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JOURNAL OF FARM ECONOMICS

Published by THE AMERICAN FARM ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION

Editor: HERMAN M. SOUTHWORTH

The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania

Volume XLIII

November, 1961

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A few candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy may be admitted annually, after completion with distinction of the Institute's program for the Master's degree. A dissertation is required, in addition to specialized advanced work within the Institute and a minor in Economics or Statistics or its equivalent.

PUBLICATIONS

The products of research by staff members are published in various forms: as books published and distributed by the Stanford University Press; rarely, as books—or chapters contributed to books—handled by commercial publishers; as pamphlets distributed by the Institute; as articles in the Institute's periodical, *Food Research Institute Studies*; and as articles appearing in professional journals and in the proceedings of professional societies and of special conferences. Except in rare instances and on invitation, Institute resources are used to subsidize or support the publications only of the staff.

Until World War II staff research emphasized the economics of wheat and other food grains, and much of the research was published in the periodical *Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute*. Other major fields of interest in the early period, some of which were continued after World War II, included the fats and oils, the agricultural economy of the Soviet Union, and international commodity agreements and controls.

Since World War II a broader range of commodities has been studied, including sugar, manioc, maize, coffee, tea, cocoa, and beef. Studies of tropical agricultural economies, begun in 1941, have been intensified. A long-range study of economic development in sub-Saharan Africa with particular reference to food and agriculture has been a major research effort since 1953, and the agricultural economies of Latin America have received special, more limited attention since 1946.

Quantitative investigations of the functioning of commodity-futures markets were begun at the Institute in the 1930's. Development of new analytical techniques after World War II made possible more rigorous and penetrating analysis of the behavior of prices in these markets and of the motivation and influence on prices of market traders.

Research continues on the economics of food and feed grains within the United States and in the international economy. Governmental policy and administration of grain supplies are a major concern.

Agriculture's contribution to economic growth, and the Malthusian problem of providing adequate food for an increasing world population, have been major concerns of the Institute almost from its inception. Attention to these two world problems has been a continuing theme in much of the Institute's work and has led the staff to undertake special investigations of food-consumption patterns throughout the world and of the way they are affected by urbanization and westernization, of the effect of changes in income and price on the demand for food, and of the nature and rate of population growth.

A list of publications is available on request.

THE FOOD RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF STANFORD UNIVERSITY

Stanford, California

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Food Research Institute, established in 1921 jointly by Carnegie Corporation of New York and the Trustees of the Leland Stanford Junior University, has continually operated under its original terms of reference, "research in the production, distribution, and consumption of food." It is a nongovernmental and nonprofit institution, essentially a research department of Stanford University. Its support is derived jointly from endowments provided by Carnegie Corporation of New York and the Rockefeller Foundation, from the general funds of Stanford University, and from terminal grants-in-aid of research supplied by governmental agencies, philanthropic foundations, or individuals. Full responsibility for choice of research topics and publication and approval of research findings, in general and in particular, lies with the staff of the Institute.

Members of the Institute's active research staff, currently numbering thirteen, generally carry professorial rank in the faculty of Stanford University. Most members hold advanced degrees in economics or agricultural economics, though history and business are also represented. They are assisted by a technical staff of about the same number, competent in statistical computation, secretarial functions, graphic presentation, and library management. Three professors emeritus continue to contribute to the research output.

Housed on the campus of Stanford University, the Institute has its own working library specializing in the fields of food and agriculture. It emphasizes acquisition of current periodicals and research studies, largely official, from many countries, and the collection of files of these. Staff members also have ready access to the general and other special libraries of the University. Arrangements can occasionally be made to provide visiting scholars not only with equivalent access to these library facilities, but also with desk space in offices.

Working within its general terms of reference as a group of cooperating scholars choosing their own particular topics of inquiry, the staff tends to emphasize international aspects of food and agricultural developments, problems, and policies, and to stress studies, especially of basic commodities, that lend themselves to analysis of quantitative data in historical perspective. The Institute does not engage in field work or spot surveys, except as staff members may be requested to participate by other organizations.

INSTRUCTIONAL ACTIVITIES

While the Food Research Institute allocates most of its resources to research, it functions as a department of Stanford University in accepting students for training in its special fields. Students are recommended for the advanced degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, but not for the baccalaureate degree, although undergraduates may enroll in certain courses taught by the Institute faculty. Each year about twenty candidates may be admitted for studies leading to the degree of Master of Arts, which can be completed in a single year of three academic quarters. Candidates must ordinarily have received their baccalaureate degrees in economics or agricultural economics. Courses of instruction required for the degree of Master

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