

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

TO: Ricki Seidman  
Collier Address

FROM: Carol H. Rasco *CHR*

SUBJ: 2nd White House Conference on Nutrition

DATE: December 1, 1993

*fute*

The attached materials arrived late yesterday from you. As I read this May letter they are simply asking if the President will hold such a Conference, not an invitation to come to an event already planned. We are looking through our files now, but I believe we answered this inquiry months ago; if not, we will proceed to answer. However, if such a meeting has been set and we are being asked should the President attend, please advise.

Thank you.

*Anna  
please log  
Callin*

MEMORANDUM

TO: Carol Rasco  
FROM: Ricki Seidman / Collier address  
Assistant to the President  
Director of Scheduling and Advance  
DATE: 11/29/93

SUBJECT: 2nd White House conference on  
nutrition

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I. PRESIDENTIAL SCHEDULING ACTION

- Pending decision  
 If you think that the President should attend please do a scheduling proposal.  
 President will not be attending

II. SCHEDULING CORRESPONDENCE

- Pending decision  
 "REGRET" Letter to be sent

III. ACTION TO BE TAKEN

- Please advise if the President should attend  
 The President will not be attending. Please determine if a representative of the President should be sent and coordinate.  
 Please coordinate a representative of the President to attend.

IV. SURROGATE SUGGESTION(S)

IV. COMMENTS/NOTES

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FROM: Ricki Seidman / Collier address  
Assistant to the President  
Director of Scheduling and Advance  
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BILL BRADLEY  
NEW JERSEY

COMMITTEES:  
FINANCE  
ENERGY AND  
NATURAL RESOURCES  
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON  
AGING

# United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-3001

November 15, 1993

Ms. Karen Hancox  
Special Assistant to the President  
for Legislative Affairs  
The White House  
East Wing, Room 112  
Washington, DC 20500

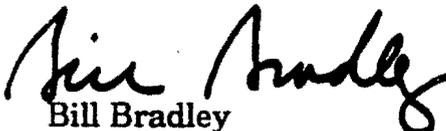
Dear Karen:

I forward to you the attached request from Dedra B. Wood, President of the New Jersey School Food Service Association. Ms. Wood is requesting that President Clinton convene a second White House conference on nutrition in 1994.

I would appreciate it if you would forward her request to the appropriate staff member for consideration. I ask that you reply directly to Ms. Wood regarding this request.

Thank you for your time and assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

  
Bill Bradley  
United States Senator

BB/h

New Jersey School Food Service Association

Dedra B. Wood, President

1061 Barley Sheaf Road  
Flemington, New Jersey 08822

1993 MAY 24 PM 4:47



May 12, 1993

The Honorable Senator Bill Bradley  
Hart Office Building  
Room 731  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Senator Bradley:

Twenty-four years ago, President Nixon convened the first White House Conference on Food, Nutrition and Health. Next year, 1994, marks the 25th anniversary of that most successful White House Conference.

The 1969 White House Conference focused on the nutritional status of the population, including inadequate nutrition among various population subgroups and low income Americans in particular. It also addressed the quality of foods available, food delivery issues and nutrition education. As a result of the Conference recommendations, the nation improved its food and nutrition programs, implemented Dietary Guidelines for Americans, and enacted the Nutrition Labeling and Education Act (NLEA).

A quarter of a century later, however, there is still much that needs to be done. The American School Food Service Association (ASFSA) has asked President Clinton to convene a second White House conference on nutrition in 1994. We feel that such an effort is of particular importance given the relationship between nutrition and health care and the relationship between nutrition and learning.

We would very much appreciate your support of our request. There are, of course, many issues competing for White House attention. If the President felt that those in the Congress, like yourself, who support nutrition programs encouraged his convening a White House conference on nutrition, it may impact his decision to do so. We would very much appreciate your contacting the White House on behalf of our request.

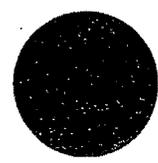
Sincerely,

*Mrs. Dedra B. Wood*

(Mrs.) Dedra B. Wood  
President, New Jersey School Food Service Association

DBW:sfb

X. C. Kawa Moon  
Fyi



C. Masco

**The Nutrition, Health, and Economic Consequences  
of Block Grants for Federal Food Assistance Programs**

January 11, 1995



## **THE PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT**

- o Combines all USDA food and nutrition assistance into a single discretionary block grant.**
- o Authorizes an appropriation of \$35.6 billion in fiscal year 1996.**
- o Eliminates all uniform national standards.**
- o Gives States broad discretion, provided:**
  - No more than 5 percent for administration**
  - At least 12 percent for food assistance and nutrition education for women, infants, and young children**
  - At least 20 percent for school-based and child-care meal programs**
- o Eliminates USDA's authority to donate commodities.**

## **CONSEQUENCES FOR FOOD ASSISTANCE**

- I. The Personal Responsibility Act would significantly reduce federal support for food and nutrition assistance.**
  - o Federal funding for food and nutrition assistance would fall by more than \$5 billion in fiscal year 1996 and nearly \$31 billion over 5 years.**
  - o All food and nutrition assistance would be forced to compete for limited discretionary funds. States' ability to deliver nutrition benefits would be subject to changing annual appropriation priorities.**
  - o Programs would be unable to respond to changing economic circumstances. The demand for assistance to help the poor would be greatest at precisely the time when State economies are weakest.**
  - o States would be forced to reduce the number of people served, the benefits provided, or some combination of both. The bill could force the termination of benefits for 6 million food stamp recipients in fiscal year 1996.**

## **CONSEQUENCES FOR NUTRITION AND HEALTH**

- II. The reduced investment in food and nutrition assistance programs and elimination of the authority to establish nutrition standards will adversely affect the nutrition and health of low-income families and individuals.**
  - o The scientific link between diet and health is clear. About 300,000 deaths each year are linked to diet and activity patterns.
  - o Low-income households are at greater risk of nutrition-related disorders and chronic disease than the general U.S. population. Since the nationwide expansion of the Food Stamp Program and the introduction of WIC, the gap between the diets of low-income and other families has narrowed.
  - o The incidence of stunting among pre-school children has decreased by nearly 65 percent; the incidence of low birthweight has fallen from 8.3 percent to 7.0 percent.
  - o The prevalence of anemia among low-income pre-school children has dropped by 5 percent or more for most age and racial/ethnic groups.
  - o The Personal Responsibility Act would eliminate all nutrition standards, including those in place to ensure that America's children have access to healthy meals at school.
  - o The Act would also threaten the key components of WIC.

## **CONSEQUENCES FOR FOOD, AGRICULTURE, AND THE ECONOMY**

- III. By reducing federal support for food assistance and converting all remaining food assistance to a block grant, the Personal Responsibility Act could lower retail food sales, reduce farm income, and increase unemployment.**
- o In the short-run, the bill could reduce retail food sales by as much as \$10 billion, reduce farm income by as much as \$4 billion, and cost the economy as many as 138,000 jobs.**
  - o In the long run, the bill could reduce employment in farm production by more than 15,000 and output by more than \$1 billion. The food processing and distribution sectors would lose as many as 83,000 jobs and \$9 billion in output.**
  - o The economic effects would be felt most heavily in rural America. In both the short- and long-run, rural areas would suffer disproportionate job losses.**

## **CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES**

- IV. The proposed basis for distributing grant funds would result in substantial losses for most States.**
- o If Congress appropriates the full amount authorized, all but 8 States would lose federal funding in fiscal year 1996. California could gain about \$650 million; Texas could lose more than \$1 billion.**
  - o All States would eventually fare worse than under current law.**

**Table 1 -- Historical Illustration of Food Assistance Block Grant  
(Dollars in millions)**

| Year | Actual Food Assistance | With Initial Reduction * |            |         | Without Initial Reduction |            |         |
|------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------|---------|---------------------------|------------|---------|
|      |                        | Adjusted Block Grant     | Difference |         | Adjusted Block Grant      | Difference |         |
|      |                        |                          | Total      | Percent |                           | Total      | Percent |
| 1989 | \$21,697               | \$18,941                 | -\$2,756   | -12.7   | \$21,697                  | N/A        | N/A     |
| 1990 | 24,778                 | 20,666                   | -4,112     | -16.6   | 23,672                    | -\$1,106   | -4.5    |
| 1991 | 28,849                 | 21,971                   | -6,878     | -23.8   | 25,167                    | -3,682     | -12.8   |
| 1992 | 33,519                 | 23,232                   | -10,287    | -30.7   | 26,612                    | -6,907     | -20.6   |
| 1993 | 35,397                 | 23,369                   | -12,028    | -34.0   | 26,769                    | -8,628     | -24.4   |
| 1994 | 36,928                 | 24,374                   | -12,554    | -34.0   | 27,920                    | -9,008     | -24.4   |

Notes: Actual food assistance includes total federal cost of all USDA food assistance programs, excluding Food Program Administration. The cost of food programs operated by the Administration on Aging in the Department of Health and Human Services are not included.

These figures presume that Congress would have appropriated the full amount authorized in each year. The block grant authorization is adjusted by the change in total U.S. population and the Consumer Price Index for Food at Home in the preceding year (ending on July 1 for population and in May for the CPI).

\* The initial 12.7 percent reduction in the first year is equivalent to the estimated percentage reduction in food assistance funding in the first year of the Personal Responsibility Act.

Table 2 -- Effect of the Personal Responsibility Act  
on USDA Food Assistance Programs by State in Fiscal Year 1996  
(Dollars in millions)

| State                | Level of Food Assistance |          | Difference |         |
|----------------------|--------------------------|----------|------------|---------|
|                      | Current                  | Proposed | Total      | Percent |
| Alabama              | 818                      | 713      | - 105      | - 13    |
| Alaska               | 97                       | 84       | - 13       | - 13    |
| Arizona              | 663                      | 554      | - 109      | - 16    |
| Arkansas             | 422                      | 403      | - 19       | - 4     |
| California           | 4,170                    | 4,820    | 650        | 16      |
| Colorado             | 412                      | 417      | 5          | 1       |
| Connecticut          | \$297                    | \$248    | - \$49     | - 17    |
| Delaware             | 92                       | 58       | - 34       | - 37    |
| District of Columbia | 137                      | 85       | - 52       | - 38    |
| Florida              | 2,194                    | 1,804    | - 389      | - 18    |
| Georgia              | 1,209                    | 934      | - 275      | - 23    |
| Hawaii               | 215                      | 198      | - 17       | - 8     |
| Idaho                | 127                      | 176      | 49         | 38      |
| Illinois             | 1,741                    | 1,483    | - 258      | - 15    |
| Indiana              | 713                      | 691      | - 22       | - 3     |
| Iowa                 | 297                      | 266      | - 31       | -11     |
| Kansas               | 307                      | 270      | - 37       | - 12    |
| Kentucky             | 740                      | 582      | - 157      | - 21    |
| Louisiana            | 1,141                    | 765      | - 375      | - 33    |
| Maine                | 188                      | 167      | - 21       | - 11    |
| Maryland             | 576                      | 404      | - 172      | - 30    |
| Massachusetts        | 608                      | 577      | - 32       | - 5     |
| Michigan             | 1,390                    | 1,109    | - 281      | - 20    |
| Minnesota            | 508                      | 490      | - 18       | - 4     |
| Mississippi          | 730                      | 603      | - 127      | - 17    |
| Missouri             | 810                      | 754      | - 56       | - 7     |
| Montana              | 111                      | 140      | 29         | 26      |
| Nebraska             | 187                      | 175      | - 12       | - 6     |
| New Hampshire        | 89                       | 94       | 5          | 5       |
| New Jersey           | 836                      | 704      | - 132      | - 16    |
| New Mexico           | 361                      | 321      | - 40       | - 11    |
| Nevada               | 145                      | 150      | 5          | 3       |
| New York             | 3,101                    | 2,661    | - 440      | - 14    |
| North Carolina       | 930                      | 849      | - 81       | - 9     |
| North Dakota         | 86                       | 76       | - 9        | - 11    |
| Ohio                 | 1,768                    | 1,287    | - 481      | - 27    |
| Oklahoma             | 528                      | 475      | - 53       | - 10    |
| Oregon               | 410                      | 346      | - 64       | - 16    |
| Pennsylvania         | 1,617                    | 1,465    | - 152      | - 9     |
| Rhode Island         | 128                      | 101      | - 27       | - 21    |
| South Carolina       | 602                      | 546      | - 56       | - 9     |

| State         | Level of Food Assistance |               | Difference     |             |
|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
|               | Current                  | Proposed      | Total          | Percent     |
| South Dakota  | 99                       | 95            | - 4            | - 4         |
| Tennessee     | 983                      | 743           | - 241          | - 24        |
| Texas         | 3,819                    | 2,665         | - 1,154        | - 30        |
| Utah          | 234                      | 277           | 43             | 18          |
| Vermont       | 76                       | 66            | - 10           | - 13        |
| Virginia      | 783                      | 597           | - 185          | - 24        |
| Washington    | 660                      | 444           | - 216          | - 33        |
| West Virginia | 405                      | 309           | - 96           | - 24        |
| Wisconsin     | 467                      | 442           | - 25           | - 5         |
| Wyoming       | 57                       | 57            | •              | 1           |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>40,764</b>            | <b>35,600</b> | <b>- 5,164</b> | <b>- 13</b> |

Notes: Individual cells may not sum to totals because of rounding.  
Subtotals will not equal grand total because some States fall into more than one region.

Total includes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, other territories and outlying areas, and Indian Tribal organizations.

This table assumes that Congress appropriates the full amount authorized for fiscal year 1996.

# **NUTRITION SECURITY: REFORMING THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM**

**Mission:** The mission of the Nutrition Security Program is to assure access to a nutritious, healthful diet for low income Americans through food assistance and nutrition education thereby strengthening the food and agricultural economy.

## **Principles of Reform:**

- o Nutrition Security--The foundation for any food assistance program.
- o Modernizing Benefit Delivery--To improve customer service and reduce program abuse.
- o State flexibility--To allow States to set the administrative procedures they need.
- o Economic Responsiveness--To assure adequate levels of assistance regardless of economic conditions.
- o Personal Responsibility--To promote personal independence and responsibility.
- o Program Integrity--To warrant public trust.

Copy to: CHR-file Team Nutri  
 MC-Curry  
 Vermeer



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

MEMORANDUM FOR CAROL RASCO, ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR DOMESTIC POLICY

FROM: Ellen Haas *Ellen Haas*  
 Under Secretary for Food,  
 Nutrition and Consumer Services

OCT 11 1995

As you know, we all have fought Congressional budget cuts threatening to unravel the national nutrition safety net by improving the school lunch and food stamp programs. However, the ongoing effort to discredit these programs has led to recent negative press coverage. I thought it would be helpful to summarize these comments, and our responses to articles such as the enclosed:

- 1) **Team Nutrition takes food out of the mouths of children, by using resources that would otherwise be spent on food.**

**Team Nutrition is a critical investment in good health.** It is an integral part of the Administration's continuous improvement of the school lunch program. Team Nutrition brings together public-private partners to help schools serve healthier meals and provide information to students and their families.

**Team Nutrition funding is not taken from funds for food, and does not reduce the number or value of school meals.** The \$20 million provided by Congress for Team Nutrition represents about 40 cents per child, as compared to \$90 in annual food funding per child. Furthermore, this investment will pay back dividends in lower social and economic costs from diet-related disease.

- 2) **With its Disney media and gourmet chefs, Team Nutrition is clearly a publicity campaign designed to advance a "personal agenda".**

Team Nutrition responds to thousands of public comments urging USDA to educate children and to support food service workers in improving meals.

- USDA brought in volunteer chefs to donate their time to develop recipes that meet health-based standards, taste good, and meet cost constraints.
- Disney contributed Lion King characters and free broadcast time for PSAs, and developed and distributed posters, counter cards, and other materials for use in school cafeterias. This \$395,000 investment (2% of Team Nutrition funding) is worth hundreds of millions of dollars in free advertising and promotion.

- 3) **Food and Consumer Service accounting system problems show fiscal irresponsibility.**

**Inadequate accounting for the use of Federal funds is unacceptable, and FCS has taken swift, decisive action to address accounting issues raised by the Inspector General's audit.**

Management responsible for the problems were replaced promptly; the agency is working closely with USDA's Inspector General and Chief Financial Officer to put proper procedures in place.

If additional information would be helpful, I'd be happy to discuss this with you further. Thanks.

# THE FEDERAL PAGE

## Disney School Lunch 'Spokestoons' Leave Lawmaker With Sour Taste

Rep. Emerson Says Money Better Spent on Feeding the Hungry

By Bill McAllister  
Washington Post Staff Writer

Timon, the meerkat, and Pumbaa, the warthog, may have provided comic relief in Walt Disney's "The Lion King," but they're no laughing matter to one member of Congress.

Rep. Bill Emerson (R-Mo.), chairman of a House Agriculture nutrition subcommittee, sees little reason for the Agriculture Department to have paid Walt Disney Studios \$400,000 to have the two cartoon characters cavorting in a series of television spots and posters promoting better school lunches.

"When all is said and done" the secret to a better lunch program is putting good food before youngsters, the eight-term congressman said in an interview last week. Besides, Emerson said, the Disney money could be better spent on programs that actually provide food to schools and the needy.

USDA officials counter that Timon and Pumbaa are highly effective "spokestoons," a term Disney coined for the government. The Disney characters, whose spots appear regularly on the Disney cable channel, speak to children in a language they understand and in a medium that they understand, television," said Ellen Haas, agriculture undersecretary for food and nutrition.

Kenneth D. Werner, a senior vice president of Walt Disney television, said the use of the cartoon characters by the government is unusual for Disney. "We don't hire out our expertise, if you will," he said, adding that Disney is billing the government only for its "actual, out of pocket expenses."

The Disney spending is only part of the problem, Emerson said. There is the matter of "gourmet meals" the congressman said the department is now trying to foist on school cafeterias. "Does anybody believe that a function of government is to provide gourmet menu recipe cards?" he asked, bristling over cards for "rice pilaf with lentils, beans and chick peas," "grated carrot salad," and "Mama Romano's Baked Lemon Chicken." All are recipes created free of charge by famous chefs in Washington and New York. USDA distributed the recipe cards when it unveiled its "Team Nutrition" program this summer.

To Emerson, all of these are signs that a "personnel" agenda has overtaken food programs run by Haas, a longtime consumer advocate in the Washington area. She counters that Emerson's argument misses one of the basic rules of school lunches: "If it doesn't taste good, kids aren't going to eat them."

That's what her \$20 million "Team Nutrition" project is all about—getting kids interested in better school lunches and helping cafeteria staffs prepare tastier meals, she said. "This is really a program of exciting kids . . ." she said. "You can't do it the old-fashioned way: Print a pamphlet and expect the kids to read it and go out and eat better lunches."

Haas said her aim is to motivate children to eat better lunches by using the Disney characters and

enlisting some of the nation's top chefs to devise more appetizing ways to prepare food.

A father of four, Emerson did not dispute that the Disney characters are popular with youngsters, but he did question the entire thrust of the Team Nutrition program. After the July hearing, he sent a dozen written questions to Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman.

He said in an interview that many of his concerns about the nutrition program grow out of philosophical differences he has with Haas over what the government's food role should be. "This has been an on-going struggle," he said.

Haas prefers the \$27 billion food stamp program, which she administers, to a \$150 million emergency food assistance program that Emerson backs, the lawmaker said. The smaller program distributes food to poor families via local food banks, shelves and soup kitchens designated by state governments.

The chairman of the House Agriculture subcommittee on department operations, nutrition and foreign agriculture, Emerson raised many questions last week about Haas's agency. He questioned the positions of "shirt coordinators" that some of Haas's subordinates established to keep track of 1,770 "Team Nutrition" white polo shirts they purchased for the program. Regional USDA offices were told to appoint the coordinators and to monitor closely use of the shirts.

"How ridiculous are we going to get?" Emerson asked. "Here we are trying to stretch taxpayers' dollars, and Team Nutrition is creating a [shirt] bureaucracy."

Haas, a former director of consumer education in Montgomery County and founder of Public Voice Food and Health Policy, an advocacy group, also faces other problems with USDA's Food and Consumer Service, which she now heads. An audit by the department's inspector general disclosed Friday found the agency could not fully account for \$13.5 billion of the \$36.7 billion it spent in fiscal 1994.

Auditors said agency records "did not contain sufficient discipline, effective internal controls and reliable data." They also discovered "several serious fundamental internal and accounting control weaknesses in a wide range of its accounting operations."

The report contained no suggestion that funds were lost, misspent or stolen. But, because of the inadequate records, auditors said they could not determine if the \$36.7 billion in estimated spending was accurate. Since the Food and Consumer Service accounts for about 60 percent of USDA's funds, the inspector general said the department's overall accounts could not be certified as accurate.

Chris J. Martin, a regional USDA administrator who was summoned to Washington to help resolve the problem, said Friday that the incomplete accounts were the product of a new automated accounting system that failed to live up to expectations.

SCHOOL LUNCHES,  
SMART YET  
SATISFYING!



### RICE PILAF WITH LENTILS, BEANS AND CHICKPEAS

From Roberto Donna of Galileo

|                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 12 oz. long-grain white rice | 5 oz. cooked pinto beans   |
| 3 oz. red onion              | 5 oz. cooked chickpeas     |
| 4 oz. butter                 | 4 oz. tomato sauce         |
| 3 small sage leaves          | 3 oz. Parmesan cheese      |
| 1 rosemary stalk             | 1 1/2 quarts chicken broth |
| 5 oz. cooked lentils         | 1 T. chopped rosemary      |

Chop the onion finely with the sage and rosemary with half the butter. Start to cook the onion very slowly. Add the rice and let it sit for two minutes in order to toast a little in the juices.

Add tomato sauce and finish the cooking with the chicken broth. After 20 minutes of cooking add the drained beans, lentils and chickpeas to the rice. When completely cooked add the Parmesan cheese and remaining butter.

Serves 4-6



**THESE ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORT THE  
MISSION AND PRINCIPLES OF TEAM NUTRITION**

*A. Kemp Fisheries Company, Inc.*  
*Advocates for Children & Youth, Inc.*  
*Ag Women's Leadership Network*  
*Agenda for Children*  
*American Academy of Pediatricians*  
*American Alliance for Health, PE, Rec. & Dance*  
*American Association of Family & Consumer Sciences*  
*American Bakers Association*  
*American Cancer Society*  
*American College of Physicians*  
*American College of Preventive Medicine*  
*American Culinary Federation*  
*American Dietetic Association*  
*American Farm Bureau Federation*  
*American Federation of School Administrators*  
*American Federation of Teachers*  
*American Fine Foods, Inc.*  
*American Health Foundation*  
*American Heart Association*  
*American Institute for Cancer Research*  
*American Institute of Wine & Food*  
*American Meat Institute*  
*American Medical Association*  
*American Medical Student Association*  
*American National Cattlemen, Inc.*  
*American Nurses Association*  
*American Oat Association*  
*American Psychological Association*  
*American Public Health Association*  
*American School Food Service Association*  
*American Soybean Association*  
*Archer Daniels Midland Company*  
*Archway Cookies*  
*Association for Children of New Jersey*  
*Association for the Advancement of Health Education*  
*Association of Maternal & Child Health Programs*  
*Association of State and Territorial Health Officers*  
*ASTPHND*  
*Beef Products, Inc.*  
*Better Baked Pizza, Inc.*  
*Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America*  
*Blue Diamond Growers*  
*Boy Scouts of America*  
*Bread for the World*  
*Brooks Foods*  
*Bumble Bee Seafoods, Inc.*  
*California Apricot Advisory Board*  
*California Beef Council*  
*California Food Policy Advocates*  
*California Fresh Carrot Advisory Board*  
*California Prune Board*  
*Cancer Research Foundation of America*  
*Careers Through Culinary Arts Prog. Inc.*  
*Center for Environmental Education*  
*Center for Science in the Public Interest*  
*Center on Hunger, Poverty & Nutrition Policy*  
*Children's Action Alliance*  
*Children's Defense Fund*  
*Children's Foundation*  
*Citizens for Missouri's Children*  
*Citizens for Public Action on Cholesterol*  
*Comstock Michigan Fruit*  
*ConAgra Food Service Companies*  
*Congressional Hunger Center*  
*Consumer Federation of America*  
*Cooperative State Research, Education & Extension Service*  
*Council of Agricultural Science & Technology*  
*Curtis Burns Foods*  
*Department of Education*  
*Department of Health & Human Services*  
*Dixie Dew Products, Inc.*  
*Dole Food Company*  
*Draper-King Cole, Inc.*  
*Eastern Shore Seafoods Products, Inc.*  
*Finger Lakes Packaging*  
*Florida Department of Citrus*  
*Food Chain*  
*Food Marketing Institute*  
*Food Research & Action Center*  
*Food Service System Management Education Council*  
*Furman Foods, Inc.*  
*Gehl's Guernsey Farms, Inc.*  
*General Mills, Inc.*  
*Georgia Department of Agriculture*  
*Gilroy Canning Company, Inc.*  
*Girl Scouts of the USA*  
*Grace Culinary Systems*  
*Green Thumb, Inc.*  
*H. J. Heinz Company*  
*Hormel Foods Corporation*  
*Howard Foods, Inc.*  
*Hunger Action Coalition*  
*Husman Snack Foods*  
*Indiana Institute of Agriculture, Food & Nutrition, Inc.*  
*International Apple Institute*  
*International Food Information Council*

*International Food Service Distributors*  
*J.R. Simplot Co.*  
*James Beard Foundation*  
*Jewish Healthcare Foundation of Pittsburgh*  
*Juanita's Foods*  
*Keebler Company*  
*Kelly Foods, Inc.*  
*KIDSNET*  
*Kiwanis International*  
*Lakeside Foods, Inc.*  
*Land O'Lakes Custom Products Division*  
*LDS Church-Welfare Services*  
*Marriott Management Services*  
*Marvel Entertainment Group*  
*Minnesota Cultivated Wild Rice Council*  
*Minnesota Food Education & Resource Center*  
*Mothers & Others*  
*Nalley's Fine Foods*  
*National 4-H Council*  
*National Alliance of Vietnamese American Service*  
*National Association of Elementary School Principals*  
*National Association of Psychiatric Treatment Ctrs. for Children*  
*National Association of School Nurses*  
*National Association of School Psychologists*  
*National Association of Sports & Physical Education*  
*National Association of State NET Coordinators*  
*National Association of WIC Directors*  
*National Black Child Development Institute*  
*National Black Nurses Association*  
*National Black Women's Health Project*  
*National Broiler Council*  
*National Cattlemen's Association*  
*National Consumer's League*  
*National Council of La Raza*  
*National Dairy Council*  
*National Dental Association*  
*National Dry Bean Council*  
*National Education Association*  
*National Farmers Organization*  
*National Farmers Union*  
*National Fisheries Institute*  
*National Fitness Leaders Association*  
*National Food Service Management Institute*  
*National Future Farmers of America*  
*National Grange*  
*National Heart Savers Association*  
*National Livestock & Meat Board*  
*National Medical Association*  
*National Osteoporosis Foundation*  
*National Pasta Association*  
*National Pork Producers Council*  
*National PTA*  
*National Puerto Rico Coalition, Inc.*  
*National Rural Electric Women's Association*  
*National School Health Ed. Coalition*  
*National Turkey Federation*  
*National Urban League*  
*North Atlantic Sardine Council*  
*North Carolina Sweet Potato Commission, Inc.*  
*Ocean Spray Cranberries, Inc.*  
*Ore-Ida Foods, Inc.*  
*Organization of Chinese Americans, Inc.*

*Paradise Tomato Kitchens, Inc.*  
*Pennsylvania Coalition on Food & Nutrition*  
*Perdue Farms, Inc.*  
*Procter & Gamble USA*  
*Produce for Better Health Foundation*  
*Produce Marketing Association*  
*Public Voice for Food & Health Policy*  
*Randall Foods Products, Inc.*  
*River Valley Foods*  
*Sabatasso Foods, Inc.*  
*Scholastic, Inc.*  
*Second Harvest Foodbanks*  
*Shannon Point Seafoods*  
*Shape Up America*  
*Share Our Strength*  
*Snyder of Berlin*  
*Society for Nutrition Education*  
*Society of State Directors of Health, Phy.Ed.*  
*Southern Frozen Foods*  
*Soy Protein Council*  
*Squab Producers of California*  
*Stanislaus Food Products*  
*Stegner Food Products Company*  
*Sugar Association*  
*Sunkist Growers, Inc.*  
*Sunshine Biscuits*  
*Texas Citrus & Vegetable Association*  
*The Campaign for Food Literacy*  
*The Council of the Great City Schools*  
*The Food to Grow Coalition*  
*The Potato Board*  
*The President's Council on Physical Fitness & Sports*  
*The Quaker Oats Company*  
*The Walt Disney Company*  
*Tim's Cascade Chips*  
*Tony's Food Service Division*  
*Tree Top, Inc.*  
*United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association*  
*Urban Family Institute*  
*USA Dry Pea & Lentil Council*  
*USA Rice Federation*  
*USA TODAY*  
*Van Camp Seafood Company, Inc.*  
*Vegetarian Resource Group*  
*Venice Maid Foods*  
*Voices for Children in Nebraska*  
*Voices for Illinois Children*  
*Wawona Frozen Foods*  
*Wheat Foods Council*  
*Wholesale Grocers Association*  
*Wisconsin Nutrition Project*  
*World Hunger Year*  
*Zartic, Inc.*

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