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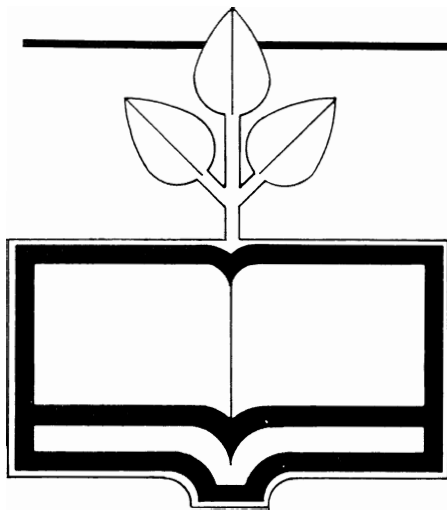
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NEW PUBLICATIONS

Publications noted in this section may be obtained by writing the sources. For publications without addresses, write to Publications Unit, Room 0054, Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250. All publications are free of charge unless otherwise noted. (M. Blalock)

FAMILY ECONOMICS REVIEW, by Katherine S. Tippet, Consumer and Food Economics Institute, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, ARS-NE 36, Fall 1977.

A quarterly report on research of the USDA Consumer and Food Economics Institute. Articles contain information from many sources relating to economic aspects of family living.

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY SERIES: INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1972-73. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Report 455-5, BLS-Bulletin 1985 (NIIS No. PB275418), 1978.

Information on inventories of vehicles (for private use only) and selected household durables held by families participating in the second year of the 1972-73 Consumer Expenditure Interview Survey. For sale by the National

Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia, 22161. Price, \$3, or printed copy, \$17.50.

SYSTEMS THEORY APPLICATIONS TO AGRICULTURAL MODELING, by L.C. Quance, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service, ESCS-07, Feb. 1978.

Contains seven papers related to present and potential contributions of system theory to economic research and policy analysis in food and agriculture.

"FOOD STAMPS, WHO GETS THEM AND WHAT DO THEY ACCOMPLISH?" By Maurice MacDonald, *Focus*, Winter 1978.

One of the controversial components of the Carter Administration's new welfare reform proposal—the Better Jobs and Income Program—is the cashing out of the Food Stamp Program. This proposal would convert \$5 billion now going to low-income persons in the form of food stamps into a cash minimum income for all. The article is published in *Focus*—a newsletter published three times a year by the Institute for Research on Poverty. For information write to the Institute at: 3412 Social Science Building, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706.

A HISTORY OF SUGAR MARKETING THROUGH 1974, by Roy A. Ballinger, formerly an Agricultural Economist in the Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, ESCS Agricultural Economic Report No. 382, Mar. 1978.

The author explains that it took about 2,000 years for sugar production to become established in islands controlled by Spain and Portugal in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Africa. But establishing production in these islands shortly before the discovery of America facilitated the speedy introduction of sugar cane to the New World.

DAIRY PRICES POLICY SETTING: PROBLEMS-ALTERNATIVES, by Alden C. Manchester, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service, AER Report No. 402, Apr. 1978.

Reviews economic relationships in the dairy industry, existing Federal prices and programs, and alternatives available in dealing with both short-run and long-run problems. Report deals primarily with the problem of supporting milk prices and the alternatives available in pursuit of that objective.

GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN PRICING FLUID MILK IN THE UNITED STATES, by C.N. Shaw and S.G. Levine, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service, Agricultural Economics Report 397, Mar. 1978.

More than 95 percent of all fluid-grade milk is priced under State control laws or Federal marketing orders. Government's role in milk pricing began in early 1930's when many States passed laws to stabilize farm prices. With the passage of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, the Federal Government became involved in milk pricing. Under more specific authority provided by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, Federal regulation has, by request of producers, continued to increase ever since.

FORECASTS OF U.S. DAIRY PRODUCT CONSUMPTION, 1977-1981, by T.H. Robinson and E.M. Babb, Department of Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Experiment Station, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana, Mar. 1978.

The purpose of this study was to forecast U.S. annual consumption of dairy products during 1977-81. Simple models to forecast consumption were developed. Using these models, forecasts can be updated on an annual basis to provide users with a continuous 5-year planning horizon.

ALTERNATIVE FUTURES FOR WORLD FOOD IN 1985, by Anthony Rojko and Donald Regier, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economics, Statistics and Cooperatives Service, Foreign Agricultural Economics Report No. 146, Apr. 1978.

Reports and analyzes the results of the world grain-oilseeds-livestock (GOL) model. The results point up the importance of the strong interrelationships among the world's commodity sectors. Projections are dependent upon alternative assumptions about world economic growth, trade, and food policy conditions. Under most alternatives, the world has sufficient capacity—whether measured in details of physical potential or economic feasibility—to meet grain and overall food needs of an expanding more affluent population at real prices somewhat above base 1970 levels but below 1972-74 highs.

FOOD DEMAND AND CONSUMPTION BEHAVIOR, by Robert Raunika, Editor, Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, Mar. 1977.

Includes seven major research papers presented at a workshop on food demand in Atlanta, Georgia, Mar. 30-31, 1977. The purpose of the workshop was to assess and elaborate on the current state of knowledge in the subject matter areas dealing with the economic, socio-psychological, and nutritional aspects of food demand and consumption behavior.

CONFERENCE ON NUTRITION AND THE AMERICAN FOOD SYSTEM, July 27-28, 1977. Sponsored by Community Nutrition Institute, Food Marketing Institute, and *Family Circle*, Jan. 1978.

These conference proceedings reflect the research, ideas, and concerns of the nearly 300 consumers, food industry representations, and Government officials who participated. Copies may be obtained by writing the Community Nutrition Institute, Att: Janice Roge, 146 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Price, \$15.

ANALYSIS OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL MOVEMENT PROPOSAL, Issue Briefing Paper, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service, Mar. 3, 1978.

Leaders of the American Agriculture Movement (AAM) have proposed that prices of agriculture commodities be maintained by law at 100 percent of parity. This paper is an analysis of that proposal. It examines the impact, through 1982, of parity price levels on exports, domestic agriculture, and the general economy. The principal assumptions were specified jointly by designated representatives of the AAM and the Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service (ESCS) in Jan. 1978.

THE UNITED STATES FOOD AND FIBER SYSTEM, SELECTED ASPECTS OF STRUCTURE AND PERFORMANCE, by Gerald Campbell and Peter Emerson, Agricultural Economics Staff Paper Series No. 139, Univ. of Wisconsin, Department of Agricultural Economics, Madison, Wisconsin, Feb. 1978.

Provides a broad description of the production and distribution system for food and fiber in the United States. An attempt is made to reveal the major aspects of the size, economic organization, and performance of system, with special emphasis on major trends.

FOOD STAMP PARTICIPATION OF HIRED FARMWORKER FAMILIES. Leslie W. Smith and Gene Rowe. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service, Agricultural Economic Report No. 403, Apr. 1978.

Presents a socio-economic profile of hired farmworker families participating in the Food Stamp Program in Nov. 1975 and identifies various factors related to program participation. Various characteristics, including family income and size, ethnicity, and region, are examined through comparative analyses of farmworker families, farmworker food stamp families, and U.S. food stamp families. This investigates three major

questions: (1) Are hired farmworker families more likely than others to participate in the Food Stamp Program? (2) What are the socio-economic characteristics of hired farmworker families participating in the program? (3) Are these attributes unique to the farmworker population or common to all food stamp families?

NOTES ON AGRICULTURAL POLICY ISSUES, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service, ESCS-16, Apr. 1978.

Condenses remarks from a panel discussion on food and agriculture policy issues at the 1977 meeting of the American Agricultural Economics Association. It reflects thoughts of future challenges facing agricultural economists as they consider policy issues, ranging from environmental and resource considerations to liberalized trade and international market stability.

THE RESPONSE OF MILK SALES TO GENERIC ADVERTISING AND PRODUCER RETURNS IN THE NEW YORK CITY MARKET REVISITED, by Stanley R. Thompson. Cornell Agricultural Economics Staff Paper No. 78-8, Jan. 1978.

In September 1974, Thompson and Doyle A. Eiler attempted to measure the response of fluid milk sales to generic advertising expenditures and the corresponding returns to producers in three New York State markets. During the period analyzed in the study, an expanded program of dairy product promotion became effective in May 1972 under the auspices of the New York State Dairy Promotion Order which levied a mandatory assessment rate of 5 cents per hundredweight on milk produced in the State. This paper highlights the results of that study. It was presented at the Dairy Promotion Board Meeting in Syracuse, New York, Feb. 1, 1978. Single copies may be obtained by writing to: Stanley R. Thompson, Assistant Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824.