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1941 - 1945

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Report Dated: June 30, 1945

## FOREWARD--A REPORT OF THE OREGON NUTRITION COMMITTEE

The Oregon Nutrition Committee, whose members represent educational, professional, lay, and business organizations in the State, was organized early in 1941 in cooperation with the National Nutrition Program recommended by the Federal Government and outlined at the National Nutrition Conference called by the President of the United States in May of that year.

The goal of the Committee has been to make available to every person the basic knowledge of good nutrition and to give him an awareness of the importance of its practice to his health and efficiency.

In working toward this goal, the Committee has assumed the following responsibilities:

- To coordinate the efforts of all groups (agencies and organizations) in a nutrition program to meet the needs of the State.

- To offer leadership in the development of attitudes and ideas that will help people see the nutrition problems of the community and the State in relation to the national and international food problems, both present and postwar.

- To interpret and disseminate information with regard to the food supply, thus enabling consumers to make greater use of abundant supplies and to protect scarcities in foods without lowering the standards of good nutrition, and to encourage the conservation and preservation of food.

- To help county and local committees to organize and develop local programs of nutrition that meet their own specific local needs and also to help them see their own local resources and to utilize them as effectively as possible.

For four and one-half years the Oregon Nutrition Committee has helped interpret and carry the nutrition program to the people of Oregon. The organization of county nutrition committees in all of Oregon's thirty-six counties and in the city of Portland have provided channels whereby the State Committee could send its recommended program to the people of the State.

Through press articles, talks, radio programs, nutrition classes, exhibits, films, posters, and leaflets, information has been disseminated.

In addition to news stories on the activities of the State Committee, newspaper publicity included eleven articles appearing in The Oregonian in 1942 as a Nutrition Forum and articles especially prepared for the use of county nutrition committees in local papers. Through this medium alone hundreds of persons were reached.

A Speakers' Bureau issued a list of qualified persons who had volunteered to speak on nutrition, thus encouraging talks to organized groups as a method of spreading information.

The radio carried the program to hundreds of persons. Members of the State Committee were often heard over stations in Portland and the State-owned station in Corvallis. In addition, counties in which stations were located had programs sponsored by their local nutrition committees.

To bring up-to-date those persons having college training in foods and nutrition in order that they might become instructors for lay groups, a refresher course was outlined and classes conducted. Nutrition committees, State and county, cooperated with the American Red Cross in sponsoring and conducting its nutrition courses.

A Nutrition Institute held in the Fall of 1941 gave approximately 250 leaders recent information on nutrition and on the National Nutrition Program.

Exhibits in store windows and at special group meetings were found to be an effective teaching method. Health leaders in other states than Oregon appreciated the Committee's "Nutrition Kit" whose photographs and descriptions of exhibits suggested possible displays.

Films on food and nutrition have been obtainable from the Visual Education Department of Oregon State College and from the State Board of Health. County leaders found their use in schools and at group meetings an interesting way to present the nutrition message. The Federal Government made possible the filming of several pictures for use in connection with the nutrition program.

From the national office directing the nutrition program, excellent material has been made available for distribution. Leaflets of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics and posters on the food program could be supplied in quantity to county leaders without charge.

The Oregon Nutrition Committee has worked on special programs important to the well-being of the people. There has been continued effort to improve the noon meal of the school child, whether that lunch be one from home or one served at school. Special material has been prepared to help school administrators and others assuming responsibility in planning and administering the school lunch program in Oregon schools. An educational program is continuing to create an awareness of the need for better school lunches and for the teaching of nutrition at the elementary school level.

Emphasis has been given the importance of food production and conservation. An outstanding contribution to the food preservation program was made by the State Food Preservation Conference sponsored by the State Committee in 1944 and attended by professional people concerned with the teaching of approved methods of food preservation.

The organization of the Oregon Nutrition Committee has demonstrated how a coordinating force can be created to help the agencies and organizations of the State to work together on a common problem.

The following report is intended to summarize in greater detail the activities mentioned above as well as others of the Oregon Nutrition Committee and to trace its development as a coordinating agency in the State and as a part of the national program to improve the nutrition of the people of our country.

## OREGON NUTRITION COMMITTEE

### A History of the Development and Accomplishments of the Wartime Nutrition Program in Oregon 1941 - 1945

#### SECTION I - GENERAL REPORT

##### Background--Federal Level (1)

In the middle of the past decade the federal government, realizing that a guarantee against starvation is not enough in a country with a wealth of natural resources and with ability to produce, undertook to study the national problem of nutrition.

The second half of the 1930-40 decade was marked by an expansion of governmental programs designed to make better nutrition a reality for the families in greatest need. These programs planned primarily to facilitate wider food distribution among low-income families and to promote research in nutrition paved the way for more comprehensive efforts to improve nutrition.

As the defense program got underway in 1939-40, the strategic importance of food became evident. In May, 1940, Miss Harriet Elliott was appointed Consumer Commissioner of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense with broad responsibility for coordinating health and welfare activities with the program of national defense. By late August of that year, representatives from the chief federal agencies concerned with nutrition had been appointed to an over-all Nutrition Policy and Planning Committee with Mr. M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Work, United States Department of Agriculture, as Chairman, and Dr. Helen S. Mitchell, Research Professor of Nutrition, Massachusetts State College, as Secretary.

During the closing months of 1940, emphasis on the country's nutritional needs received new impetus. The world situation served to stimulate public interest in food and nutrition not only as a defense measure but as a part of a long-time plan for the development of a stronger, healthier nation.

In November, 1940, the Council of National Defense, with the approval of the President, designated "The Federal Security Administrator as Coordinator of all health, medical, welfare, nutrition, recreation, and other related fields of activity affecting the national defense." This Executive order resulted in the transfer of responsibility for the nutrition program from the National Defense Advisory Commission to the Federal Security Agency. The over-all Nutrition Policy and Planning Committee, augmented by representatives from four national organizations concerned with nutrition, became the Nutrition Advisory Committee to the Coordinator of Health, Welfare, and Related Defense Activities.

(1) Material from "Proceedings, National Nutrition Conference for Defense"

### Background--State Level

While an organization to direct a national nutrition program was being developed in Washington, D. C., the first steps were taken in the establishment of state nutrition committees.

In June, 1940, Dr. Louise Stanley, Chief of the Bureau of Home Economics in Washington, D. C., wrote to members of the Executive Committee of the Land-Grant College Association as follows:

"In view of the present emergency situation and the emphasis that is likely to be placed upon various problems in connection with the food supply, we believe it would be desirable for the Land-Grant College Committee to take steps toward the appointment of a committee on nutrition in each state. We have adequate food supplies. Our problem may be one of distribution of surpluses rather than conservation as it was during the last war. It is important that this opportunity be used for more widespread education in nutrition and development of methods of distribution so as to make available adequate food supplies to all who need them.

"It is imperative that the Land-Grant colleges be tied in as a unit in any program for foods and human nutrition. We believe that only by the establishment of a committee under the auspices of the college can all of the agencies--resident, extension, research--be marshalled so as to make the greatest contribution. It is desirable that in the establishment of such committees other agencies of the state which can contribute be represented, so as to make unnecessary the establishment of duplicating committees."

Dr. Stanley later wrote the Executive Committee of the Land-Grant College Association in greater detail about the organization of state nutrition committees. She said that such committees "should function so as to make available technical advice on problems relating to nutrition and the food supply, adapted to the varying needs of the states . . . In brief, we see that committee as the agency in the state to which problems and materials on nutrition could be sent for distribution and adaptation to the needs of the state, and as a group that could send back to Washington suggestions for changes in national policies as they related to nutrition and the food supply which might arise in connection with the emergency situation."

As Acting President of Oregon State College, Dean F. A. Gilfillan received copies of Dr. Stanley's communications. Since Dr. Stanley's second letter had stated that it would be desirable if the chairman of the state committee could be the Dean or Head of Home Economics in the Land-Grant institution or someone in the resident staff designated by her and interested in problems of nutrition, President Gilfillan conferred with Miss Ava B. Milam, Dean and Director of Home Economics for the State System of Higher Education, concerning the organization of a committee in Oregon and asked that she serve as chairman of the committee to be organized.

### Organization of a Nutrition Committee in Oregon

Guided by the pattern of organization suggested by the National Nutrition Advisory Committee, the following agencies and groups were asked to have representation on the nutrition committee for Oregon:

Resident Teaching, Research, and Extension (representing the  
Departments of Foods and Nutrition, Agricultural Economics,  
Biochemistry, and Soils and the Extension News Bureau) at  
Oregon State College  
Resident Teaching in Home Economics at the University of Oregon  
Nutrition Research, University of Oregon Medical School  
Farm Security Administration  
State Division of Vocational Education  
State Public Welfare Commission  
State Board of Health  
State Medical Association  
Oregon Nutrition Council  
Surplus Marketing Administration

Invitations were sent by Dean Gilfillan to the representatives which had been appointed by the above-named agencies calling the first meeting of the "State Nutrition Committee for Defense" on March 12, 1941.

### Federal Help to State Committees

While the states were setting up their own machinery for developing local programs, help was given them by the Federal Security Agency through the Office of the Coordinator of Health, Welfare and Related Defense Activities.

Dr. Mitchell in her capacity as Director of Nutrition in the Federal Security Agency and as Secretary of the Nutrition Advisory Committee, worked closely with the state committees in a consultant and advisory capacity. The first News Letter, which has continued monthly to the present time, was sent to state leaders by Dr. Mitchell in February of 1941.

### National Conference on Nutrition Planned (1)

Rapid expansion of defense activities early in 1941 made it evident that food and nutrition would be very important in the national effort to marshal all our resources. Food for better health, higher morale, and greater production was an obvious necessity. Since it was realized that nation-wide interest and cooperation would be required to initiate and carry out a broad program for more food and better nutrition, plans were made for a National Nutrition Conference.

Surgeon General Thomas Parran, stressing the urgency of national planning for nutrition, said:

"I regard this meeting as of first importance. Every state and every community in this country has citizens who do not get the food they need for proper health and vigor. This Conference must tell us how

to translate our knowledge of nutrition into everyday reality for all the people. Forty percent of the American population are not properly fed. The ill-health results mean a slowing down of industrial production, a danger to military strength and a lowering of the morale of millions.

"America must speed up human power as well as mechanical production. Both England and Germany have learned this lesson. So must we. I hope that this Conference will make recommendations to solve nutrition problems at national, state, and community levels as an essential part of defense and as a part of a continuing national health and welfare program."

#### National Nutrition Conference Convenes (1)

The National Nutrition Conference for Defense was called by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and convened in Washington, D. C., on May 26, 27, and 28, 1941. On the invitation of the Chairman of the Conference, Paul V. McNutt, Administrator of the Federal Security Agency and Coordinator of Health, Welfare, and Related Defense Activities, over 900 delegates met to discuss the problems of nutrition for defense and to formulate recommendations for a national program of action. Mr. McNutt told delegates:

"It is your task to create for the first time a common platform upon which the Federal Government, State and local governments, industry, and labor can stand together united for the fulfillment of definite objectives in nutrition."

The Conference did fulfill the task thus stated, and the recommendations and suggestions made still serve as a guide in the nutrition program. (A complete report of the Conference is recorded in the printed book entitled "Proceedings of the National Nutrition Conference for Defense.")

Three members of the Oregon Nutrition Committee attended the conference: Miss Milam, Mrs. Mabel Mack of Home Economics Extension, and Dr. Ira A. Manville, Director of the Nutritional Research Laboratory of the University of Oregon Medical School.

#### First Meeting of Oregon Nutrition Committee

The first meeting of the Oregon Nutrition Committee had been held at Oregon State College on March 12, 1941. Miss Milam presided as Chairman, and Dr. Margaret Fincke was elected Secretary.

#### Membership of Committee

The following persons representing state agencies and organizations were members of the State Nutrition Committee at the time of this first meeting:

Miss Ava B. Milam, Dean of Home Economics, Oregon State College  
Mrs. Azalea Sager, State Home Demonstration Leader  
Mrs. Mabel Mack, Extension Nutritionist

Mrs. Jessamino C. Williams, Department of Foods and Nutrition, O.S.C.  
Dr. Margaret Fincke, Department of Foods and Nutrition, O.S.C.  
Miss Mabel Wood, Head of Home Economics, University of Oregon  
Mrs. Clara Thompson, Associate State Director, Farm Security  
Miss Bertha Kohlhaugen, State Supervisor, Homemaking Education  
Mrs. Laura P. Wells, Nutritionist, State Board of Health  
Dr. Harold Erickson, State Board of Health  
Miss Elizabeth Baldwin, President of Oregon Nutrition Council,  
Nutritionist, State Public Welfare Commission  
Mr. Elmer Goudy, Administrator, State Public Welfare Commission  
Dr. Blair Holcomb, Physician, State Medical Association  
Dr. Ira Manville, Director of Nutrition Research Laboratory,  
University of Oregon Medical School  
Mr. John C. Burtner, Extension Editor, in Charge of News Bureau, O.S.C.  
Mr. Louis Belangie, Area Director, Surplus Marketing Administration  
Professor E. L. Potter, Department of Agricultural Economics, O.S.C.  
Professor Charles Ruzek, Department of Soils, O.S.C.  
Dr. Joseph Butts, Professor of Biochemistry, O.S.C.

#### Plan for Future Meetings

It was decided to hold meetings monthly, at least during the first period of committee organization.

#### Functions of State Nutrition Committee Defined

At the time of the organization meeting, the following functions of state committees were recognized:

first, to survey geographically and socially the present coverage of existing agencies within the State and to afford an opportunity for these agencies to become mutually familiar with the nutrition work of others;

second, to analyze the nutritional situations in the State by a pooling of surveys or information available to decide upon the most urgent needs within the State;

third, to recommend practical methods of public education and translation of nutrition information into individual and community action. It was recognized that a major problem was to arouse sufficient interest in the relation of food to well-being to cause people to want to change their food habits.

#### Carrying Out Above-Defined Functions

In order to survey resources in the State each person present at the first meeting of the committee gave a report of the nutrition work being done by his organization. This plan of reporting agency and organization work was continued at later meetings so that nutrition activities being conducted in the State would be familiar to all committee members.

In planning action to carry out functions two and three, it was agreed that work could be most effectively done through the organization of subcommittees.

An Executive Committee was named and empowered to act for the State Committee when necessary and to establish and appoint subcommittees as deemed desirable.

#### Appointment of Subcommittees

The first working subcommittee appointed was that of Fact-Finding, charged with the responsibility of the second function, and specifically requested

- (1) to study the state of nutrition of the people of Oregon by gathering all available records, and
- (2) to compile a list of all organizations carrying on nutrition programs of any sort within the State so that coordination of activities might be accomplished.

From time to time subcommittees were appointed to help in carrying out the third recognized function of the Committee. A Publicity Committee and School Lunch Committee were appointed at the first State meeting. A brief report of these committees and those appointed later is given in a special division of this report.

Several subcommittees must be mentioned in this part of the report, however, since they were appointed to work on problems of organization. One such subcommittee had for its purpose the setting up of county nutrition committees through which information could be channeled to the people of the State. The organization of such committees throughout the State was in line with the plan of action recommended by the national office.

#### Organization of County Nutrition Committees

The subcommittee on Organization of County Nutrition Committees, appointed in May, 1941, was comprised of representatives from the three agencies of Public Health, Farm Security Administration, and Extension.

Counties of the State were divided among the three members of the subcommittee depending on the agency representation in the particular county, and in an assigned county the subcommittee member and the agency she represented took the initiative in the committee organization.

A plan to guide the county organization was prepared and made available to county leaders. A brief summary of the plan follows:

##### 1. Objectives

- (1) To coordinate the efforts of all organizations within a county on nutritional problems
- (2) Through a united effort in education to reach all people in the county to the end that their health and welfare will be improved through better nutritional practices
- (3) To encourage food habits which will improve diets at all income levels

- (4) To promote wider distribution and utilization of inexpensive foods of high nutritional value, and use of larger amounts of protective foods, and to encourage home food production
  - (5) To cooperate with other programs for national defense
  - (6) To insure the use of authentic information by utilization of material from Oregon State College, Bureau of Home Economics, Children's Bureau, Medical School
2. Resources within the county through which the county nutrition committee might achieve its objectives--a list of organizations usually found in a county and the person to contact in each
  3. Suggested working members of a county committee
  4. Person and agency responsible for calling organization meetings in particular counties
  5. Working Plan
    - (1) Suggested agenda for the first meeting
    - (2) Suggestions for reaching people with information
    - (3) Cooperation with other nutrition programs
    - (4) Suggested pieces of work for county committees
  6. Suggested subcommittees of county committee  
(It was emphasized that each county should develop subcommittees to meet its own situation and problems.)

The organization of the 36 counties and the City of Portland, for which a separate committee was established, was started in August, 1941, and completed by January, 1942. The responsibility of the offices of chairman and secretary were assumed in a majority of the counties by representatives of the Extension Service, the Public Health Service, and the Farm Security Administration, and necessary clerical supplies and help were furnished by them.

#### State Nutrition Committee Placed Within State Defense Council Organization

During this formative period of a state and county organization to carry out a nutrition program, a national defense program was underway. It was recommended that all states set up a state-wide organization to activate, supervise, and coordinate all activity which directly or indirectly affected the defense of the State.

In June, 1941, the Oregon State Defense Council was organized by Governor Charles Sprague. One of the twelve committees set up under this Council was Nutrition. The State Nutrition Committee for Defense was recognized as this division of the State Defense Council, and Miss Milam was asked to serve on the State Defense Advisory Council. County councils were appointed by the Governor, and it was agreed that nutrition committees in the counties could come within this defense organization under the "Necessities Division" along with food.

In the early period of the Defense Council organization, there was confusion in a few counties in regard to the place of the already-organized nutrition committee in the new over-all county defense organization. However, it was soon understood by county defense coordinators that no nutrition chairman need be appointed by them but that the chairman elected by the nutrition committee should be recognized as the leader in this division of the county defense council.

In most of the counties in Oregon the county nutrition committees functioned quite independently of the county defense councils. Closer coordination between the two would have been desirable. Inadequate coordination might be explained by the fact that the nutrition committees were organized before the defense councils. Too, the defense councils were primarily concerned with phases of their program more directly related to actual defense of the State from enemy action. The State Nutrition Committee recommended to its county committees that county defense coordinators be asked to membership, and in a few counties the coordinators were interested in becoming members. In several counties funds for county nutrition committees were included in defense council budgets.

At the state level, the State Defense Council gave active support to the State Nutrition Committee. Postage, stationery, mimeograph paper, stencils, and a few miscellaneous supplies were furnished by the Council. The Defense Council also paid the travel expenses of the Chairman when on official nutrition committee business within the State and for several months the wages of a stenographer hired on an hourly basis to help the Executive Secretary.

#### Changes in Federal Organization Directing Nutrition Program

The necessity for closer integration of civilian and military activities relating to health and welfare resulted in a new Executive Order in September, 1941, establishing within the Office for Emergency Management of the Executive Office of the President the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services with the Federal Security Administrator as Director. The importance of food and nutrition in the defense program was indicated by the appointment of the Chairman of the Nutrition Advisory Committee as Assistant Director of Defense Health and Welfare Services in Charge of Nutrition.

Early in 1942, regional representatives of the Nutrition Division of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, acting in a coordinating capacity between the federal office and state and county programs, were appointed. Miss Rae Russell became Nutritionist for the Western Region, and was officed in San Francisco with the regional office of the War Food Administration.

In March, 1943, an Executive Order created the Food Distribution Administration as the agency to coordinate all activities concerned with the distribution of food. The Nutrition Division of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services of the Federal Security Agency became the Nutrition and Food Conservation Branch of the Food Distribution Administration, War Food Administration. This transfer of direction made no drastic change in previous objectives of the nutrition program though special emphasis was placed on food conservation.

During this period, Mrs. Isabel Costigan served as Regional Nutritionist, Miss Russell having resigned.

In the early summer of 1943, plans were made to make available to the state nutrition committees beginning with the next fiscal year personnel designated as Executive Secretaries to assist with the program and work of the state and local nutrition committees. Funds for the salary of these secretaries were furnished by the budget of the War Food Administration, and the positions came under the Civil Service Commission.

In December of 1943, the Nutrition and Food Conservation Branch was reorganized as the Nutrition Programs Branch. The former plan of working through the Food Distribution Administration regional offices was modified to establish a more direct relationship between the Washington office and the state nutrition committees. Field Consultants assigned to the Nutrition Programs Branch now worked directly with the state committees. At this time Miss Helen Walsh became Field Consultant for the Western Region.

Two more changes were made in the federal organization between this time and June, 1945, but as far as the State Nutrition Committee was concerned they amounted to merely a change in name of a central office. The Food Distribution Administration was reorganized and the Nutrition Programs Branch became a part of the new Office of Distribution. Still later, in the early part of 1945, another reorganization transferred the Nutrition Programs Branch to the Office of Marketing Services. Both offices were a division of the War Food Administration.

#### Appointment of Executive Secretary in Oregon

The Oregon Nutrition Committee, since early in its organization, had recommended to the national office directing the nutrition program that funds be made available for a state secretary and field agent. Other states, too, had made similar requests. Perhaps due in part to this expression of need on the part of the states, the decision concerning the employment of Executive Secretaries, mentioned in the preceding section, was made.

The Oregon Committee recommended the appointment of Miss Frances Alexander, who, since March, 1942, following the resignation of Dr. Margaret Fincke, had been serving as Recording Secretary of the Committee. Miss Alexander's appointment was approved, and she began duty at the end of July, 1943.

No office facilities were provided by federal funds for the Executive Secretary, though in some states an office was made available with the War Food Administration. Since the Oregon Committee agreed that it would be advantageous for the Secretary to be officed near the Chairman, Miss Milam provided space and equipment in her office at the School of Home Economics, Oregon State College, Corvallis. This arrangement was convenient, too, since previous to the appointment of the Executive Secretary Miss Milam's office had taken care of all necessary secretarial assistance for the State Committee, and supplies and files were already located there.

Though the franking privilege with the use of War Food Administration stationery was granted the Executive Secretary, the State Committee wished their organization to be recognized as a part of the State Defense Council, and so

the use of the Oregon Defense Council letterhead was continued for all correspondence, and postage was supplied by the Council.

#### Responsibilities of Executive Secretary

The Secretary's time was divided between working with county nutrition committees, which included field trips to counties, and work connected with the business of the State Committee.

While in the counties, the Secretary's work was planned to fit the particular need. If counties were organized, meetings were held. If the county no longer had an active organization, the Secretary met with leaders to try to get a committee organized or to stimulate greater interest in community nutrition activities.

The Secretary assisted the Chairman and members of the Executive Committee in planning for and developing the program of meetings of the State Committee.

While in the office the Secretary took the responsibility of handling much of the correspondence with county nutrition committee members, with members of the State Committee, with members of the staff of the Regional and National Office, and with other persons who wrote concerning the nutrition program. Newsletters and materials to help county nutrition chairmen with their programs were prepared. Several newsletters were also sent to members of the State Committee.

A certain amount of clerical routine was involved in the duties of the Executive Secretary. She served as recording secretary for the State Committee and for the subcommittee, Nutrition of the School Child. A file of all correspondence, material received, and material sent out was maintained. In order to save time and for the convenience of nutrition chairmen in the counties, orders for material were often placed through the Secretary. Certain items, such as Vita-Min-Go games, Walt Disney posters, and Exhibit Kits could be purchased through her office.

#### Withdrawal of Federal Help in Providing Personnel

The services of the Executive Secretary continued through the fiscal years of 1943-44 and 1944-45. In May, 1945, it was announced that due to cuts in the budget of the Nutrition Programs Branch, funds for the employment of Executive Secretaries for the states would not be available after June 30. Neither will the services of the five Field Consultants in the United States be given.

#### Meetings of the State Nutrition Committee

Beginning with its organization meeting in March, 1941, the State Committee met almost every month until the end of 1942. Due to the increasing difficulty of travel, one state meeting only was called in 1943. Meetings of subcommittees continued, and by newsletters and correspondence members were kept in touch with the progress of the program. Small group conferences of members were held from time to time. In 1944, seven state meetings were held, and until the end of June, 1945, four meetings have been called.

Some meetings were called for business only--to hear reports of subcommittees, of regional and national nutrition conferences, or to make plans for special projects.

A number of meetings were called in order that the group could hear a visiting person. Speakers have included Dr. Helen Mitchell; Miss Jessie Harris, who followed Dr. Mitchell as Principal Nutritionist for the national nutrition program; Miss Rae Russell, Mrs. Isabel Costigan, and Miss Helen Walsh, Field Consultants for the national nutrition program; Mr. William E. Broeg, Industrial Nutritionist, W.F.A.; Mr. A. J. Lorenz, Chairman of the California Nutrition Committee; Miss Helen Michaelson of the Central Washington College of Education, who had attended and reported on the Workshop on Nutrition Education at the Elementary Level held in Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1944; Miss Marjorie Hazeltine of the U. S. Children's Bureau; and Dr. Walter Wilkins, Medical Officer of the United States Public Health Service.

#### Membership Revisions

The membership of the Committee was changed from time to time as additional agencies and organizations were asked to have representation, as personnel of these groups changed, or as war demands made impossible the attendance of certain members--such as those in the medical and dental professions.

The following agencies, in addition to those listed on page three of this report, have been represented on the State Nutrition Committee:

- State Dietetics Association
- Oregon Tuberculosis Association
- State Home Economics Association
- Oregon State Dental Association
- State Podiatrics Association
- Oregon Pharmaceutical Association
- State Restaurant Association
- State Physical Education Association
- Oregon Congress of Parents and Teachers
- Oregon Dairy Council
- American Legion Auxiliary
- Oregon's Colleges of Education
- Food Industries and Visual Education Departments, Oregon State College
- Works Projects Administration
- National Youth Administration
- Office of Distribution, War Food Administration
- Future Farmers of America
- 4-H Clubs
- State Libraries

#### Officers of the Oregon Nutrition Committee

Miss Milam has served as Chairman of the Committee since its organization, having been reelected to that office in March, 1942, and again in June, 1944. Before the June, 1945, meeting, however, Miss Milam asked that her resignation be accepted.

As previously stated in this report, Dr. Margaret Fincke served as Recording Secretary for the first year, and was followed by Miss Alexander who has continued in that office until the present time.

At the next meeting, planned for July, a nominating committee will present names for Chairman and Recording Secretary.

#### Change in Policy of County Nutrition Committee Organization

Though at one time, in 1942, a county nutrition committee existed in every county in Oregon, not all committees remained active or organized. During the Fall of 1941 and most of the 1942 year, county committees were very active and much was accomplished both in a coordinated program and in increased community activity on nutrition. In 1943 interest lessened considerably. Agency personnel in the counties changed frequently, there was a shortage of help which meant that programs of work had to be carried by a fewer number of workers, and at the same time, because of war activity, demands on county leaders became much greater. All these were contributing reasons for lack of activity on the part of the county committees. However, emphasis on nutrition did not lessen as agencies and organizations carried nutrition programs of their own, and, too, they had come to realize the importance of recognizing the contributions of all groups.

After the appointment of the Executive Secretary, her visits and work in the counties stimulated the re-organization of a number of committees, and increased the community nutrition projects in the counties. However, even in some of those counties that re-organized or re-activated, it was difficult to maintain interest and enthusiasm over a period of time.

Realizing that it was growing increasingly difficult to maintain county organizations and that the services of the Executive Secretary might not be available during the next fiscal year, the State Nutrition Committee discussed this problem at a meeting in May, 1945. It was suggested that county nutrition committees for action programs no longer be requested, though counties be encouraged to maintain a committee for the purpose of coordination of nutrition activities.

At the June 1945 meeting, it was agreed that it would be desirable to contact representative persons interested in food and nutrition in local communities to encourage their meeting for the consideration of plans for the future coordination of their own food and nutrition activities. It was decided that a letter would be sent to selected leaders in each community or county asking that a meeting of such representative persons be called and that a report of the action taken be sent to the State Nutrition Chairman no later than September 30, 1945.

#### Consideration of Merger of Oregon Nutrition Committee and Oregon Nutrition Council

In the Fall of 1944, consideration was given to a possible merger of the Oregon Nutrition Committee and the Oregon Nutrition Council. The recommendation at that time was that due to differences in organization, membership, and purpose of the two groups, they should not try to merge at that time. It was suggested that the two groups work and meet together whenever feasible in order to aid in accomplishing the purposes of the organizations.

In June, 1945, after the announcement that federal funds would no longer be available for personnel to assist the states and that the national program would henceforth be a very limited one, the State Nutrition Committee considered a possible reorganization in view of these changes. Again the proposal was made that the State Nutrition Committee and the Nutrition Council merge. Before committee action is taken, the matter will be studied by subcommittees of both organizations.

#### The Future

The national nutrition program was started not just for the wartime period, and the members of the Oregon Nutrition Committee agree that the coordination of the nutrition activities of all state agencies and organizations should be continued. Nutrition committees have an important leadership role in this long-time coordinated approach to the solution of nutrition and health problems.

At the local level the future of the nutrition program will doubtless depend upon the community's recognition of its own need for nutrition education. The problems of every community with respect to nutrition should be studied, there must be an understanding of the contributions being made by the various agencies and organizations, and then a plan formulated to fill in any gaps. During a war period this method of program building is too slow, and a plan of action must necessarily come from the federal and state planning groups, but as the war ends the community must assume responsibility for its own program planning if a sound and healthy local nutrition program is to result.

The State Committee and the federal office directing the national program, in addition to providing suggestions and materials of value in the program, can aid greatly by helping local groups recognize the importance of study of their nutritional status and needs and belief in their own adequacy in planning a program to care for these needs.

## SECTION II - SUBCOMMITTEES

### Summary of Their Functions and Accomplishments

#### Fact-Finding Committee

Dr. Ira A. Manville, Chairman

(See page 6, Section I, for a statement of function.)

Sent out 62 questionnaires to organizations asking for information on scope of work, needs, and findings on incidence of nutritional defects. Resulting compilation on file with material of Oregon Nutrition Committee--see Section IV.

(Committee dissolved after completion of investigation and compilation of material.)

#### Speakers' Bureau Committee

Miss Lucy Case, Chairman

Compiled and issued a list of 137 volunteer speakers on nutrition. The list included 114 college graduates in home economics. These speakers were listed by districts in the State as follows: Northwest District, 78; Southwest District, 17; Northcentral District, 6; Southcentral District, 8; Northeast District, 28. County Nutrition Chairmen were sent the list for their particular district.

(Committee dissolved after completion of Speakers' list.)

#### Boys' and Girls' Health Committee

Miss Bertha Kohlhaugen, Chairman

The work of the committee included:

- (1) the compilation of a list of youth groups and organizations in State
- (2) the collection, evaluation, and compilation of a list of materials that would be of interest to young people
- (3) writing the leaders of ten youth groups urging them to include a group project or program which would emphasize the importance of good nutrition for boys and girls. Included with the letter were four pieces of literature which would be helpful in youth programs.

Each member of the committee was pledged to emphasize the importance of nutrition in his work with youth.

The Chairman of the committee inspected all approved textbooks on health from first to eighth grades and found they all had good nutrition information.

An article was prepared for "Education News."

(In April, 1944, this subcommittee was merged with the School Lunch Committee.)

#### Radio Committee

Mr. Luke Roberts, Chairman

The Radio Committee functioned in 1942 when the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services supplied radio scripts for local programs. Through the efforts of the radio Chairman, a staff member of KOIN, these scripts were duplicated and sent to Oregon radio stations.

(Other work on radio was done by individual members of the State Committee and by county committees. Beginning in June, 1944, the Nutrition Programs Branch made available to county committees six scripts monthly for a radio program entitled "Food Makes a Difference.")

Committee on Nutrition Courses

Chairman, Mrs. Jessamine C. Williams

(Two committees were originally appointed on nutrition courses--one the "Refresher Course Committee" and the other the "Committee on Nutrition Courses for Laymen." In the Fall of 1942, these two subcommittees merged and became known as the "Committee on Nutrition Courses.")

1. Set up an interpretation of the term "refresher course," the qualifications for the teacher of such a course and for the persons taking refresher courses.

Three objects of refresher courses recognized:

- (1) to develop facility in methods of teaching lay groups
  - (2) to inform group of local situation
  - (3) to bring the group up-to-date in nutrition information
2. Prepared an outline with references, consisting of 10 lessons of two hours each, and made this outline available to teachers of a refresher course.
  3. Refresher courses organized and given in counties where a person trained in nutrition and with ability in teaching could be found to offer the course. Eleven counties completed the course of ten two-hour lessons in 1942.
  4. Stimulated interest in a number of counties in the organization of Red Cross nutrition courses.

Materials Committee

Dr. Harold Erickson, Chairman

(Originally separate subcommittees on Posters (Mr. John Burtner, Chairman), Materials (Dr. Ira Manville, Chairman), and Distribution of Materials (Dr. Erickson, Chairman). These were merged into a "Materials Committee" with Dr. Erickson as Chairman.)

A list of recommended books, leaflets, pamphlets, films, posters, and regular radio programs on nutrition was compiled, and a plan was made for distribution of material in the counties. Orders for materials cleared through the Chairman of the committee until the time that most materials went directly to county chairmen from the national office.

(When the Executive Secretary was appointed, it was decided that materials should be handled by her, and the Materials Committee was considered dissolved.)

Committee on Hotels and Restaurants

Mr. Gilbert Madison,  
Mr. Elston L. Ireland, Chairmen

To try to improve food standards, a two-page mimeograph was prepared and mailed to hotels and restaurants in the State. The material included simple rules for vegetable cookery, and recommended the use of raw vegetables for salads and relishes and of whole-wheat bread.

When food conservation was emphasized, the Chairman of this committee took the responsibility for a Clean Plate Campaign in Portland. The Restaurant Association assumed initial financing for this project.

Land-Use Committee

Professor E. L. Potter, Chairman

Kept members of the State Nutrition Committee up-to-date on agricultural problems affecting the food supply, and furnished information concerning the best use of land in building a sound nutrition-agricultural program.

Committee on Nutrition in Higher Educational Institutions

Miss Mabel Wood,  
Miss Alta Garrison, Chairmen

Function of committee stated as follows: To initiate plans for reaching college men and women in a program to present simple nutrition facts and to develop better food habits and practices among students.

Recommendations made by committee:

1. That the president of each institution in the State System appoint a committee to help living groups set up better standards of nutrition, food preparation, marketing, and to improve types of food concessions offered to students; to bring to the attention of these groups any available material which may be helpful and to prepare mimeographed or printed material for their specific problems; to appraise the present nutrition teaching in hygiene and other related courses reaching large numbers of students, and to attempt to develop some type of publicity through campus publications with timely information on foods.
2. That a course in nutrition be made available to all students in the Oregon Colleges of Education.

Accomplishments from January, 1942, until close of school, 1942:

1. Appointment of nutrition committee in 12 of Oregon's colleges and universities.
2. At least four committees sent out questionnaires to determine the food habits of students.
3. Four committees reported use of publicity through local campus publications.
4. At least six committees reported the giving of nutritional advice through individual conferences.
5. Two committees reported meeting with groups of students who were batching.
6. Three committees reported working with managers and cooks of living organizations (dormitories, Greek organizations, and private boarding houses).

(In April, 1944, it was voted that this committee might discontinue its efforts for the time as it was difficult to keep in contact with and maintain interest at the various schools.)

Wartime Adjustments of Foods

Dr. Margaret L. Fincke, Chairman

Prepared a sheet entitled "When Foods Are Scarce, Try Alternates" at the request of the Office of Price Administration. In Oregon and Washington more than 75,000 copies were distributed when point rationing first went into effect. The sheet was also copied in several states.

Planned for the printing and distribution of a chart entitled "Relative Contributions of Protein-Rich Foods." This chart was compiled by Dr. Margaret Fincke, Chairman of the committee. Five thousand copies of this chart were printed by the Oregon Nutrition Council and the Oregon State Board of Health and were distributed throughout the country to teachers, nutritionists, state and county nutrition leaders and others interested in the teaching of nutrition both to school and lay groups.

Exhibit Committee

Mrs. Ada R. Mayne, Chairman

Took responsibility for planning and arranging the following exhibits:

Nine separate exhibits at the Nutrition Institute in Portland, November, 1941.

A School Lunch Exhibit at the Oregon State Teachers' Institute in Portland, March, 1942.

An exhibit at the Northwest Medical Association meeting, Spring, 1942.

Early in 1942, two bulletins, "Suggestions for Nutrition Exhibits for Community Use" from the Massachusetts State Department of Public Health and "Nutrition Exhibits" from the Pennsylvania Department of Health, were obtained for and sent to county nutrition chairmen.

Prepared material on exhibits for a bulletin which was intended for use by county committees. However, the bulletin was never made. To serve the same purpose, the "Exhibit Kit" was later prepared.

(After appointment of Executive Secretary, committee was discontinued as exhibit material was prepared by the Secretary with help of Foods and Nutrition Department, Oregon State College.)

Project Committee on Nutrition Education at the Elementary Level

Dr. Margaret L. Fincke, Chairman

(Explanation of Project: Late in 1942 a sum of money was made available by the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services for the use of states during the 1943-44 fiscal year in conducting nutrition projects which would have sufficient "pattern" value so that the experience gained from them could be used as a guide for future programs. Oregon was granted \$1000, later increased to \$1800, to use in furthering nutrition education in the elementary schools. It was decided that a workshop on teaching nutrition at the elementary level should be conducted.)

The committee first planned that the project be carried on during the winter term of the school year 1943-44 for undergraduate students at the College of Education in Monmouth. A well-qualified teacher, experienced in conducting this kind of workshop, was chosen. Plans had been made for her to come when she was offered a permanent position elsewhere, and she did not feel justified in taking a temporary position.

The committee next investigated the possibility of having the project carried on in summer school. As summer school began in June and continued into July, it was found impossible to arrange this plan since the money was appropriated for the fiscal year 1943-44 and none could be spent after June 30; too, no money could be paid in June for work to be done in July.

By the time these decisions had been made, it was too late in the fiscal year to write another project, send it to Washington for approval, and carry it out in that fiscal year, especially in view of the fact that no personnel was available. Application for the grant was immediately made for the next fiscal year, but no further grants were made.

Applications for grants to finance this project were sent to the Rockefeller Foundation and the Kellogg Foundation, but were refused.

Food Preservation Committee

Mrs. Mabel Mack, Chairman

In 1942 and 1943, at the request of this State subcommittee, food preservation committees were set up by county nutrition committees in over half of the counties in Oregon.

In both years the committee prepared and sent to the counties suggestions and recommendations for the development of a county home food preservation program. The material prepared covered the following: (1) Aims of the Program, (2) What a County Food Preservation Committee Can Do, (3) Suggested Recommendations for Each Family, (4) Suggested Methods of Reaching People, and (5) Probable Supplies of Home Canning Equipment.

Activities of county food preservation committees varied, but the major programs have included:

1. Development of a unified program with all agencies working together.
2. Training home economics graduates and agency leaders so that all would teach the same methods.
3. Dissemination of information by radio talks, news articles, exhibits, circular letters, and distribution of bulletins.
4. Food preservation demonstrations for both urban and rural women.
5. Exchange of surplus vegetables from victory gardens.
6. Assisting in publicizing the facilities and service available at the community canneries.

In 1944 the Food Preservation Committee with the help of the entire State Committee planned and held the State Food Preservation Conference in Portland early in May. This conference was called in order that all professional people in the State interested in the food preservation program might gain, by receiving up-to-date information, the same interpretation of research on the subject and so all teach similar facts.

During the morning session there were discussions by authorities in the fields of research and preservation methods. In the afternoon the group was divided into working committees on (1) A Coordinated Education Program on Home Food Preservation, (2) Preservation Methods, and (3) Equipment and Containers. Recommendations on which the entire State could base food preservation teachings were formulated by each committee.

Representatives from all groups of professional workers were invited and included home economics high school teachers, Farm Security and War Food Administration workers, Extension personnel, agricultural teachers engaged in cannery work, home economics specialists from colleges, public utilities and newspapers, and home economics personnel in other lines of business.

The Conference recommendations were mimeographed and sent to all professional workers in the State assuming leadership in a home food preservation program.

Due to action of the Food Preservation Committee in the Spring of 1945, revisions of timetables for the canning of meat and poultry were made in the food preservation Extension bulletin to conform with newest research findings of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics as reported in the new bulletin "Home Canning of Meat."

Publicity Committee

Mr. John Burtner, Chairman

- Handled spot news of state nutrition committee meetings, special projects, etc.
- Prepared and distributed material on food and nutrition, including:
- Items in weekly Extension news letter going to all papers in the State.  
(This was possible since the Chairman of the Publicity Committee was Extension News Editor.)
  - A series of articles prepared in cooperation with staff members of the Foods and Nutrition Department at Oregon State College, and featured in a special Food Forum section of The Oregonian under Miss Milam's by-line.  
Ran twice a week from February 10 - April 21, 1942.
  - A series of weekly stories (11 in number) prepared in cooperation with Home Economics Extension and Resident staff members and sent to chairmen of county nutrition committees for publication in local papers.
  - Cooperated with Executive Secretary in re-writing news articles ("Food for Folks") supplied by the Nutrition Programs Branch, to make them more usable by county nutrition committees.
  - A special project carried during the early part of the committee's organization was the encouragement of the use of posters and commercial advertisements carrying a statement on nutrition. The largest food chain in the State carried advertisements containing the following statement as approved by the State Committee and attributed to it: "The nutritional needs of the normal individual, including vitamins and other essential elements, may be satisfied most economically and safely through wise selection of foods."

Committee on Enrichment Legislation

Mrs. Laura P. Wells, Chairman

- Following the Oregon Committee's decision to promote legislation in Oregon making mandatory the enrichment of bread and flour, thus extending and making permanent the benefits of the enrichment program now in effect as a War Food measure, this subcommittee was appointed to plan for necessary legislative action.
- The Oregon bill was patterned after a "Model Bill" based on recommendations of the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council and endorsed by the national milling and baking industries. State endorsement of the bill was received from such professionally interested groups as the Oregon State Dietetics Association, The Oregon Home Economics Association, the Portland Nutrition Committee, and the Oregon Council of Parents and Teachers, as well as the Oregon Bakers' Clubs, and from the North Pacific Millers Association, who gave the bill most active support.
- The bill was entered in the 1945 Oregon Legislature, passed with little or no debate by both the House and Senate, but was withdrawn before receiving the signature of the Governor. Though the bill was generally accepted as being entirely sound and desirable legislation, the Governor was confronted with evidence which indicated that the bill was not in agreement with the already existing Oregon statutes.
- The subcommittee on Enrichment legislation has been asked by the State Nutrition Committee to continue its efforts for the passage of an acceptable Enrichment Bill by the 1947 Oregon Legislature.

Nutrition of the School Child Committee (until 1944 the "School Lunch Committee")

Chairmen: Mrs. Mabel Mack--1941  
Miss Elizabeth Baldwin--1942-June, 1944  
Miss Bertha Kohlhaugen--June, 1944-Present

(The School Lunch Subcommittee was appointed at the first meeting of the State Nutrition Committee in March, 1941. There already existed in Oregon at that time a similar group working officially as a subcommittee of the State Joint Committee for Health and Physical Fitness, a committee representing the State Department of Education, the State System of Higher Education, and the State Board of Health. To prevent duplication of effort, these two subcommittees merged in January, 1942, and in 1944 the combined group, including the personnel of both committees, became the "Nutrition of the School Child Committee" which had been previously the name of the committee only as it functioned as a subcommittee of the State Joint Committee.)

The following is the committee's statement of its functions:

- To consider all factors which influence the nutrition of the school child and to further a program for improvement of the nutrition of the school child.
- To work toward a stabilized, continuing program which will insure adequate meals for children who remain at school during the noon meal period.
- To pursue the above objective by: (1) studying the existing situation, (2) evaluating it in light of the above objective, (3) determining needs, and (4) planning effective means to attain the desired result.
- To coordinate the activities of agencies working on school lunch projects by: (1) keeping informed of progress in this field nationally and of programs of government and other agencies; (2) developing a basic state program which all agencies and departments concerned may follow in developing their programs in this state--this program to include a statement of the philosophy, objectives, essential elements, methods of work, and means of evaluating results; (3) arranging for a continuing exchange of ideas between agencies through a regular committee meeting, conferences and reports; and (4) serving in an advisory capacity to agencies when requested to do so.
- To work toward establishing a school lunch program in every school by enlisting the interest and support of community groups, school boards, and school administrators and teachers.
- To encourage the evaluation of existing school lunch programs by cooperating agencies and the schools.

Some of the committee's accomplishments:

Material has been prepared for school administrators, county nutrition chairmen, Parent-Teacher Associations, etc. Among this material were lists (as of September 1941 and September 1942) of agencies offering assistance with school lunch programs, with a description of the services offered and the names and addresses of persons with whom arrangements for these services might be made.

Articles have been written for Oregon school journals and other publications.

A school lunch manual was prepared and published jointly by the State Board of Health and the State Department of Education as one of a series of publications from the State Joint Committee. This manual, titled "The School Lunch--A Guide for Planning and Administering the School Lunch Program in Oregon Schools", was ready for use in the summer of 1944.

Members of the committee have discussed the school lunch program with such groups as the State Association of County School Superintendents, State Principals Association, City School Superintendents Association, the State Homemaking teachers, and Institutes of county teachers.

With the cooperation of the State Department of Education, two surveys on the school lunch situation, one in high schools and one in elementary schools, were made (1941-42), and the results of these questionnaires given to interested agencies and groups.

For the 1942-43 and 1943-44 school years, surveys were made by the public health nurses and compiled by the State Board of Health. The information was made available to this committee.

Committee has taken lead in matters of legislation that concern the school lunch. Federal bills have been studied, and the committee has made known its recommendations to groups in the State and Oregon representatives in Congress. The committee studied and made recommendations concerning state legislation to provide for the employment of a state supervisor in the State Department of Education for the school lunch program. A bill was drafted, but it was decided to withhold legislative action until a later date.

An outline for a training program for training school lunch personnel has been developed (1945). The committee has asked the State Department of Education and the State Board of Health to take the lead in organizing the program, calling in other agencies to help at the county level.

### SECTION III - SPECIAL PROJECTS OR ACTIVITIES

(Not Included in Report of Subcommittees)

#### Nutrition Institute

A Nutrition Institute sponsored jointly by the Oregon Nutrition Council and the Oregon Nutrition Committee was held on November 7th and 8th, 1941, in Portland. The Institute, planned for professional workers, teachers, club and organization leaders who work with various phases and programs of health and nutrition, and to others who wished information on nutrition, was attended by approximately 250 persons, including 212 paid registrants. Featured speaker on the program was Dr. Helen S. Mitchell who spoke on "Better Nutrition - a Challenge to the State and Nation."

#### Compilation of List of Home Economics Graduates

The Oregon Nutrition Committee cooperated with the Oregon Home Economics Association early in 1942 in making a defense registration of Home Economics graduates of Oregon State College living in Oregon. The list compiled included names, addresses, county, present position, and any comment made by the graduate which might affect her contribution in the defense program.

#### Library Cooperation

The State Librarian, Miss Eleanor Stephens, a member of the State Nutrition Committee, helped secure the cooperation of libraries in Oregon in the nutrition program. In 1942 the State Library compiled a list of books on nutrition with an evaluation of them, and sent a reading list entitled "Vitamins for Victory" to libraries and to county nutrition chairmen. Results were indicated by letters asking for books and nutrition material. Mention of the nutrition program was made in the State Librarian's monthly letter to libraries and in local newspaper library columns. Many libraries also featured exhibits on food and nutrition.

#### Share the Meat Campaign - November 1942 - January 1943

The State Nutrition Committee cooperated with the Office of Civilian Defense on this national campaign which preceded meat rationing. Information was taken to the homemakers of the State by block leaders in the urban areas and by neighborhood leaders in rural communities. Campaign managers appointed by the State Nutrition Committee were Mrs. Laura P. Wells (for urban areas) and Mrs. Azalea Sager (for rural areas.)

### Food Fights For Freedom Campaign - November, 1943

Responsibility at the county level in Oregon for carrying out this federal campaign presenting the facts about food and the tremendous part it plays in war was given the nutrition committees, and the Consumer Committee and Community Service members of local War Price and Rationing Boards were asked to cooperate. Material and suggestions were furnished from both the national and state offices planning the nutrition committee program.

In connection with this campaign, the film, "The Modest Miracle", was shown in theaters throughout Oregon during the months of November and December. Approximately 2500 letters signed by the State Nutrition Chairman were mailed (through the courtesy of Standard Brands, Inc.) to theaters, civic clubs, grocers, professional people, Parent-Teachers' Associations, and County Nutrition Committee Chairmen in Oregon giving them information about the film and requesting that it be publicized at the local level.

### Cooperation with Extension Service Tour

When the Farm Labor Department of the Extension Service conducted a caravan tour of western Oregon counties in the Spring of 1945 to present new ideas on labor-saving methods and equipment, the State Nutrition Committee cooperated by providing a nutrition exhibit and nutrition movies. The Executive Secretary was a member of the group making the tour and talked to groups about packed lunches, food habits, and other nutrition topics.

### Exhibit Kit Project

In 1944 an "Exhibit Kit" was made available for distribution to those interested in making displays on foods and nutrition. Each Kit contained eight photographs of exhibits that had been prepared by the Foods and Nutrition Department of Oregon State College and a brief description of the materials needed for each. By June, 1945, 150 Exhibit Kits had been sold. In addition, individual pictures of exhibits that were photographed after the Kit was first distributed were made available, and about 75 of these have been sold. The project provided a sum of money, the balance of which is now in a checking account. Part of the fund has been used for miscellaneous small expenses and for a revolving fund, enabling materials to be ordered for county committees, etc.

SECTION IV

Material on File in the Office of the School of Home Economics,  
Oregon State College, Corvallis:

Additional copies of this summary report  
Minutes of all meetings of the State Nutrition Committee  
Form letters to members of the State Committee  
Special reports of the State Committee  
Subcommittee reports  
Folder of newspaper clippings on State Nutrition Committee activities  
Monthly reports of Executive Secretary  
Folders of reports and correspondence on each county committee  
Correspondence