

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education and Culture
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Manila

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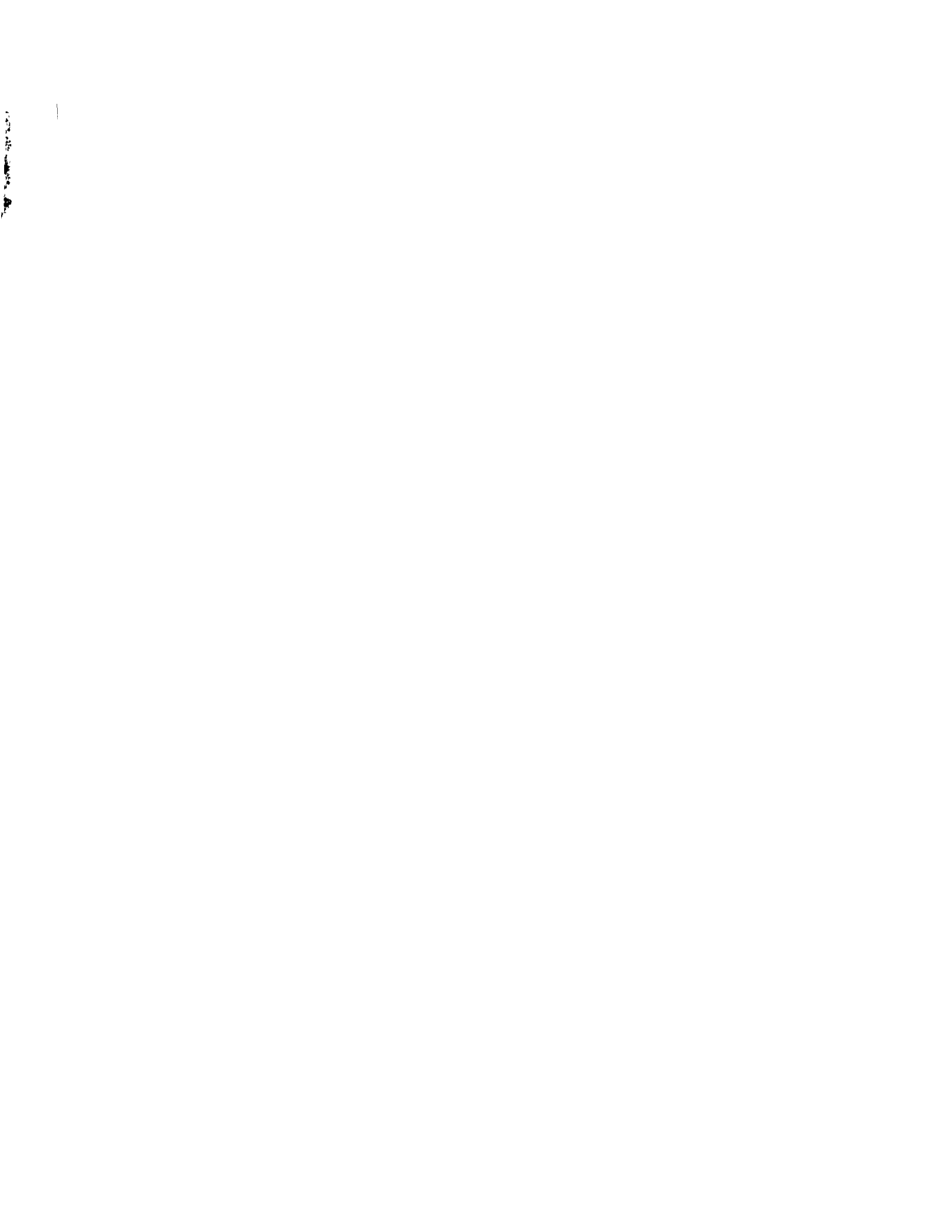
August 10, 1973

DEPARTMENT ORDER
No. 28, s. 1973

ALL-OUT CAMPAIGN FOR FOOD PRODUCTION AND PROPER FOOD
CONSUMPTION HABITS

To: The Director of Public Schools,
The Director of Private Schools,
The Director of Vocational Education, and
The Coordination of State Colleges & Universities:

1. In view of the world-wide critical food situation, already felt to some extent in this country, it is imperative that all food production activities in schools be further intensified. The food production effort should be complemented by an all-out information campaign for a change in food consumption habits with a view to reducing rice intake and the inclusion in diet of more rice substitutes especially those with higher nutritive value.
2. The emphasis in food production should be on the planting of root crops and other rice substitutes such as sweet potato, cassava, gabi, tugue, and short-season crops particularly legumes like mungo, beans or tapilan. Where there are appropriate areas in the school site for rice or corn, however, those crops should be planted.
3. All vacant lots in school sites should be cultivated. Agricultural colleges and other schools with wide reservations should utilize all available areas for this program. The Schools may also make arrangements for the cultivation of vacant lots in the community, by the students, in accordance with General Order No. 34.
4. In this connection, teachers may adopt any arrangement in class schedules or programs, to enable students to perform worthwhile food production activities. Among the arrangements suggested are the holding of academic classes in the morning so that students are free to work in the afternoon; designating a number of hours each day for food production work, or any other arrangement including those indicated in Department Memorandum No. 48, s. 1973. Every student should be required to have a food production project



at home or in school. Teachers are enjoined not to tolerate mere token compliance, in this regard, but to insist on serious, earnest effort with actual food production as a goal.

5. Toward generating the proper attitudes with regard to the food situation, particularly its implication for our people, lessons should stress the need for our people to strive to be self-reliant and self-sufficient in food and not to depend on imports from other countries as we had always done in the past.

6. The need for a change in food habits should likewise be stressed in appropriate subjects, particularly in home economics and health. The relative nutritive value of various rice substitutes like corn, mungo, green saba, root crops like camote, should be pointed out.

7. Teachers of home economics should demonstrate ways of preparing rice substitutes or how to cook nutritious meals with less rice. School canteens should take the lead and set the example of serving meals with less rice and more rice substitutes. Proper handling and preparation of food to avoid waste should also be emphasized.

8. Immediate implementation of this Department Order is desired.

9. A report on the activities carried on in schools in implementation of this Department Order should be submitted to this Office on September 30, 1973.

(SGD) JUAN L. MANUEL
Secretary of Education and Culture

