. R. Teen-agers enjoy lunchroom course. J. Home Econ. 44:331-333. May 1952. 321.8 J82
Fulton County, Ga., high schools include a course in lunchroom management as a part of the curriculum.
587. CLAWSON, A. H. Training food service employees. Pract. Home Econ. 28:136-137. Mar.1950. 321.8 H752
Practical methods of on-the-job instruction for untrained school lunch workers. A talk made at the School Food Service meeting in Washington,Nov.,1949.
588. COOPERATIVE in-service training for school lunch personnel in Tennessee. Nutr. News Let. 96:1 Aug.1950. 173.3 H34Nu
A full-time worker is employed by the State Department of Education and the University of Tennessee to conduct field training programs, summer workshops, and classes in school lunch management in the Department of Home Economics at the University.
589. DAVIS, M. E. School lunch managers study. J. Home Econ. 40:317-318. June 1948. 321.8 J82
San Diego County, Calif., conducts nutrition courses for school lunch managers.
590. FARNAM, M. The highlights and sidelights of employee training. Sch. Mangt. 18(3):36-39. Oct.1948. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
In-service training of school lunchroom personnel should begin with the manager's establishing friendly relations leading to self-confidence and interest in the work on the employee's part.
591. FARNAM, M. A. A workshop can create great interest. Sch. Mangt. 17(6):36-38. Jan.1948. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
Workshops for lunchroom supervisors, managers, cooks, or other employees, are often the means of stimulating renewed interest in the aims and objectives of the lunch program.
592. GRAY, S. B. A school lunch workshop. J. Home Econ. 40(2):85-86. Feb.1948. 321.8 J82
Workshop conducted for Negro teacher-managers at Oklahoma A & M.
593. GRIFFIN, M. M. Job training for school lunch employees. Amer. Dietet. Assoc. J. 23:1072,1074,1076. Dec.1947. 389.8 Am34
The Newark, N. J., centralized school lunch system holds regular classes and group discussions for the instruction of its 160 lunchroom workers.
594. HARTT, S. M., WARNER, M., and DUNHAM, M. Hoosier experiences valuable to those planning workshops. Nations Sch. 49(6):92,94,96. June 1952. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
The Purdue University School of Home Economics conducts an annual summer workshop for cooks, managers, home economics teachers, PTA sponsors, school administrators and others concerned with school lunch programs.
595. HERREN, H. D. Rural schools are laboratories for student teachers and manager-cooks. Nations Sch. 47(5):72,74,76. May 1951. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
Central Michigan College of Education stresses the importance of school feeding and the necessity for every teacher's knowing the fundamentals of nutrition and lunchroom management.
596. JOHNSON, B. V. School lunch training programs for cook-managers. Ames,1950. 100 p. Ref. 389 J63
Microfilm.
Thesis (M.S.) - Iowa State College.
Findings of a survey covering 33 States indicate the need for more general and more uniform training of school lunch personnel.

TRAINING PROGRAMS--CONTINUED.

597. JOHNSON, R. F. Make plans for a school lunch class. *Pract. Home Econ.* 27:521,538-539. Oct.1949. 321.8 H752
Big Run, Pa., High School offers a course in school lunch management. Outline of course is included.
598. KINNEY, M. Food service training for teachers. *Nations Sch.* 37(2):57-58. Feb.1946. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
The Farmington, Maine, State Teachers College offers courses in school lunchroom management to its home economics students.
599. KIRKHAM, M. B. Steaming up for a good school lunch. *Pract. Home Econ.* 25:27,47. Jan.1947. 321.8 H752
Utah conducts workshop for school lunch managers and cooks from all parts of the State.
600. LAIDLAW, N. B. The contribution of Michigan homemaking teachers to school lunch operation. Lansing, 1949. 93 p. Ref. 389 L142
Microfilm.
Thesis (M.S.) - Michigan State College.
The training program of the homemaking teacher should be broadened to include courses in institutional management if she is to continue to assume the major burden in the school lunch program.
601. MCCRUMMEN, M. A training program for school lunch managers. *Pract. Home Econ.* 29:192-193. Apr.1951. 321.8 H752
Austin, Tex., public schools hold a 1-month workshop each summer for school lunch managers.
602. MARTIN, E. School lunch cooks in the health education program. *Nutr. News* 10(1):3. Oct.1946. 389.8 N957
The Washington State Department of Public Health and the University of Washington cooperate in sponsoring an annual workshop for cooks, with the primary aim of teaching them that they have a vital part in the health education program in the schools.
603. MELGES, R. V. A training program for cafeteria personnel. *Amer. Sch. Bd. J.* 115(5):41. Nov.1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
The Montebello, Calif., Unified School District inaugurated a course for lunchroom personnel which resulted in improved employee relations and morale.
604. PATTERSON, F. D. Training school lunch workers. *Sch. Exec.* 68(11):49-50. July 1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
Instruction should seek primarily to emphasize the philosophical aims and objectives of the lunch program. The course in school lunchroom management at Tuskegee Institute is outlined.
605. PETERS, G. C. Training school lunch workers. *Service* 14(2):14-15. Sept.1949. 280.8 Se62
Tuskegee Institute's campus demonstration school serves as a laboratory for the students of the School of Home Economics.
606. PRENTICE, M. The school lunch program. In *New York (State) Legislature. Joint Committee on Nutrition. Meals for millions*, p.150-153. Albany?1947. 389.1 N486M
New York strives to increase the effectiveness of the school lunch program by more and better in-service and preservice training for lunchroom personnel.
607. SCHOOL lunch cooks become experts. *Wallace's Farmer & Iowa Homestead* 76:45. Nov.3,1951. 6 W15
Iowa's school lunch cooks take course at Iowa State College.
608. SEARLES, H. M. A training program for school lunch personnel. *Nutr. News* 14:15. Apr.1951. 389.8 N957
The Chicago Nutrition Association plans and executes training activities for school lunch personnel, school administrators, and lunch program sponsors.
609. SHEEHAN, K. I. In-service training of school lunch staff. *J. Home Econ.* 40:517-518. Nov.1948. 321.8 J82
Compensating for lack of professional training and experience with a planned program of reading and discussion.
610. SOUTH Dakota working on school lunch and safe milk. *Nutr. News Let.* 96:2. Aug.1950. 173.3 H34Nu
Nutrition committee holds workshops on milk for benefit of school lunch personnel.
611. TINSLEY, W. V. Nutrition made meaningful. *J. Home Econ.* 38:654-656. Dec.1946. 321.8 J82
Laboratory school at State Teachers' College, Mankato, Minn., gives students practical experience in school lunch planning and preparation, while demonstrating the value of nutrition education.

TRAINING PROGRAMS--CONTINUED.

612. TODHUNTER, E. N. Workshop for school lunch managers and personnel. *J. Home Econ.* 43:645. Oct. 1951. 321.8 J82
Annual school lunch manager's conference at the University of Alabama provides workshop experience for 286 workers from 48 Alabama counties.
613. TWEEDALE, H. Lunchroom employees like to learn. *What's New Home Econ.* 11(6):147,154,156-157. Feb.1947. 321.8 W55
Utilizing off-school days as class days for lunchroom workers for learning sanitation, nutrition, and the purpose and aim of the lunch program.
614. U. S. INTER-AGENCY COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL LUNCHES. Suggested outline for training school lunch workers. Washington, 1948. 26 p. 1.956 A2Su383
615. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN. Suggested outline for workshops for school lunch managers. Washington, 1947. 5 p. 1.956 A2Su322
616. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN. Suggested outline for workshops for school lunch supervisors. Washington, 1947. 5 p. 1.956 A2Su36
617. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN. Suggested outline for workshops for school lunch workers other than managers. Washington, 1947. 7 p. 1.956 A2Su35
618. U. S. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMIN. Training school lunch workers. Washington, 1946. 3 p. 1.956 F73T68
619. VOEGELE, N. The school lunch program in the State of New York. *Amer. Cookery* 51(9):40-41,66. May 1946. 389.8 B65
Since 1914, home economics students at Albany State Teachers College have been required to take a course in school lunch management. Now all State lunch programs are under the supervision of the Bureau of Home Economics, and summer workshops are held at all State technical institutes.
620. WAGNER, F. E., and WALKER, V. W. Workshops in Florida on food for children. *Sch. Life* 30(7):25-26. Apr.1948. 156.3 Sch63
The Florida State Department of Education and the State Board of Health work to integrate the school lunch with the total school program by means of summer workshops.
621. WATSON, L. T. School lunch workshop. *J. Home Econ.* 38:158-159. Mar.1946. 321.8 J82
Regional workshop at the University of Georgia attracts 36 supervisors from 12 States.
622. WHITEHEAD, F. E. Teach them to count the "points"--for better school lunches. *Nutr. News* 10:7-8. Dec.1946. 389.8 N957
Untrained lunch workers in Louisiana are taught balanced meal planning through a simple method of counting, based on the "Basic Seven" food groups.
623. WISELY, K. C. Summer workshops from the inside. *Nations Sch.* 42(5):56-57. Nov.1948. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
New Jersey, New York, New Hampshire, West Virginia, and Maryland hold annual workshops for school lunch personnel. Each State's course of study is briefly outlined.
624. WISELY, K. C. West Virginia school lunch workshop. *Amer. Dietet. Assoc. J.* 23:100-101. Nov.1947. 389.8 Am34
West Virginia Institute of Technology offers a week of intensive training in food preparation, menu planning, nutrition education, and record keeping, to school lunch workers.

EDUCATIVE ASPECTS

Nutrition Education

625. ALLEN, J. K. Entire community is interested in this school lunch project. *Sch. Mangt.* 19(3):24-26. Oct.1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
The PTA of Tapiola, Mich., provided the impetus as well as the means for establishing the school lunch program, which one year later permeates the entire school curriculum as a basis for nutrition education.
626. AMIDON, P. S. Cooperative action in nutrition education. *Sch. Mangt.* 16(1):10,12. Sept.1946. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
Twenty-three schools in Georgia and Minnesota work to raise nutrition standards through the medium of the school lunch.
627. ASADIAN, A. A. School lunches for health and culture. *Educ. Forum* 13:191-200. Jan.1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.
Educators agree that right habits of eating, and study

of health and foods should be a part of the basic training of young people. Unless culture is given due prominence in the lunch program the whole project misses one of its main goals.

628. BATES, L. H. What are the functions of the school lunch? *Pract. Home Econ.* 28:291. June 1950. 321.8 H752

As seen by this writer, the most important aspect of the school lunch is its educative potential.

629. BEHR, M. C. High school lunchrooms should be more popular. *Pract. Home Econ.* 24:549. Nov. 1946. 321.8 H752

It is the responsibility of all administrators and lunchroom managers to do all they can to encourage high school students to eat the balanced meals provided.

630. BENDER, D. F. Help your child to a healthy school lunch. *Parents' Mag.* 26(9):49,158-159. Sept. 1951. 320.8 C433

The parents' responsibility in preparing the young child for the novelty of the school cafeteria by instilling healthful food preferences at home.

631. BOGARD, W. B. Are we making the most of the school lunch program? *Washington? U. S. Prod. & Mktg. Admin.* 1947. 7 p. 1.956 F73B63

Opportunities offered by the school lunch program in Texas to teach and encourage proper nutrition.

632. BOURQUIN, A. The school lunch: a cooperative enterprise. *Better Food* 52(9):50-53,66. May 1947. Pa. State Col. Libr.

The school lunch alone cannot raise the nutritional status of the child. The parents and the community must cooperate by providing complementary home meals, and by a general awareness of the ultimate objectives of the school lunch program. It is the business of the manager to arouse this awareness in her community.

633. BRONSON, D. They learn about food. *Nations Sch.* 37(5):65. May 1946. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Seventh-graders at the Shephardson School in Middleburg, Conn., study nutrition, menu planning, and food purchasing in connection with the school lunch.

634. BROWNE, C. L. School feeding. In *his Principles of health education applied*, p.217-221. McGraw-Hill, 1949. (McGraw-Hill Series in Health Education, Physical Education and Recreation.) U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

School feeding challenges the interest of administrators because it constitutes a means towards both healthful school living and practical health instruction.

635. COCKING, W. D. The school lunch. *Sch. Exec.* 68(7):7. Mar. 1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Factors in the rapid growth of the lunch program as an essential part of modern education.

636. COLLINS, R. Nutritionist in Alaska must help form new food habits. *Nations Sch.* 46(6):72,74. Dec. 1950. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The school lunch is one of the biggest factors in teaching the Eskimos of northern Alaska more healthful food preferences.

637. CURTIS, B. W. The expanding role of the school lunch program. *Nutr. News* 14(2):7-8. Dec. 1950. 389.8 N957

The program should be an integral part of the school system, if it is to fulfill its educational role.

Also in *Cherry Burrell Circle* 1951:25. Jan. Feb. 1951. 44.8 C42

638. DAVIDSON, E. H. A school drive for good nutrition. *What's New Home Econ.* 12(9):127,129,132. May 1948. 321.8 W55

Jefferson Junior High School, Washington, D. C., uses the school lunch program as a focal point in a threefold drive for the improvement of the general health of the pupils.

639. EMHARDT, R. B. What one school did to stop the poor lunch habit. *Pract. Home Econ.* 28:471,484-485. Oct. 1950. 321.8 H752

An Indianapolis, Ind., high school launches an intensive nutritional education program, and gets marked results in improved lunch selection.

640. EMMERT, E. B. A comparison of the food selected by children in nine Delaware schools serving both the National School Lunch and the a la carte lunch. *State College, 1952.* 34 p. Ref. Pa. State Col. Libr.

Typewritten.

Thesis (M.S.) - Pennsylvania State College.

Study shows that 58 percent of elementary, and 55 percent of high school pupils participate in the school lunch program. Of these, 45 percent choose the type A lunch and 54 percent the a la carte lunch. Of the latter category, approximately 93 percent were found to be nutritionally inadequate. Greater emphasis on nutrition education in the schools is recommended.

641. FARNAM, M. Center a program of nutrition education in your cafeteria. *Sch. Mangt.* 17(7):32-34. Feb. 1948. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The part the lunchroom manager can play in the education of the child.

642. FARNAM, M. Food habits can be improved. *Sch. Mangt.* 19(5):16-19. Dec. 1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Various studies have proved the educative value of the school lunch program, and have offered pointers along the way to better nutrition education.

643. FRISBIE, J. Habit is what counts; how Omaha fixes food selection habits. *Senior Scholastic* 54(1):18T. Feb. 2, 1949. Natl. Educ. Assoc. Libr.

After several years of nutrition education in connection with the school lunch, Omaha's 30,000 school children show a marked tendency to prefer protective foods wherever they may be.

644. GAUMNITZ, W. H. Nutrition education in the schools. *Sch. Life* 28(5):22-23. Feb. 1946. 156.3 Sch63

Nutrition education could become a definite phase of such school activities as the lunch program, the school gardening and canning programs, and homemaking and physical education classes.

645. HAINES, S. R. Lessons for all in the school lunch. *Nations Sch.* 40(2):31-32. Aug. 1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

School lunchrooms could easily become the springboard for the dissemination of up-to-date nutrition information throughout the community.

646. HART, C. Let's teach nutrition at all grade levels. *Nations Sch.* 47(3):72-74. Mar. 1951. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Nutrition education can be incorporated into all areas of subject matter in the school curriculum.

647. HOLLINGER, M. E. Nutrition education must begin with teachers. *Nations Sch.* 48(2):56,58. Aug. 1951. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

All teaching personnel should have training in the fundamentals of nutrition in order to instill in their pupils a desire for better food habits.

648. HUTCHINSON, M. One year in a long-range program. *Natl. Elem. Princ.* 30(1):270-275. Sept. 1950. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The demonstration school at Mississippi State College for Women launched a nutrition education program coordinating the efforts of pupils, parents, and teachers.

649. JOHNSTON, R. C. School lunch service. *Natl. Elem. Princ.* 27(3):9-10. Dec. 1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The lunch service at the S. Highland School in Birmingham, Ala., is accepted on the same basis as classroom work -- part of the day's training, and a fundamental of the child's education.

650. JOINT COMMITTEE, U. S. CHILDREN'S BUR. AND THE U. S. OFF. OF EDUCATION. Some principles for consideration in State and community planning for the needs of children. *Sch. Life* 28(8):30-31. May 1946. 156.3 Sch63

Services to be provided by schools include: Nutritious school lunches should be available at school to all children.

651. JONES, L. N. Education and health via the lunch program. *Natl. Elem. Princ.* 30(1):66-69. Sept. 1950. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The type A lunch at Tuskegee's laboratory school is a medium of nutrition education.

652. JONES, L. N. Education via hot lunch program. *Service* 11(12):10-11. July 1947. 280.8 Se62

The school lunch becomes an integral part of the curriculum at Tuskegee's campus demonstration school.

653. KEAN, R. Nutrition education for everyone, 1, grades 1-3. *Baton Rouge, 1950.* 81p. (Louisiana Department of Education Bulletin 680.) Natl. Educ. Assoc. Libr.

School lunches serve as a valuable medium for creating a situation that makes it natural for children to eat the right food and practice healthful food habits. Pages 25-27 list suggestions for getting small children to eat new foods.

654. KEAN, R. Nutrition education for everyone, 2, grades 4-8. *Baton Rouge, 1950.* 112p. (Louisiana Department of Education Bulletin 681.) Natl. Educ. Assoc. Libr.

Louisiana, which has a universal school lunch program with 100 percent opportunity for participation, uses the school lunch as a testing ground for applying information acquired in classrooms on nutrition and proper food selection.

655. KLAUS, M. A rural school nutrition council. *Amer. Sch. Bd. J.* 114(3):20. Mar. 1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The Fountain City, Ind., schools, with the cooperation

of the State Board of Health, the county nurse, and Purdue University, organize a nutrition council to improve the diets of the pupils through a planned school lunch program.

656. KRAFT, E. The school lunch program: an educational activity for all. *J. Home Econ.* 39:408-410. Sept.1947. 321.8 J82

Iowa communities cooperate with the U. S. Office of Education in disseminating nutrition information through school classrooms, school lunches, etc.

657. LOCKWOOD, E. Educational implications of clinical and research findings in nutrition. *J. Sch. Health* 19:180-185. Sept.1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Better cooperation between classroom and lunchroom will improve the dietary practices of both the school child and the community.

658. LOWENBERG, M. A program in community nutrition. *J. Home Econ.* 43:12-13. Jan.1951. 321.8 J82

The Board of Health and the Child Health Institute nutritionists cooperate with school lunch supervisors in nutrition education in Rochester, N. Y.

659. MCBRIDE, B. M. Integration of school lunch and total school program. *What's New Home Econ.* 11(12):21-22,24. Aug.1947. 321.8 W55

The lunchroom can be the school's newest and most versatile laboratory, and can be the most effective means for joining the school and the community in a common effort to improve the general health.

660. MANTOOTH, C. F. Health education with hot lunches. *Amer. Sch. Bd. J.* 119(5):25-27. Nov.1949. Natl. Educ. Assoc. Libr.

Tulsa's 20,000 school children have type A lunches at 43 cafeterias designed to serve a threefold purpose: (1) To provide nourishing food; (2) to teach good health habits; and (3) to provide a social period in the day's activities.

661. MAXWELL, E. Greens on parade. *Pract. Home Econ.* 25:93,114. Feb.1947. 321.8 H752

Consumption of vegetables and salads in the school lunchrooms of Vanport City, Oreg., increases after colorful displays of fresh green vegetables in the classrooms.

662. MAXWELL, E. School cafeteria: a partner in the curriculum. *Clearing House* 22:48. Sept.1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Teachers and lunchroom staff have cooperated in making the school cafeterias of Vanport City, Oreg. a functional teaching unit of the city school system.

663. MEAD, M. E. Learning a food pattern. *Pract. Home Econ.* 24(1):22,58-60. Jan.1946. 321.8 H752

The school lunch should teach nutritionally complete food patterns instead of stressing specific foods.

664. MEYER, A. E. Nutrition can't be an "elective" in new approach to education. *Washington, U. S. Prod. & Mktg. Admin.*, 1946. 6 p. 1.956 A2N95

School lunch in nutrition education.

A talk at the National School Lunch Conference, Washington, Oct.22,1946.

665. MOORE, M. C. School lunches in Louisiana. *What's New Home Econ.* 10(5):122,128. Jan.1946. 321.8 W55

In Louisiana the school lunchroom, the school garden, the canning room, and the freezing locker are means of educating the children and their parents.

666. NEW JERSEY NUTRITION COUNCIL. The school lunch. In *its A source unit in nutrition*, Ed. 3, p. 32-33. Newark, 1950. Natl. Educ. Assoc. Libr.

New Jersey Department of Education and the New Jersey Tuberculosis League, joint authors.

The school administration should provide: (1) Personnel with a knowledge of accepted food practices; (2) sanitary facilities for storing and preparing food; and (3) a pleasant lunchroom atmosphere, if the school lunchroom is to function satisfactorily as a laboratory in nutrition education

667. NEW YORK (STATE) UNIVERSITY. Foods and eating practices. In *its A guide to the teaching of health in elementary school*, p.108-141. Ref. Albany, 1946. Bulletin 1328.) U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The school has the obligation of meeting the nutritional needs of pupils through the noon lunch hour, and of providing careful guidance in the development of eating habits that will lead to improved attitudes towards food, and better nutrition for all children.

668. OBERTEUFFER, D. School feeding. In *his School health education*, p.269-273. Ref. Harper, 1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The educative aspects of the lunch program, sanitation, and nutritional adequacy of the meals.

669. OUR SCHOOL lunch as a 4H project. *Wis. Agr. Col. Ext. C.* 4H-55,15 p. 1946. 275.29 W75CF

The 4-H School Lunch Club teaches children to plan and prepare balanced menus, and recognize their value.

670. PARRAN, T. The effect of the school lunch on food habits of health. *Washington, U. S. Prod. & Mktg. Admin.*, 1946. 5 p. 1.956 A2Ef3

A talk at the National School Lunch Conference in Washington, Oct.22,1946.

671. PENDERGAST, W. S. Successful methods of promoting selection of proper foods by students. *What's New Home Econ.* 11(6):148-149,159. Feb.1947. 321.8 W55

The appearance of the individual dishes, their psychological arrangement on the counter, posters, plate displays, together with the cooperation of the school administration in teaching nutrition in class, are some of the factors in encouraging good food selection.

672. PERKINS, H. O. The school cafeteria: Headache or educational opportunity? *Ohio Sch.* 28:418-419. Dec. 1950. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The Robinson Junior High School in Toledo, Ohio, encourages proper nutrition by issuing commendation slips and awards to children practicing well-balanced food selection in the school lunchroom.

673. PLEWES, M. S. Recommendations for the development of school lunch programs in small suburban communities. *Philadelphia*, 1946. 35 p. 389 P712

Microfilm.

Thesis (M.S.) - Drexel Institute of Technology.

A survey of 84 small schools in Delaware County, Pa., shows that adequate school lunch programs are the exception in small schools, although there is as much need for nutrition education among their students as among others. Ways of overcoming community and administrative indifference are suggested.

Condensed in *What's New Home Econ.* 12(2):110-112, 114. Oct.1947. 321.8 W55

674. POWELL, R. The school lunch program: the teacher's contribution. *J. Home Econ.* 39:408. Sept. 1947. 321.8 J82

The home economics teacher's role as assistant and adviser to the manager, and as leader in nutrition education among teachers and pupils.

675. PURDY, D. I. The school lunch as a part of total school program. *Amer. Sch. Food Serv. News* 5(7):10-11. Nov.1951. 389.8 Sch6

When the school lunch is coordinated into the total school program it can be a force in the educational program of the school and the community.

676. RADKE, M., and CASO, E. K. Lecture and discussion-decision as methods of influencing food habits. *Amer. Dietet. Assoc. J.* 24:23-31. Jan.1948. 389.8 Am34

A detailed study of food selection and factors influencing selection of the school lunch among students at Weeks Junior High School, Newton, Mass., reveals that group discussion of nutrition is more effective as an educative measure than the lecture method.

677. RECOMMENDATION No. 33 to the ministries of education concerning school meals and clothing. *Internatl. Bur. Educ. B.* 25(100):108-110. 3rd Q., 1951. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The United Nations Educational Social and Cultural Organization and the International Bureau of Education recommend that school lunch programs be incorporated into all tax-supported institutions of compulsory education, as a means of raising the world's health standard and of disseminating nutrition information.

678. RICE, V. H. Home economics class deals with school lunch problem. *Ky. Sch. J.* 24(7):22-23. Mar. 1946. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

In Morehead, Ky., the home economics seniors, lacking a school lunch program, induced local restaurant keepers to serve a type A lunch to school children at reduced rates. The campaign was accompanied by broadsides on nutrition from which both the school children and the community benefited.

679. ROLF, MRS. F. B. Advantages of the national nutrition program. *Ohio Sch.* 28:17,31. Jan.1950. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The schools of the nation will fail in their duty and responsibilities if they neglect opportunities inherent in the school lunch program to encourage better food habits in the nation's children.

680. SCHUMAN, C. B., and VOEGELE, N. Nutrition education and the school lunch. *Nations Sch.* 41(6):48-50. June 1948. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

A brief review of the progress made in the field of nutrition education, with particular reference to New York State.

681. SCULAR, F. I. Opportunities for nutrition education in the school lunchroom. *Amer. Dietet. Assoc. J.* 23:348,350,352. Apr.1947. 389.8 Am34

In experiments at the demonstration school lunchroom at North Texas State College, various methods of nutrition education are tried out.

Summary in *Nutr. News* 11(1):3-4. Oct.1947. 389.8 N957

682. SHEPPARD, I. B. More than food. *Nations Sch.* 40(4):56-57. Oct.1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Pupils, with the help of the school nurse, plan the lunch menus in the Burlington, N. J., schools.

683. SIPE, N. E. We teach them while they're young. *Pract. Home Econ.* 29:437,453. Oct.1951. 321.8 H752

The school lunchroom is a major factor in the nutrition education program at the Michael Driscoll School, Brookline, Mass.

684. THOMAS, O. M. A challenge to school lunch managers. *Pract. Home Econ.* 25(7):441,478. Sept.1947. 321.8 H752

The manager has a unique opportunity to influence the food habits of the entire community, in the present as well as in the future.

685. TINSLEY, W. V. Development of instruments for evaluating food practices, nutrition information, and school lunch programs, and their use in nutrition education at the elementary level. *J. Home Econ.* 41:514. Nov.1949. 321.8 J82

Abstract of thesis (Ph.D.) - University of Minnesota, 1947.

686. TINSLEY, W. V. Let the pupils plan the meals. *Instructor* 57(8):28. June 1948. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Children can be taught to plan their own menus intelligently, taking into account the nutritive deficiencies of their home meals to make the school lunch complete their daily requirements.

687. TODHUNTER, E. N. Encouraging good food habits in schoolage children. *Child* 15:23-24,38. Aug.1950. 158.2 C483

The school lunch program is considered the best medium for teaching nutrition in all its phases.

688. TOMS, A. An 8B foods class can teach nutrition. *Pract. Home Econ.* 29:332. Sept.1951. 321.8 H752

The Clifton Junior High School in Monrovia, Calif., adapts the school lunch to a pupil-conducted drive for better food selection.

689. U. S. INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON NUTRITION EDUCATION AND SCHOOL LUNCH. Description of nutrition education and school lunch activities of agencies represented on the Interagency Committee on Nutrition Education and School Lunch. Washington, 1952. 16 p. 1.982 A2D45

690. U. S. INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON NUTRITION EDUCATION AND SCHOOL LUNCH. Goals of school lunch programs; a statement. Washington, 1952. 2 p. 173 In829G

The goals as stated are that the school lunch should: (1) Foster good food habits and safeguard the health of children; (2) contribute to the education of the child and his family; and (3) be a communitywide enterprise.

691. WARREN, J. Maralee calls it "nutrishia." *Parents Mag.* 25(9):49,147-148. Sept.1950. 320.8 C433

In the Los Angeles public schools the foundations of nutrition education are laid in kindergarten.

692. WELCH, J. M. A modern lunch program in a rural school. *Forecast Home Econ.* 62(6):26-28,64. June 1946. 321.8 F76

Port High School, Washita County, Okla., incorporates its school lunch program as part of its health program.

693. WHITEHEAD, F. E. What nutrition education can do. *Nations Sch.* 38(6):56-57. Dec.1946. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

A project in simplified nutrition teaching conducted by the Louisiana State University Department of Home Economics and the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station results in parishwide nutrition consciousness among teachers, pupils, and parents in Ascension Parish, La.

694. WILTMAN, W. A. The community and the school lunch. *Ohio Sch.* 20:22-23. Jan.1948. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

To improve the food habits of the family as well as of the school child should be an objective of the school lunch program.

695. WILSON, C. C. Foods and nutrition -- approach at different levels of maturity. In *Joint Committee on Health Problems in Education of the National Education Association and the American Medical Association. Health education, Ed. 4, p.255-259. Washington, Natl. Educ. Assoc., 1948. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.*

There is no better opportunity for young people to learn desirable food practices than that afforded by the school lunchroom. Methods of using the lunchroom in nutrition education at various age levels are suggested.

696. WISELY, K. C. Food Service Directors' Conference. *Pract. Home Econ.* 24:98,122. Feb.1946. 321.8 H752

Meeting at Hartford, Conn., stresses ways of developing the educational opportunities of the school lunch.

697. WISELY, K. C. Learning to eat is part of growing up. *Pract. Home Econ.* 24:95. Feb.1946. 321.8 H752

Schools with lunchrooms are in a strategic position to improve the eating habits of the entire school population.

698. WISELY, K. C. Ways to stimulate nutrition education through the school lunch program. Washington? 1948. 4 p. 1.956 A2W75

The rules which apply to learning and to habit formation in all school situations also apply to eating habits.

699. WOODBURY, R. M. Lunchroom is a teaching laboratory. *Nations Sch.* 44(3):65. Sept.1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Eight objectives of the lunch program as drawn up by the Tilton School Health Council, Haverhill, Mass., in a drive to incorporate the lunch program as part of the health program.

Other Educative Aspects

700. BANKS, M. A. Elementary teachers aid in school lunch programs. *J. Home Econ.* 42:41. Jan.1950. 321.8 J82

Teachers help influence food habits and encourage better table manners.

701. BRYAN, M. DE G., and WISELY, K. C. Cafeteria courtesies; a guide to good manners in the school lunchroom. *Nations Sch.* 38(5):20-24. Nov.1946. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

702. BURLEY, H. M. Friendliness in the lunch period. *Natl. Elem. Princ.* 27(1):85-87. Sept.1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

A pleasant, relaxed atmosphere provided by properly set tables, flower centerpieces, table service rather than self-service, and grace before meals, results in better manners and better appetites among the pupils at the Wanakah School in Hamburg, N. Y.

703. COGLEY, J. W., JR. The school cafeteria, 3. Supplementing the noon feeding. *Sch. Exec.* 71(3):133-134,136. Nov.1951. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The lunch program should do more than merely alleviate hunger; it should and can contribute to social living and learning.

704. FELTON, R. D. Simple device solves handwashing problem. *Nations Sch.* 46(4):72-74. Oct.1950. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Personal hygiene is part of the nutrition education program centered around the school lunch at Dennison Township [elementary] School, White Haven, Pa.

705. FLANAGAN, T. G. Learning through use of school lunch inventory. *What's New Home Econ.* 11(1):95, 103,104,106,108,110. Sept.1946. 321.8 W55

The Florida State school lunch supervisor evolves an outline for an inventory to be used as a class project in an attempt to evaluate the lunch program and find ways of improving it.

706. FLAUM, H. From the administrator's viewpoint. *Pract. Home Econ.* 24:96. Feb.1946. 321.8 H752

The school lunchroom can and should be a valuable force for good in the life of the school and the lives of the pupils.

707. FLORIDA. DEPT. OF EDUCATION. Growing through school lunch experiences. *Fla. Dept. Educ. B.* 33A,177 p. 1948. 389.1 F662

Among the subjects discussed is the school lunch in the instructional program, in respect to health problems, nutrition education, cultural and character development, homemaking education, agriculture, art, and music education, animal feeding experiments, physical fitness, and vocational guidance.

708. GERHARDT, E. L. School lunches can be pleasurable. *Baltimore B. Educ.* 25:83-85. Oct.1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Fifth-grade social studies classes at Baltimore's School, No. 223 redecorated and rearranged the lunchroom, relieved the teachers of its supervision, and transformed the lunch program into an experience in cooperation, responsibility, and mutual consideration.

709. HANSON, A. The school lunch program; an integral part of education. *Sch. Exec.* 70(3):19-22. Nov. 1950. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The school lunch program can be used to correlate many areas of learning, from health and social behavior to mathematics, economics, and student government.

710. HARBERT, G. G. Democracy in action in the cafeteria. Nations Sch. 37(6):64-65. June 1946. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Senior civics students at the Niles High School in Skokie, Ill., maintain order and discipline in the school lunchroom.

711. HEALTH education through school lunches. In Joint Committee on Health Problems in Education of the National Education Association and the American Medical Association. Health education, Ed. 4, p.127-128. Washington, Natl. Educ. Assoc., 1948. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Pleasant conversation, attractive surroundings, and sufficient time for leisurely eating contribute to emotional and social health as well as to happiness and nutrition.

712. HOLMWOOD, E. The school lunchroom is a laboratory in which every child may learn. Nations Sch. 43(5):64. May 1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Practice in citizenship, courtesy, etiquette, and hygiene are some of the byproducts of the school lunch program.

713. JENKINS, D. S. Administrative policies in regard to the school lunch. Nations Sch. 45(4):80-81. Apr. 1950. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The school administration must help both principals and teachers to see their opportunity in making the cafeteria a place in which the entire student body may exercise democracy and group dynamics.

714. JOHNSON, A. M. West Hartford lunch program is a laboratory of learning. Nations Sch. 45(5):64-65, 68. May 1950. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Etiquette, food tolerance, silver handling, poise, are some of the byproducts of learning in the school lunchroom.

715. KOVARIK, M. L. The school lunchroom is an educational laboratory. Nebr. Educ. J. 26:58. Feb. 1946. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Alert teachers can use the lunch program to furnish practical applications for numerous aspects of the curriculum.

716. KRENWINKEL, J. C. Insurance reduces dish breakage. Nations Sch. 41(3):64-66. Mar. 1948. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Arithmetic classes at Skokie Junior High School in Winnetka, Ill., use the school cafeteria as a laboratory in practical application of accident insurance study.

717. A LUNCH program: an example of good living. Instructor 58(5):16, 66. Mar. 1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The lunch hour should be a time of leisurely enjoyment for the children if they are to derive the full benefits of social education from the school lunch program.

718. LUNCHROOM plan of the Children's Lunchroom Committee. Pract. Home Econ. 24:97. Feb. 1946. 321.8 H752

Rules of conduct drawn up by pupils of the Horace Mann-Lincoln Elementary School, New York City, for the guidance of their fellow pupils.

719. LUNCHROOMS for learning. Natl. Elem. Princ. 30(1):70-75. Sept. 1950. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The Orange, Tex., school lunch program employs close contact between teachers and parents in helping the children to enrich life through purposeful lunchroom activities.

720. MCCLURE, L. M., and HERREN, H. Are you using the socialization values in your school lunch program? Mich. Educ. J. 28:393-394, 418-419. Mar. 1951. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The school lunch can well be one of the most worthwhile activities of the school in terms of building desirable understandings and human relations.

721. MCCONNELL, A., and FRAMPTON, W. W. Home-making and lunches team up. Nations Sch. 42(4):56-58. Oct. 1948. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Homemaking students in grades 7 through 12 help plan and prepare the school lunch at the White Memorial School, Knox, Pa.

722. MAXWELL, E. Cafeteria can teach, too. Nations Sch. 37(5):64-65. May 1946. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The school lunch may provide material for the study of geography, history, economics, and arithmetic, as well as of nutrition and hygiene.

723. MILLIGAN, J. P. An experiment in leisurely eating of school lunches. Sch. Rev. 56:36-40. Jan. 1948. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

In the belief that the average school cafeteria situation is not conducive to mannerly and healthful eating, the Glen Ridge, N. J., public schools conducted an experiment in waiter-served lunches to small groups of students in extended lunch periods. Results of the experiment are described.

724. MONTGOMERY, C. Student dish-washers' union wins approval. Nations Sch. 41(1):56-57. Jan. 1948. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Boys at Skokie Junior High School at Winnetka, Ill., organize to take the responsibility for cleaning up after the school lunch.

725. NEW JERSEY. DEPT. OF EDUCATION. The school lunch. In its Health education in the elementary school, p.27-29. Trenton, 1949. (Elementary School Bulletin 18.) Natl. Educ. Assoc. Libr.

The excellent learning situations in health and social relations provided by the school lunch, make it one of the most valuable experiences of the school day.

726. NORRIS, R. B. Make better use of the midday break. Nations Sch. 42(2):56-58. Aug. 1948. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Forty-five to sixty minutes should be allowed for lunch if the school lunch program is to accomplish its aims in respect to social, health, and civic education.

727. *NORTON, M. V. A study of some of the educational values of the school lunch experiences on certain behavior changes of children. Baton Rouge, 1951. Ref. La. State U. Libr.

Typewritten.

Thesis (M.S.) - Louisiana State University

728. O'BANNON, N. C. Learning and experiencing through the school lunch program. Natl. Elem. Princ. 27(3):5-7. Dec. 1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Pupils at the Carrie Stern Elementary School in Greenville, Miss., learn social customs, saving, housekeeping, good manners, care of guests, and conversation, as well as better food habits, in their school lunchroom.

729. PATTERSON, E. D. The school lunch -- an educational opportunity. Ohio Sch. 24:14-16, 38-39. Ref. Jan. 1946. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Desirable habits in healthful living, traditional food customs in the home and the community, problems in democratic living, are all aspects of the school lunch.

730. PAYSON, V. Correlation of home economics classes and the hot lunch program. Forecast Home Econ. 62(3):22-25, 68, 70, 72. Mar. 1946. 321.8 F76

Planning the school lunch menus, purchasing foods, preparing dishes, choosing equipment, growing, vegetables, are part of the course in home economics in New Hampshire high schools.

731. PELLATZ, I. Mid-west courtesy at Mid-west meals. Pract. Home Econ. 24:290, 314. May 1946. 321.8 H752

The West Point, Nebr., public school teaches manners in the school lunchroom.

732. *RAINEY, L. V. An appraisal of the educational aspects of the school lunch in selected Arkansas schools. Stillwater, 1949. Ref. Okla. Agr. & Mech. Col. Libr.

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Thesis (M.S.) - Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

733. ROLF, K. Better food, better behavior. Senior Scholastic 53(10):11T. Dec. 1, 1948. Natl. Educ. Assoc. Libr.

An Ohio consolidated high school of 600 students finds a decrease in disciplinary problems, including truancy, is one of the more remarkable results of the school lunch program.

734. TAYLOR, C. M. Nutrition education -- a challenge to educators. Teachers' Col. Rec. 48:506-514. May 1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

In addition to improving the diets of many children and helping to establish good food habits, the school lunchroom can be used in many ways to enrich the subject matter for classroom discussions and provide experience in the preparation and serving of food.

735. TERRELL, E. L. Courtesy set to music. Pract. Home Econ. 24:291, 318. May 1946. 321.8 H752

Louisiana public schools find pupil participation in the lunch program increases when music is played during lunch.

736. TINSLEY, W. V. Boys in the school lunch program. Instructor 57(7):28, 77. May 1948. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

*Not examined.

Interest in nutrition and food preparation can be inspired in boys by allowing them to figure lunch costs and analyze vitamin content of the school lunch as part of their arithmetic course.

737. TINSLEY, W. V. The lunchroom as a laboratory for social development and better nutrition. Forecast Home Econ. 67(5):24-25,42,44. May 1951. 321.8 F76

Ways in which the school lunch can contribute to the development of the total child.

738. TINSLEY, W. V. The school lunch and social living. Instructor 57(6):29. Apr.1948. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The pupils of a small rural school in Minnesota learn through their school lunch program not only good food habits but gracious ways of conduct as well.

739. TREVASKIS, J. L. The school lunch as a social study. Nations Sch. 40(2):64-65. Aug.1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The companionship at the lunch hour welds the pupils into a unit, teaches them courtesy and racial tolerance, and accustoms them to new foods and new customs.

740. WALKER, R. E. Training for living. Amer. Sch. Food Serv. News 5(7):11. Nov.1951. 389.8 Sch6

The school lunch may be a laboratory for social education as well as nutrition education, teaching children cooperation, courtesy, and cosmopolitan behavior.

741. WINSOR, C. B. Schools can teach the use of money. Child Study 23(2):42-43,64. Winter 1945-46. 320.8 C437

The school lunch program can provide practical experience in bookkeeping, budgeting, and related phases of management, for eighth-graders.

742. WISELY, K. C. Cultivating school lunch courtesy. Pract. Home Econ. 24:289. May 1946. 321.8 H752

743. WISELY, K. C. They eat to live and learn. Sch. Exec. 68(8):64-65. Apr.1949. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The school lunch program educates the children in nutrition, and also teaches them good habits of health, sanitation, and social behavior.

744. WOODWARD, M. A. Classroom use of the school lunch program. Nations Sch. 47(6):74,76. June 1951. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

The lunch program can be a springboard for many areas of learning other than diet.

745. YOUNG, E. The school lunchroom--workshop for living. Educ. Leadership 4:314-320. Feb.1947. U. S. Off. Educ. Libr.

Administrative changes were necessary in the Orange, Tex., public school system to fit the lunch program into all areas of the curriculum.

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