A STUDY OF WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION LUNCH ROOMS
IN DISTRICTS SEVEN AND SEVENTEEN OF TEXAS

THESIS

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A STUDY OF WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION LUNCH ROOMS
IN DISTRICTS SEVEN AND SEVENTEEN OF TEXAS

THESIS

Presented to the Faculty of the Graduate
Division of the Texas Technological
College in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements
For the Degree of

MASTER OF EDUCATION

By

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Knox City, Texas
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the study. It is the purpose of this study (1) to determine the extent of the use of Work Projects Administration Lunch Rooms in the Independent and Common school districts in Districts Seven and Seventeen of Texas; (2) to arrive at the possible costs of these lunches to the sponsor; (3) to arrive at the cost to the students who eat free and those that pay for these lunches; (4) to see at what hours and the number of periods these lunches are served; (5) and finally, to see how the Knox City Lunch Room in District Seven compares with the other rooms in this district and with the rooms of District Seventeen.

Importance of the study. Due to the fact that we are trying to educate "all of the children of all the people" and the whole child in a democratic system of education, and since the hours of attendance are usually rigidly fixed, and since consolidation increases the number of hours spent at school, children are forced to eat lunch at the building. Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service says:

We are wasting money trying to educate children with half-starved bodies....Something like 9,000,000 school children are not getting a diet adequate for health and well-being. And malnutrition is our greatest producer of
ill health...A plan to feed these children would pay incalculable dividends.¹

The outcome of this need, together with the encouragement of school administrators and welfare agencies, has resulted in the buying of surplus commodities by the government and using this fifty million pounds of surplus in lunch rooms of the Work Projects Administration to feed over one million underprivileged children in fifteen thousand schools in forty-eight states.²

Any superintendent, or any other official, interested in Work Projects Administration lunch room information and concrete data will find this study of importance.

Definition of terms.

1. Work Projects Administration is a governmental agency developed to provide work for needy and destitute families. Henceforth the term W. P. A. will be used in this study.

2. W. P. A. Lunch Room is a lunch room set up and sponsored by some tax-paying agency. Labor and supervisors are furnished by the W. P. A., while food is furnished by the Surplus Marketing Administration. Underprivileged children eat free, and other children pay a nominal fee ranging from five to ten cents.


3. A sponsor is an agency, usually a school or kindred agency, who provides the space, equipment and utilities, and assumes moral support for the room.

4. The Surplus Market Administration is also a governmental agency designed (1) to buy up surplus commodities and thereby stabilize the price; (2) to distribute these commodities to certified rooms. Henceforth this agency will be referred to as the S. M. A.

5. A total lunch is a lunch that is furnished, prepared, and served in full by W. P. A. employees.

6. A partial lunch is a lunch furnished by the W. P. A., but not prepared in the kitchen. Fresh fruits and milk usually constitute a partial lunch.

7. Serving periods are the shifts used in serving W. P. A. lunches. These periods usually vary from thirty to ninety minutes in length.

Limitations.

1. For comparative reasons this study was limited to District Seven composed of twenty-one counties west and northwest of Fort Worth, and District Seventeen composed of twenty-four counties with Lubbock as the center. These two districts are geographically, agriculturally, and economically similar.

2. This study was limited to white schools only and to those schools that serve total lunches.

3. Schools were classified into common and independent districts.
4. The school year of 1940-1941 was used in this study.

Sources of information. The materials for this study came from several sources, as follows: (1) current literature in the field, which is at this time limited; (2) W. P. A. records in District Seven and Seventeen located at Lubbock and Fort Worth, Texas respectively; (3) S. M. A. records in District Seven and Seventeen located at Lubbock and Fort Worth, Texas respectively; (4) Public School Directory, Bulletin 402, State Department of Education; (5) Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Texas, Bulletin 406; the author's personal interviews and letters from Mary P. Bowles, Supervisor of District Seven, Fort Worth, Texas; Jewel Lee, Assistant Supervisor of District Seven, Mildred Crump, Supervisor of District Seventeen, Lubbock, Texas, and Edith Anderson, State Supervisor of W. P. A. Lunch Rooms, San Antonio, Texas.

Organization of Chapters. In Chapter Two a discussion of the history and operation of W. P. A. lunch rooms was given. In Chapter Three a study was made of the extent of the use of W. P. A. lunch rooms in all common and independent schools of District Seven and Seventeen and of how widely this agency was used by the students in these schools. In Chapter Four student costs were obtained showing averages and variations in Districts Seven and Seventeen. In Chapter Five the hours of service and the number of periods consumed in serving W. P. A. lunches was
Figure 1
Location of Districts Seven and Seventeen in Texas

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studied in these districts of Texas. Finally, in Chapter Six a summary and recommendations were made.

The data for this study were obtained from the offices of the W. P. A. in San Antonio, Fort Worth, and Lubbock. This material was grouped, tabulated, and organized into the information desired. Tables were then made from this information for this study.
CHAPTER II

HISTORY AND OPERATION OF W. P. A. LUNCH ROOMS

I. THE PURPOSES

The Purposes of the Chapter. The purpose of this chapter is (1) to give a historical background for the establishment of a W. P. A. school lunch room; (2) to describe the physical set-up of this governmental aid to schools which show a need for this service; and (3) to give the purposes of this governmental agency.

II. HISTORICAL SKETCH

Early history. The idea of governmental control of feeding the privileged or underprivileged school children is not new. A practice of establishing municipal kitchens for the unemployed and for school children was started in Munich in 1790.1 Private feeding of school children of the neighboring schools with warm meals was practiced in 1865 by Victor Hugo in his own home. In 1906 the British Parliament passed the Provision of Meals Act giving local school authorities permission to establish restaurants and serve meals to elementary school children as a part of school routine. By the Milk Act of 1934

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all school children could secure one-third pint of milk daily
at the price of one penny.

Prior to 1939 Holland, England, Denmark, Switzerland,
Italy, Finland, Austria, Belgium, and France had acts establishing
lunch rooms and meals for school children. Russia had a provision
whereby all school children were fed. Doctor Mary Brian says
that these lunches varied from one-half cent in Holland to ten
cents in Vienna. 2

The evolution of the lunch room idea in the United
States possibly sprang up in cities as the need arose in local
schools for lunches at cost, or in some cases free, to take care
of needy, undernourished children. This plan, however, did not
seem to gain momentum and was abandoned for adequate feeding
through relief funds of the entire family.

Later history. The idea of government feeding of
children free by furnishing commodities through an auxiliary
agency is new. Government school lunch projects were initiated
during the early days of the relief program, financed from funds
allocated under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Under
the Civil Works Administration the program was greatly expanded,
and by the end of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration in
1935, school lunches were in operation in thirty-nine states
employing 7,442 women.

2 Ibid., p. 32.
This set-up, however, was not very satisfactory in Texas and its use declined. Doctor J. F. Rogers, Consultant in Hygiene, United States Office of Education says:

It would appear from informal reports by relief workers and teachers that in Texas feeding projects which were a prevalent aspect of the direct and work relief program in the days prior to the W. P. A., have now generally been abandoned, at a horrible cost to the children.\(^3\)

In the early part of 1938 the federal government through the W. P. A. in connection with the S. M. A. organized and administered the present set-up on W. P. A. school lunch rooms. Briefly the plan became a mutual one, the W. P. A. furnishing the labor and supervisors, the S. M. A. furnishing the surplus commodities to needy children, and the local sponsors furnishing the space, equipment, and utilities. The growth of W. P. A. school lunch rooms became instantaneous. In 1938-39 one-half million children were fed in 8,600 schools. In November of 1940-41 one million one hundred thousand were fed in 15,000 schools.

It is to be noted with the expansion of the program the purpose changed from the original "hot lunch", which usually consisted of a bowl of soup and a piece of bread, through the cooperation of local agencies and organizations, to school lunches which were well-balanced, well-cooked, and well-served.

The most persistent trend at the present time is that which includes the serving of school lunches as a regular part of the educational service to children. More and more the public is recognizing that the school is responsible for those factors which affect the physical well-being of the child as well as those factors which affect his mental development.

III. DESCRIPTION OF W. P. A. LUNCH ROOMS

Preliminary planning. There are certain conditions under which a school can operate a W. P. A. lunch room. The co-sponsor is responsible for carrying out the following regulations:

1. The children receiving free lunches shall be served without discrimination or segregation from other children. Arrangement for the determination of the children eligible to free lunches shall be made by the co-sponsor.

2. Space and equipment shall be provided for the preparation, service, and storage of all food. The space shall be located in the building or in a separate building on the school grounds, except where central kitchens are established to serve a number of schools. Food shall not be prepared in home kitchens. Space and equipment shall meet state and local requirements for food handling establishments. Seating space and table space shall be available for each child during the lunch period. Desks may be used.

3. The co-sponsor shall make arrangements for health examinations and blood tests of project workers without charge to the workers.

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FIGURE 2

CHART OF ORGANIZATION

TEXAS STATEWIDE SCHOOL LUNCH AND MATRON SERVICE PROJECT

Sponsored by the
State Department of Public Welfare
State Department of Education
4. Co-sponsors shall provide any food which may be necessary with surplus commodities to serve adequate, balanced lunches each school day.

5. Arrangements shall be made for the co-sponsor or representative to handle all cash or other contributions. No W. P. A. personnel may handle nor be responsible for funds nor for securing supplies for the W. P. A. school lunch program.

6. The water supply must be approved water meeting the requirements of the State Department of Health.

In Texas the plan is under the sponsorship of the State Department of Public Welfare and the State Department of Education. County boards or independent boards of education may co-sponsor the school lunch project. The only requirement is that the co-sponsor be a tax-supported agency. It is also urged that committees of the parent-teacher associations, welfare agencies, civic organizations, church organizations, and interested individuals assist in providing the requirements for the operation of the school lunch project.

Physical requirements. There are four recognized units in school W. P. A. lunch rooms. (1) The complete unit is a set-up where schools have already established kitchens and lunch rooms; (2) the complete unit in community buildings is usually a building not used for school purposes, but equipped and used for serving W. P. A. lunches to school children; (3) central preparation unit where food is cooked and distributed to several schools in the same vicinity; (4) a central baking unit is sometimes set up and all baking is done by this unit and sent to the various schools.
The building requirements must meet all safety and sanitary regulations in force in the community. W. P. A. representatives will inspect for definite requirements the walls, ceiling, woodwork, floors, light, and ventilation.

The space necessary depends upon the number of lunches to be prepared and the equipment to be used. Adequate space for these activities must be provided for: receiving and storing supplies; preparing and cooking the food; serving the meals; washing dishes. Space must also be provided for workers' wraps and clothes, and toilet and lavatory facilities.

W. P. A. school lunch room units are food-handling establishments; therefore, they should conform to state and local regulations. If small towns or rural schools desire to meet this regulation, the cooperation of the State Health Department should be sought in establishing adequate sanitary conditions which would permit the operation of a lunch room unit. Other sanitary conditions such as water disposal, properly screened openings, garbage disposal facilities, and sterilization facilities for all dishes and tableware, should be adequately provided for by the co-sponsor.

**Minimum equipment.** Following is a list of minimum equipment needed to carry on food preparation, and cooking and cleaning activities. The kind and amount of these items depends on the number of children to be served and the menus served:
Stove  
Work table  
Stool for worker  
Cupboard or cabinet  
Covered container for supplies  
Accurate measuring utensils  
Mixing bowls, assorted sizes  
Table spoons  
Teaspoons for tasting  
Butcher knife, paring knife  
Can opener  
Large fork  
Vegetable brush  
Wire egg beater  
Wire strainer  
Covered cooking utensils  

Tea kettle  
Colander  
Baking pans  
Pot pan holders  
Dish pans  
Dish cloths  
Dish towels  
Dish drainer  
Cleaning cloth  
Broom, dust pan  
Mop, mop pail  
Towel rack or  
Clothes line  
Garbage container  
Trash container  
Clock

Additional equipment will be more convenient and will provide greater efficiency and permit greater variety of food preparation.

Larger equipment such as stoves should be adequate, again depending on the number to be served. Stoves may be gas, electric, wood, or any other kind, but a two-burner stove with a portable oven is the minimum. A refrigerator is necessary, but any type that is adequately insulated is recommended. Refrigerators may be either iced or electric, but they should be porcelain inside and out and maintain safe temperature. Work tables, a sink, and numerous steel and heavy aluminum kettles and sauce pans are necessary.

Dining-room equipment. Since a child's attitude toward food is influenced by the conditions under which it is

eaten, the dining room should be made as attractive and comfortable as possible. This room should consist of tables, preferably seating about twelve children, and chairs or benches. The minimum essentials for table service include a plate, a bowl, tumbler, fork and a teaspoon, and a napkin for each child served. It is not recommended that children bring dishes from home, although in extreme cases this is practiced.

**Menus.** Menus are planned by the supervisor for their nutritive value, edibility, and general appearance, taking into consideration the child's meals served at home, the color combination involved, the texture, flavor, variety, and the essentials every child should have in his diet.

The menu for the school lunch is planned to contain:

- **Milk** — 1 cup, as a drink, soup, creamed dish or dessert.
- **Vegetables** — 2 to 3 ounces — a green leafy or yellow vegetable.
- **Hot Dish** — 1/2 to 3/4 cup — containing eggs, inexpensive meat, cheese, fish or beans. May be in combination with starchy vegetable.
- **Fruit** — 2 to 4 ounces — fresh, canned, stewed.
- **Whole grain cereal or bread** — 2 to 3 ounces — one to two servings of bread.
- **Butter or other fat** — 1 ounce.

Well-balanced school lunches are made up of a main dish, a supplementary dish, bread, dessert and drink. Following is a list of typical menus for two weeks:

---

Scrambled Eggs
with Rice and Cheese
Buttered English Peas
Corn Grits Muffins - Butter
Stewed Prunes
Cocoa

Meat and Rice Casserole
Green Black-eyed Peas
Apple and Raisin Salad
Graham Muffins
Baked Custard

Pinto Beans with Tomatoes
Lettuce - Hard Cooked
Egg Salad
Corn Grits Muffins - Butter
Raisin Cookies
Milk

Escalloped Tomatoes and
Bacon Strips
Buttered String Beans
Apple and Raisin Salad
Whole Wheat Bread
Stewed Prunes
Milk

Baked Meat Patties
Creamed Carrots
Fruit Salad of Apples,
Oranges, Peaches, cut
Lettuce Bed
Whole Wheat Muffins
Cocoa

Mackerel Loaf
Buttered Carrots and Peas
Apple Salad
Whole Wheat Muffins or
Biscuits
Corn Grits Pudding
Milk

Boiled Rice with Creamed
Sauce
Mustard Greens
Hot Rolls - Butter
Raisins
Milk

Creamed Ham and Eggs
Baked Potato
Carrot and Raisin Salad
Whole Wheat Biscuits
Hot Cocoa

Meat Balls with
Tomato Sauce
Green Beans and Potatoes
Corn Muffins
Cookies and Cocoa

Vegetable Soup (Meat Stock)
Rice Muffins - Butter
Prune Cottage Pudding
Milk*

Serving school lunches. The school lunch may be

served in one of three ways. This depends largely on the physical

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* Unpublished information from Edith M. Anderson,
  State Supervisor Statewide School Lunch and Matron Service
  Project, Smith-Young Tower, San Antonio, Texas, June 27, 1941.
set-up of the lunch room and the number of children to be served. (1) The children pass in line before a counter and pick up their table service and food. (2) The lunch is served on plates placed on the table before the children come into the lunch room. (3) Cafeteria service may be used and children may use their desk tops for tables. The plan to use depends largely on the type of lunch room set-up, and the facilities that are available. In serving school lunches, it should be kept in mind that children do not wish to spend the full lunch period in eating, nor do school superintendents wish to use more time than is allotted. At the same time, if table service is a part of the daily instruction, as it should be, children should have ample time to eat.

"Each child should spend 15 to 30 minutes at the lunch table and more time should be given if necessary. Children should not be permitted to eat in 5 or 10 minutes, in order to get cut on the playground or to make room for other children to be served." 8

Training children in lunch room. Since some of the children come from homes where manners and conduct at the table are not taught, sponsors should encourage teachers to eat lunch with the children. It is permissible with the approval of the sponsor to provide lunches without cost for teachers who sit at the lunch table and supervise children during the lunch period.

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This practice is invaluable in developing courteous conduct, good eating habits, and proper table manners for children.

IV. PURPOSES OF W. P. A. LUNCH ROOMS

Immediate purposes. The immediate objectives of W. P. A. school lunch rooms are three in number; (1) To provide employment for needy employable persons (men and women) who meet health requirements of food establishment in Texas and who desire to work, but for whom private employment is not available; (2) To prepare and serve adequate, balanced school lunches without cost to needy and undernourished children in public schools and to needy and undernourished non-tuition children in parochial schools; (3) To prepare and serve adequate, balanced noon lunches in summer lunch programs for needy and undernourished children.

Ultimate purposes. The ultimate purposes are seven in number; (1) to contribute to the welfare of children by providing nourishing, health-building meals; (2) to assist in developing a health program for all children; (3) to assist in developing in children a liking for nutritious and easily digested foods; (4) to aid in eliminating truancy and delinquency; (5) to encourage the practice of correct table manners; (6) to inspire children with a desire to carry over knowledge acquired on projects into their respective homes so that, in the event rehabilitation of their families is needed, the morale of the families is strengthened; (7) to assist in training workers in food preparation and service to enable them to secure private employment.
V. SUMMARY

Summary. The idea of having school lunches is not new, but the idea of giving and preparing surplus commodities by the government to needy children is new. The evolution of the lunchroom idea in the United States possibly originated in cities interested in providing lunches at cost or in some cases free to needy and undernourished children in local school systems. Although the idea of government lunches was started under the Civil Works Administration, the plan was not successful from all indications. It was not until the establishment of the W. P. A. that government lunches, prepared and served by W. P. A. labor, in connection with S. M. A. established the present set-up.

The plan is a mutual one. The W. P. A. furnishes the labor, which is chosen from the standpoint of efficiency, need, and general health, and the supervisors. The S. M. A. furnishes the food free to the needy children. The food is further supplemented by the sponsor, and funds are raised by community auxiliary agencies. The meals are planned by a supervisor, a graduate home economist, and well-prepared, well-balanced, and well-served meals are served to both needy, and other children who desire to eat.

In brief the purposes of the W. P. A. lunch room are: (1) to supply work to needy families; (2) to feed needy undernourished children; (3) to expand community cooperation in the care of the underprivileged children; and in short to build strong bodies for strong minds.
CHAPTER III

THE EXTENT OF THE USE OF W. P. A. LUNCH ROOMS IN DISTRICTS SEVEN AND SEVENTEEN

Purposes of the chapter. The purposes of this chapter are (1) to study the extent of the use of W. P. A. school lunch rooms in the independent and common schools in District Seven and District Seventeen; (2) to see how many students eat free in the schools that used this governmental agency; (3) to compare the number eating free lunches in the Knox City lunch room with the other schools in District Seven and with the other rooms of District Seventeen. With these facts in mind it is possible to see how schools attempted the responsibilities of caring for the well-being of its students along with the many other responsibilities.

Number and percentage of schools, both common and independent districts, which used the W. P. A. School Lunch Room. In making this study the total number of schools, both common and independent districts, were counted in Districts Seven and Seventeen. The number of schools in these two districts using this governmental agency was then ascertained. From these figures it was then possible to obtain the percentages of schools using the W. P. A. lunch room. (See Table I.)

In District Seven there are ninety independent districts. Thirty-eight, or 42.2 per cent of these, are using W. P. A. school lunch room. In District Seventeen there are eighty-one
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<td>309</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>461</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
independent districts, and twenty-four, or 29.6 per cent of the schools, are using the lunch room. It becomes evident, then, that fourteen, or 12.6 per cent, more independent districts used this device in District Seven than in District Seventeen. A study of Table I, likewise reveals 19.7 per cent more common schools in District Seven using this governmental agency than in District Seventeen. It may be noted that there are 461 schools of both types in District Seven and 128, or 27.7 per cent of them, used the W. P. A. school lunch room. Of the 309 schools in District Seventeen only thirty-seven, or 11.9 per cent of them, used this agency. The greater usage then becomes 15.8 per cent greater in District Seven.

A possible explanation of this greater usage of W. P. A. school lunch rooms in District Seven is that the population of the small communities and towns has shifted to larger towns where work for day-laborers can be found. It is apparent also that the day laborers have shifted to the larger towns due to the mechanization of farm work. Frequent droughts and the uncertainty of work and production on farms in District Seventeen might have caused laborers to leave this uncertainty and move to towns where work is likely to be more plentiful. This probably makes for more unemployment and consequently more need for W. P. A. school lunch rooms in District Seven.

Number and percentage of children, both in common and independent districts who used the W. P. A. lunch room. Although
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>District 17</th>
<th></th>
<th>District 7</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enrollment</td>
<td>Number Getting Free Lunches</td>
<td>Per Cent Getting Free Lunches</td>
<td>Enrollment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ind.</td>
<td>16,169</td>
<td>2,721</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>62,691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Com.</td>
<td>8,973</td>
<td>688</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>27,643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both</td>
<td>25,147</td>
<td>3,409</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>90,334</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
District Seven has a larger percentage of lunch rooms, a study of Table II, page 23, reveals that a larger percentage of students get free lunches in District Seventeen. In the twenty-four independent districts that use W. P. A. school lunch rooms 9.3 per cent more students get free lunches than in the thirty-eight independent districts of District Seven. Only a small difference was noted in the common schools in each District. It is likewise significant to note that in the thirty-seven schools in District Seventeen using this governmental agency there were 5.7 per cent more children who ate free than in the 128 districts of District Seventeen.

It may seem apparent, then, that the schools in West Texas, District Seventeen were somewhat quicker to accept the new responsibility placed on the school for looking after the physical well-being of the students than the schools of District Seven. It is probable also that large scale consolidation makes this governmental agency more adaptable and usable since students are away from home longer hours and are forced to eat lunch at school.

Distribution of students in Knox City receiving free lunches. One of the purposes of this study is to determine how the Knox City school lunch room compares with the other rooms in District Seven and District Seventeen. Knox City is one of the thirty-eight independent schools in District Seven which serves W. P. A. lunches, being among the 42.2 per cent of the
independent schools using this agency. There are approximately 400 students enrolled, and eighty-five are fed free lunches. This is 21.2 per cent of the total enrollment. It therefore feeds 13.8 per cent more students than the average of the independent districts in District Seven, and 4.4 per cent more than the average in District Seventeen.

Summary. By way of summary it may be said that District Seven led in the number of W. P. A. school lunch rooms both in common and independent districts. (See Table I.) District Seventeen leads in percentage of free lunches to needy children in the larger consolidated districts; however, in the common school districts the distribution is nearly the same. (See Table II.)
CHAPTER IV

COST OF LUNCHES

Purposes of the chapter. The purposes of this chapter are (1) to study the amount charged by the sponsor for lunches in the independent and common schools of District Seven and District Seventeen; (2) to determine the cost per pupil per day to supplement Federal contribution; (3) to study some variations and averages of costs between these two districts; (4) and, finally, to see how the Knox City school lunch room in District Seven compares with the other rooms in this District and with the other rooms in District Seventeen.

Amount charged for lunches. A study of the amount charged for lunches in each school reveals that the prices paid by the student ranged all the way from schools which served only free meals to schools that charged five, seven, eight, and ten cents. (See Table III.) It is to be noted that ten cents is the most common price charged by 65.5 per cent of the independent districts in District Seventeen. A study of Table III also reveals that the popular price of five cents was charged by 84.3 per cent of the independent schools of District Seven. Further study reveals that 56.7 per cent of all schools in District Seventeen charged ten cents for lunch, while 84.3 per cent of all schools in District Seven charged five cents.

This lower cost to the students for lunches in District Seven was probably due to the nearness to market for vegetables.
### TABLE III

AMOUNT CHARGED PER LUNCH BY SCHOOLS IN DISTRICTS SEVEN AND SEVENTEEN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount Charged</th>
<th>District 17</th>
<th></th>
<th>District 7</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ind.</td>
<td>Com.</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Ind.</td>
<td>Com.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Cents</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
and commodities for the schools in District Seven, and to the
cost of supplementary commodities which seem higher in District
Seventeen. It might further be supposed that much produce used
in the lunches did not grow in District Seventeen and consequently
had to be shipped by rail or motor freight, causing higher prices.

A study of the common schools in District Seventeen
shows that 61.5 per cent of the schools served only free lunches.
This fact indicates that these common schools were concerned
mostly with the underprivileged children getting a warm lunch,
without much emphasis on the lunches of the other children enrolled.
In District Seven 97.7 per cent of the common schools charged five
cents for lunch, as compared to 30.7 per cent in District Seventeen.
No common school in District Seven served free lunch.

Cost to the sponsor. The cost to the sponsor per pupil
per day to supplement federal contribution was obtained by
subtracting the number of free lunches from the number of paid
lunches. This total, the number of children who paid for lunches,
was multiplied by the amount charged by the lunch room for meals
per day. The amount obtained each day for paid lunches was then
divided by the total number of meals served. In case of free
lunches the five cents guaranteed by the sponsor was used.

For example: There are 200 students who eat lunch in
a lunch room, and of this number eighty-five eat free. This
leaves 115 who will pay for lunches every day. Suppose the sponsor
charges five cents for lunches; $5.75 would be the amount of cash
received each day. Since there are 200 students eating, $5.75
### TABLE IV

DISTRIBUTION OF COST TO SPONSOR PER PUPIL PER DAY TO SUPPLEMENT FEDERAL CONTRIBUTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost in Cents</th>
<th>Number of Schools</th>
<th>District 17</th>
<th>District 7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ind.</td>
<td>Com.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.0 - 6.9</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.0 - 5.9</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0 - 4.9</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0 - 3.9</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0 - 2.9</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0 - 1.9</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Percentage of Schools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost in Cents</th>
<th>Percentage of Schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.0 - 6.9</td>
<td>4.17  2.7  7.89  1.11  3.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.0 - 5.9</td>
<td>20.8  69.23  37.63  18.42  6.66  10.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0 - 4.9</td>
<td>16.67  7.69  13.51  15.16  3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0 - 3.9</td>
<td>16.67  10.61  23.94  45.55  40.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0 - 2.9</td>
<td>20.8  13.51  26.31  42.22  37.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0 - 1.9</td>
<td>20.8  23.08  21.62  5.26  4.44  4.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Cent</td>
<td>99.91  100.00  99.98  99.98  99.98  99.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean Cost</td>
<td>3.58  4.5  3.90  3.86  3.15  3.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
divided by the number eating would equal 2.8 cents a day spent by the sponsor for each lunch.

It is to be noted from Table IV that the range for the cost of lunches to the sponsor in all schools of District Seven and District Seventeen was from one to seven cents, a variation of six cents. The typical cost of lunches to the sponsor in the independent schools of District Seventeen fell between 1.0 cents and 5.9 cents, or a variation of 4.9 cents, which included 95.74 per cent of all the schools. The typical cost for the independent schools in District Seven fell between 2.0 cents and 6.9 cents, or a variation of 4.9 cents; 94.72 per cent of all the schools fell into this cost range. The typical cost of lunches in the common school districts in District Seven fell between 5.0 cents and 5.9 cents; approximately 69 per cent of all the schools in the district fell into this cost range. In the common school districts of District Seventeen the most typical costs ranged from 2.0 cents to 3.9 cents, a variation of 1.9 cents; 87.77 per cent of the schools fell into this cost range. This percentage means little, however, because of the small number of cases involved.

It is to be noted from Table IV also that the typical cost of lunches to the sponsor per pupil per day was from 5.0 to 5.9 cents. This cost was paid by almost two-fifths of all the schools in District Seventeen. This typical cost is somewhat lower in District Seven, ranging from 2.0 to 3.9 cents, or 78.12 per cent of all the schools. This increase in the amount spent
by the sponsor is probably caused by so many schools in District Seventeen giving free lunches, (the sponsor guarantees five cents), and to the increased charge for paid lunches in this District.

Although the mean cost of lunches to the sponsor in the independent schools of Districts Seven and Seventeen varied approximately one-fourth cent, the mean cost of lunches in common schools varied 1.35 cent. This increased cost in the common schools in District Seventeen was probably due to the greater amount of money guaranteed by the sponsor for free lunches. The mean cost for all the schools in Districts Seven and Seventeen was approximately one-half cent difference. The greater mean cost to the sponsor per pupil per day was in the schools of District Seventeen.

Amount charged and cost to the sponsor of the Knox City lunch room. Knox City lunch room charges five cents for lunches. This school falls among the 84.3 per cent of the independent schools in District Seven charging five cents. The average cost of lunch to the sponsor is 2.8 cents per pupil per day, and falls a few mills short of being in the most typical group of the schools in this District. It is also 1.06 cents below the mean cost to the sponsor in District Seven, and seven mills less than the mean cost in District Seventeen.

Summary. On the whole the students paid higher prices for lunches in the independent schools in District Seventeen than in the same type of school in District Seven, the popular price
being ten cents, as compared to the popular price of five cents in District Seven. The free lunch was the popular practice in the common schools in District Seventeen, as compared to the five-cent charge by the same type of school in District Seven.

Although the mean cost of lunches to the sponsor was approximately one-fourth of a cent higher in the independent districts of District Seven, the mean cost in the common schools was 1.35 cents higher in District Seventeen. A study of all the means of all the schools in both Districts varied only by approximately one-half of a cent, the higher price being paid by the sponsors in District Seventeen.
CHAPTER V

SERVING PRACTICES

Purposes of the chapter. Since the W. P. A. regulations leave the choice of the time that lunches are served and the periods that are consumed in serving to the local school, the practices are somewhat determined by the daily schedule upon which the school operates, the equipment available, and the number of pupils served. Naturally, then, the number of periods or servings used will increase, (other things being equal), proportionately with the number of students served. Nevertheless, the purposes in this chapter are (1) to study the time of day the schools in Districts Seven and Seventeen serve W. P. A. lunches; (2) to study the number of periods or servings used; and (3) to compare the Knox City lunch room with the rooms in these two districts.

Hours lunch is served. A study of Table V reveals that the serving periods vary from thirty to ninety minutes. The longer time is usually consumed by schools with minimum equipment which serve a large number of students. It is to be noted, however, that two independent districts in District Seventeen used a full hour for one serving, 11:30 to 12:30, and one in District Seven did likewise. The greatest number of schools, both common and independent, in Districts Seventeen and Seven using probably one period, served lunch from 12:00 to 12:30
### TABLE V

**TIME OF DAY LUNCHES ARE SERVED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Served</th>
<th>11:30 - 12:30</th>
<th>11:30 - 12:00</th>
<th>11:45 - 12:15</th>
<th>11:45 - 12:30</th>
<th>12:00 - 12:30</th>
<th>12:00 - 1:00</th>
<th><strong>Total</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O'clock</td>
<td>Ind.</td>
<td>Com.</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Ind.</td>
<td>Com.</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Ind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30 - 12:30</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30 - 12:00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:45 - 12:15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:45 - 12:30</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00 - 12:30</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00 - 1:00</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
o'clock. In fact, twenty-two schools, or 59.4 per cent of all the schools in District Seventeen, and eighty-five schools, or 66.4 per cent in District Seven, used this time. The probable reason for this is the fact that most school schedules close for the lunch hour at 12:00 o'clock and that most schools probably have enough equipment for serving all the students at the same time. It is also probable that the W. P. A. supervisors have trained the workers so efficiently that time for service has been cut.

It is interesting to note that no independent districts in District Seventeen, and only five schools, or 15.16 per cent of the independent districts in District Seven, use the 12:00-to-1:00-o'clock lunch period so common in former years. In the common schools, where one would expect to find this period used, only two schools, or 18.33 per cent, used this 12:00-to-1:00-o'clock lunch period in District Seventeen, and only ten schools, or 11.11 per cent in District Seven. In all the schools of both Districts only 10.3 per cent used this lunch period. This is probably caused by so many schools using thirty minutes of the noon hour as a play period.

Of the longer lunch periods the 11:45-to-1:00-o'clock period seems to be the one chosen by twenty-three schools, or 17.96 per cent of the schools in District Seven. On the other hand, the 11:30-to-1:00-o'clock period seems to be the one most favored by three, or 8.1 per cent of the schools in District Seventeen.
It is to be noted that the periods 11:45 to 1:00, 12:00 to 12:30, and 12:00 to 1:00 o'clock are the most popular practices by 123 of the 128 schools, or 96.0 per cent of all the schools in District Seven, and by twenty-four of the thirty-seven schools, (64.86 per cent), of all the schools in District Seventeen.

**Periods lunches are served.** The periods that are used in serving W. P. A. school lunches are determined by (1) the equipment of the lunch room, (2) the number of children served, and (3) the time it takes W. P. A. workers to serve the meal.

It is interesting to note the number of schools that served in one period only. In District Seventeen 67.56 per cent of all the schools used one serving, while 59.5 per cent of all the schools were likewise served in District Seven. The probable reason is that the W. P. A. school lunch rooms are well-equipped for the number of students served, and the W. P. A. workers have become efficient in meal service, thereby reducing the time used in serving. In the independent schools of District Seventeen 33.5 per cent of the schools used two periods, while in District Seven only 10.5 per cent used this many periods. Only one common school in District Seventeen and five common schools in District Seven used two periods for serving. In all the schools of District Seventeen 24.32 per cent used two periods for serving as compared to 7.0 per cent in District Seven. A possible reason
### Table VI
### Periods Lunches Are Served

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Periods Served</th>
<th>Number of Schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>District 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
lies in the fact that a greater number of schools in District Seventeen used one period for serving.

In the case of schools serving three periods District Seven takes the lead with twenty-three, or 60.53 per cent of schools using this number of periods in the independent districts, and twenty schools, or 22.22 per cent in the common school districts. District Seven also shows a total of 35.6 per cent of all the schools using three periods, as compared to 8.0 per cent in District Seventeen. It is naturally supposed that this is caused by a larger number of students eating lunches in this District, causing more periods to be used for service.

The status of Knox City lunch room. Knox City school lunch room serves W. P. A. lunches from 11:45 to 1:00 o'clock, dividing this time into three periods. This lunch room therefore conforms to the most popular long-lunch period in District Seven, in which Knox City is located, and falls among the 50.0 per cent of the independent schools in the District that had this period. It does not conform, however, to the most popular long-lunch periods among the schools in District Seventeen which used 11:45 to 12:30 for serving lunch.

Knox City school lunch room likewise falls within the 60.5 per cent of independent schools of District Seven using three periods for serving. It does not, however, conform to the practices of the independent districts of District Seventeen, which in the main used the two-period, 11:45 to 12:30 o'clock.
Summary. Although lunch periods in both Districts Seven and Seventeen vary in length, the period of serving from 12:00 to 12:30 o'clock is the typical one in all the schools in District Seven and District Seventeen. The favored longer-lunch period in District Seven is 11:45 to 1:00 o'clock, probably a three-period serving, while in District Seventeen 11:30 to 1:00 o'clock is favored.

It is no less significant that all the schools in both Districts used the one-period serving. It is likewise significant that the schools in District Seventeen have more two-period servings than the schools in District Seven, which probably can be attributed to a larger number of the schools using one lunch period.

This situation, however, becomes reversed in the case of the schools serving three-lunch periods. The schools in District Seven use more three-lunch periods than the schools in District Seventeen. It might be surmised that this difference was caused by requiring more time to serve the greater number of lunches in this District. Knox City falls into this category, and conforms to the common practices in the independent schools of District Seven, but not to the popular practices in District Seventeen.
CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Historical summary. The W. P. A. school lunch program grew out of a response to the recommendation from school administrators and other interested persons that hungry children be fed. Although school lunch programs are not new, a government school lunch program for needy children is new. The philosophy of this agency is simple: many children are hungry because they do not get enough to eat, or did not get food of the right kind.

School lunch projects were initiated during the early days of relief programs, created from funds allocated under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. It was expanded under the Civil Works Administration, and grew in scope until the end of the Federal Relief Administration in 1935. This program, however, was not successful in Texas and was soon abandoned.

The W. P. A. School Lunch Program was set up in collaboration with the Surplus Marketing Administration. Under this plan the schools receive various surplus commodities for the needy children, which is served by W. P. A. lunch rooms by W. P. A. labor. It is the duty of the school to buy additional food to supplement government commodities and thereby serve a well-balanced lunch to needy children and to those who desire to eat at a nominal charge.
The minimum amount of equipment necessary for a sponsor to set up a W. P. A. school lunch room is definitely determined by this governmental agency, but the amount needed is determined by the number of children served and the type of menu used. Additional equipment makes for greater efficiency and permits greater variety in food preparation and should be obtained if at all possible.

**Summary of the purposes.** The purposes of the W. P. A. school lunch room are summarized in these three major objectives:

1. To establish a government work project for needy persons.

2. To feed hungry and malnourished children, and others who pay a nominal charge.

3. To secure the cooperation of the community in the physical well-being of its children in rural, urban, and metropolitan areas.

**Summary of findings.** It has been found in this study that the schools in District Seven lead in the number of W. P. A. school lunch rooms established in both common and independent districts of Texas. On the other hand, the schools in District Seventeen lead in the number of free lunches in the independent districts; however, in the common school districts the percentages of free lunches are nearly the same.
The cost of W. F. A. school lunches to children range somewhat higher in District Seventeen than in the corresponding independent districts in District Seven; the mode was ten cents in the former and five cents in the latter. In the common schools in District Seventeen the common practice was a free lunch, as compared to the five-cent mode in District Seven. The mean cost of lunches to the sponsors was approximately one-fourth of a cent higher in the independent districts in District Seven, but the mean cost in the common school districts was 1.35 cents higher in District Seventeen. The mean cost of lunches to the sponsor per lunch per day was approximately one-half a cent higher in all the schools of District Seventeen.

The popular practice in both Districts Seven and Seventeen is the one-period serving, that being from 12:00 to 12:30 o'clock. The favored longer-lunch period, two and three period servings, differ in the two Districts. The schools of District Seven chose the 11:45-to-1:00 o'clock period, and the schools of District Seventeen chose the 11:30-to-1:00 o'clock period. The schools of District Seventeen used more two-period servings, and the schools of District Seven used more three-period servings.

**Recommendations.** The author wishes to make the following recommendations to W. F. A. officials and to school executives throughout Districts Seven and Seventeen of Texas. These recommendations are summarized as follows:
1. That a publicity department be set up to inform all superintendents of rural and metropolitan areas and community welfare agencies of the values and practices of the W. P. A. school lunch rooms.

2. That encouragement to install lunch rooms be given to the common schools in both Districts Seven and Seventeen, as W. P. A. school lunch rooms are limited.

3. That common schools in District Seventeen be encouraged to serve other than free lunches to extend the benefits derived from W. P. A. school lunch rooms to other than needy children.

4. That sponsors provide additional equipment to lunch rooms, thereby making for efficiency in service and a saving of school time.

5. That school officials keep records from year to year on the effect of the lunch room on weight of students, on truancy, and on the increased or decreased efficiency of school work of students eating free in the lunch room.

6. That teachers be required to eat lunch with the pupils and the meal be made a part of the regular school work.

7. That school officials attempt to show the sponsors and the community at large that one of the best methods of aiding in the National Defense Program is for the school and the
community to take care of its malnourished children, thereby building a healthier America.
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Butler, H. T., "Free Food For Frail Bodies," Nations Schools, 26:74, May, 1940.


Hot Lunches For Health, National Education Association Journal, 29:283, December, 1940.


Public School Directory, Austin, Texas; State Department of Education, 1940.


B. SPECIAL SOURCES OF DATA


Welfare Circular No. 1, Work Projects Administration, Washington, D. C., October 9, 1940.
Appendix
APPENDIX A

TEXAS HEALTH CERTIFICATE LAW

(H. B. No. 142 - 46th Legislature - Approved, 4/26/39)

"Section 1. No person, firm, corporation, common
carrier or association operating, managing, or conducting any
hotel or any other public sleeping or eating place, or any place
or vehicle where food or drink or containers therefor, of any
kind, is manufactured, transferred, prepared, stored, packed, served,
sold, or otherwise handled in this State, or any manufacturer or
vendor of candies or manufactured sweets, shall work, employ, or
keep in their employ, in, on, or about any said place or vehicle,
or have delivered any article therefrom, any person infected with
any transmissible condition of any infectious or contagious
disease, or work or employ any person to work in, on, or about any
said place, or to deliver any article therefrom, who, at the time
of his or her employment, failed to deliver to the employer or his
agent, a certificate signed by a legally licensed physician,
residing in the county where said person is to be employed, or is
employed, attesting the fact that the bearer had been actually
and thoroughly examined by such physician within a week prior to
the time of such employment, and that such examination disclosed
the fact that such person to be employed was free from any
transmissible condition of any infectious or contagious disease;
or fail to institute and have made, at intervals of time not
exceeding six months, actual and thorough examinations essential
to the findings of freedom from communicable and infectious diseases, of all such employees, by a legally licensed physician residing in the county where said person is employed, and secure in evidence thereof a certificate signed by such physician stating that such examinations have been made of such person, disclosing the fact that he or she was free from any transmissible condition of any communicable and infectious diseases.

"Section 2. Provided further that it shall be unlawful for any manufacturer or vendor of candies or manufactured sweets to knowingly consign, sell, or furnish in any way candies or manufactured sweets to any person or persons for the purpose of resale at or from their private residence who does not display a complete valid health certificate issued for each member of the family or household, signed by a licensed physician authorized to practice medicine in this State, and who resides in the county where such person was examined, and who does not have a sanitary show case or place of display for the protection of such candies or manufactured sweets.

"Section 3. All health certificates called for by this Act shall be displayed for public inspection at the place where the person named therein is employed, and shall not be removed from such place during the continuance of such employment except by a public health officer, his duly appointed agent, or upon valid court order. All such certificates shall bear the employee's signature, the name of the physicians executing examinations and tests, and shall describe the color of eyes, and hair, height,
weight, race, sex, age, and date of issuance, and shall be valid for six months only. Public health departments, and local lawmaking bodies, are hereby authorized to establish such further rules, regulations and ordinances as they may deem essential to the execution of the intentions of this Act; providing, however, that all conditions of this Act shall be requisite to all such regulations and ordinances, except, that the said authorities may adopt a plan for the registration of the physician's certificates required by this Act and in lieu thereof issue a registration card to show that the person named thereon has complied with all of the provisions of this Act; providing further that the said registration card must bear the signature of the person named thereon and shall be displayed for public inspection at the place where such a person is employed.

"Section 4. The failure of any person, firm, corporation, common carrier or association engaged in any of the businesses described in this Act, to display at the place where any of the operations of such businesses are being conducted, a valid health or registration certificate, as required by this Act, for each person employed in, on, or about such place, shall be prima facie evidence that the said person, firm, corporation, common carrier or association, in violation of requirements called for by this Act, failed to require the exhibition of the pre-employment health certificate, of such person and failed to institute and have made of such person, actual and thorough examinations necessary to the findings of freedom from communicable diseases at intervals of time
not exceeding six months.

"Section 5. Whoever violates any provision of this Act shall be fined in an amount not exceeding two hundred dollars ($200). Each act or omission of violation of any of the provisions of this Article, shall constitute a separate offense and shall be punishable as hereinabove prescribed."
Section 2. No person, firm, corporation, or association operating, managing, or conducting any hotel, cafe, restaurant, dining car, drug store, soda water fountain, meat market, bakery, or confectionery, liquor dispensary or any other establishment where food or drink of any kind is served or permitted to be served to the public, shall furnish to any person any dish, receptacle, or utensil used in eating, drinking, or conveying food if such dish, receptacle, or utensil has not been washed after each service until clean to the sight and touch in warm water containing soap or alkali cleanser. After cleaning, all glasses, dishes, silverware, and other receptacles and utensils shall be placed in wire cages and immersed in a still bath of clear water heated to a minimum temperature of 170 degrees F., for at least three minutes, or two minutes at 180 degrees F. Upon removal from the hot bath, all glasses, dishes, silverware, and other receptacles and utensils shall be stored in such a manner as not to become contaminated.

Provided that the State Board of Health may approve other equally effective methods of treatment by steam or hot water that meet with the minimum requirements for the safety of the public health, as prescribed by the State Board of Health, that are not inconsistent with this Act. When paper receptacles, ice cream cones, or other single service utensils are used for serving food or drinks, they
must be kept in a sanitary manner, protected from dust, flies, and other contamination.

"Provided that the provisions of this Section shall not apply to such establishments as described herein that use electrically operated dishwashing and glass-washing machines, that accomplish these purposes mechanically.

"Section 3. (a) No dish, receptacle, or utensil shall be used or kept for use by any public eating or drinking establishment, or any factory, to hold or convey food intended for human consumption if said dish, receptacle, or utensil is chipped, cracked, or broken, or constructed in such a manner as to render its cleansing and/or sterilization impossible or doubtful.

"Section 4. (a) No napkin, or cloth, or other article that has been used, shall be furnished any person until said napkin, cloth or other article shall have been laundered or sterilized, subsequent to any other use.

"(b) No napkins, straws, toothpicks, or any other articles shall be offered for the use of any person if said napkins, straws, toothpicks, or other articles have not been securely protected from dust, dirt, insects, rodents, and, as far as may be necessary, by all reasonable means, from all contamination.

"Section 5. No person, firm, corporation, or association operating, managing, or conducting any food factory or place where food is manufactured shall use or keep for use any dish, utensil, ladle, or other instrument, or any food grinding machine or
implement that has not been washed and sterilized, as provided in
the preceding Section of this Act for dishes and other articles
before each use, or keep for use, or use any dish, utensil, or
other article for food that is cracked, broken, chipped or
otherwise damaged in a manner to render proper cleaning or
sterilizing doubtful or impossible.

"Section 6. No dish, utensil, or instrument in eating
or drinking shall be offered for use to any person, or used in
the manufacturing of food, if said dish, utensil, or instrument
has been cleaned or polished by means of any cyanide or other
poisonous substance. This provision shall not apply to any dish,
utensil, or instrument is said dish, utensil, or instrument has
been subsequently cleaned in a manner that all traces of said
poisonous substance shall have been removed.

"Section 7. Whoever shall do any act or thing prohibited,
or neglect or refuse to do any act or thing required by the
preceding Sections of this Chapter, or in any way violate any
provisions thereof, shall be fined any amount not less than five
dollars ($5.00) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100)."
APPENDIX C

NOTICE TO PUBLIC EATING ESTABLISHMENTS

Washing of Dishes

The State Law, H. B. No. 903, 48th Legislature, approved 5-10-39, provides that, "No person, firm, corporation, or association operating, managing, or conducting any hotel, cafe, restaurant, dining car, drug store, soda water fountain, meat market, bakery, or confectionery, liquor dispensary or any other establishment where food or drink of any kind is served or permitted to be served to the public, shall furnish to any person any dish, receptacle, or utensil used in eating, drinking, or conveying food if such dish, receptacle, or utensil has not been WASHED AFTER EACH SERVICE UNTIL CLEAN TO THE SIGHT AND TOUCH IN WARM WATER CONTAINING SOAP OR ALKALI CLEANSER."

The soap or alkaline solution (dish water) should be changed often in order that dishes, glasses, utensils, etc. will look and feel clean after this process. Dishes, glasses, utensils, etc. should be rinsed in clean water before being sterilized.

Sterilization of Dishes

This law also provides that, "After cleaning, all glasses, dishes, silverware, and other receptacles shall be placed in wire cages and IMMERSED IN A STILL BATH OF CLEAR WATER HEATED TO A MINIMUM TEMPERATURE OF 170 DEGREES F. FOR AT LEAST THREE MINUTES, OR TWO MINUTES AT 180 DEGREES F."
Wire cages are prescribed because the water at required temperatures is too hot to permit removal of dishes, glasses, utensils, etc. by hand. Water used for sterilizing must be kept clean. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD CLEANED AND STERILIZED DISHES, GLASSES, UTENSILS, ETC. BE WIPE. If the process is properly carried out, dishes, glasses, utensils, etc. will be subjected to sufficient heat to obviate the necessity of wiping. They will dry when drained without wiping.

An exception is made to the above requirements when sterilization is accomplished by mechanical means. This law provides that "Provided that the provisions of this Section shall not apply to such establishments as described herein that use electrically operated dishwashing and glass-washing machines, that accomplish these purposes mechanically."

This means that satisfactory results must be obtained in order to comply with the intention of the law. High bacterial counts may reveal lack of results if proper washing is not done or if proper temperatures are not maintained. THE RESPONSIBILITY OF COMPLYING WITH THIS LAW RESTS WITH THE OPERATOR AND NOT WITH THE METHOD EMPLOYED.

Storage of Dishes

This law further provides that, "Upon removal from the hot water, all glasses, dishes, silverware, and other receptacles and utensils shall be STORED IN SUCH A MANNER AS NOT TO BECOME CONTAMINATED."
The purpose of sterilization is defeated if proper care is not exercised in protecting dishes and utensils after washing and sterilizing. Stacking dishes, etc., on open shelves where they remain for hours and sometimes days before being used during which time they are exposed to rats, insects and dust, is prohibited. It is necessary to provide satisfactory means for protecting dishes, glasses, utensils, etc., at all times.

The law provides that cracked or broken dishes, glasses, utensils, etc., must not be used to hold or convey food, and that napkins and other personal items must be kept clean and properly protected from contamination. A penalty up to one hundred dollars ($100) is provided for violating any provision of this act.

Bureau of Food and Drugs
State Department of Health
Austin, Texas