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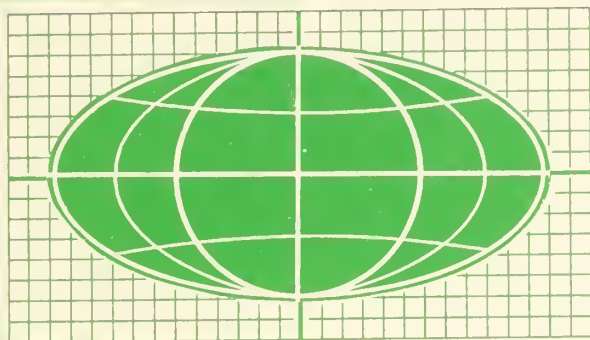
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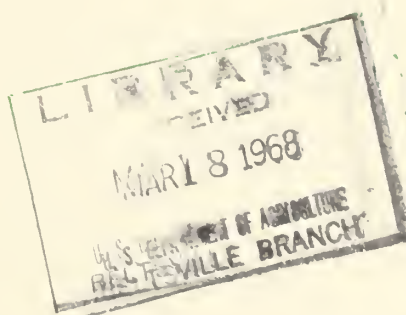
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AGRICULTURE

IN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY, 1958-66



Explanation of Symbols

In this bibliography, the following symbols are used to indicate the language of the text, shown in parentheses at the end of the title.

D - Dutch	G - German
E - English	I - Italian
F - French	S - Spanish

The commas between symbols denote several editions in different languages; dashes denote several languages within the same edition. Examples: (G) a German edition; (E,F) an English edition and a French edition; (F-G-I) a trilingual edition in French, German, and Italian.

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PREFACE

This bibliography provides an annotated list of over 300 publications dealing with various aspects of agriculture in the European Economic Community (EEC). The major emphasis, however, is on studies dealing with factors affecting the demand, supply, and trade of agricultural commodities. Some of the listings pertain only to individual member countries. Roughly half of the entries were prepared from abstracts provided through a contract with Oxford University, Oxford, England. The rest were prepared from documents obtained by the Europe and Soviet Union Branch, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, with the exception of a few entries prepared from the World Agricultural Economic and Rural Sociology Abstracts.

Studies in English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, and Spanish are included in the bibliography. A number of the studies are published in several languages, sometimes within the same edition. 1/

No attempt has been made in this bibliography to include all of the material which has been written on agriculture in the EEC. However, an effort has been made to include major studies published from 1958 through 1966. In a few instances, summaries have been prepared on documents published before 1958.

It is hoped that professionals conducting research on agriculture in the Common Market countries will benefit from the annotated listings in this report. Data from some of the studies may be useful to U.S. firms interested in European markets. Individuals with a more cursory interest in the subject may also be able to use the bibliography in locating studies of interest.

This report was prepared under the general supervision of G. Stanley Brown, Chief, Europe and Soviet Union Branch, Economic Research Service. The authors wish to express their gratitude to Karl H. Wassman and Eveline Hipple for their assistance in preparing the annotations.

1/See "Explanation of Symbols."

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AGRICULTURE IN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY
AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY, 1958-66

by Brian D. Hedges and Reed E. Friend
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Economic Research Service

METHODOLOGY, STATISTICS, AND PROJECTIONS

Methodology

1. BURK, MARGUERITE C. Engel's law: 100 years later. (G) Agrarwirtschaft, Zeitschrift für Betriebswirtschaft und Marktforschung 11(10): 323-330. Hanover, Strothe, Oct. 1962.

In the last 100 years, Engel's law has been transformed and reinterpreted considerably in various attempts to make it fit disparate sets of facts about income-food relationships. But even the addition of a vast array of supporting income elasticities cannot make reinterpreted versions of the simple law adequate for most contemporary economic analysis of food consumption. Therefore, 10 ramifications are proposed to adapt this law, which is based on the microeconomics of consumption, to the needs of macroeconomics of analyses of present-day problems related to food consumption.

2. GOREUX, LOUIS M. Economic growth and commodity projections. (E,F,S) FAO Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Statis. 10(7/8): 1-17. Rome, July/Aug. 1961.

A comprehensive report with a very useful compilation of various methods employed in making projections of economic growth. Covers such subjects as population growth, labor productivity, capital accumulation, gross national product (GNP), the demand for agricultural commodities, and foreign trade. Discusses not only the theory behind specific assumptions but also the practical limitations of various methods. Many footnotes provide a useful bibliography.

3. LAURENT, C. The master sample: some possible uses of manual analysis. (F) Cahiers mensuels de Statistique Agricole No. 82. Paris, Institut National de Recherche Agronomique, Jan. 1964. 35 pp. (mimeographed.)

Preliminary results of a 10-percent random sample of all agricultural holdings in six pilot departments. Highlights certain problems of definition and method, and shows the possibilities and limitations of non-mechanical analysis.

4. MOL, J. Models of agricultural holdings: methods, applications, and possibilities of use in the EEC. (F,G,I,D) EEC Agr. Ser. No. 13. Brussels, 1964. 75 pp.

Discusses in some detail three types of economic models for farms: normative models, which provide profit maximization solutions; descriptive models, which attempt to explain how the farmer actually reacts; and decision models, which will, it is hoped, lead to a better understanding of how farm operators make decisions. The normative models discussed are budget, program planning, and linear programming models; the descriptive ones are production function and factor analysis models. The third type has the advantage of taking uncertainty into account. Describes two methods of employing the third model. The first method is based on game theory and the second on answers to questionnaires used in sample surveys. The study ends with a discussion of the use of these models in each of the EEC countries, with particular emphasis on their use as a tool for solving problems of agricultural policy. Includes an appendix containing a bibliography and a dictionary of technical terms in English, French, German, Italian, and Dutch.

5. SCHMITT, G. Methods and possibilities of establishing long-term projection of agricultural production. (F,G) EEC Agr. Ser. No. 3. Brussels, 1961. 80 pp.

Describes in detail the trend, synthetic, short-run (for example, Cromarty), and input-output methods of forecasting agricultural supply and demand. Basic assumptions used for each method differ.

6. WRAGG, S. R. Inter-disciplinary cooperation in technical and economic agricultural research. (E,F) Organ. for Econ. Coop. and Devlpmt. (OECD) Doc. in Food and Agr. No. 50. Paris, 1961. 160 pp.

Examines the nature and scope of data required in analysis, reports on the feasibility of using the results of controlled scientific experiments as a source of input-output data, and, in this connection, considers the need for closer and more active cooperation between agricultural scientists and production economists in securing data of the type, quality, and range desired.

Statistics

7. EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY. Marches agricoles: échanges commerciaux (Agricultural markets: commercial trade). (F-G-I-D) Brussels.

Published once or twice a month, this series gives the latest import and export data (monthly and sometimes quarterly) on selected agricultural commodities traded by the EEC. Data show both the country of origin and of destination, and the commodities covered vary by issue.

8. EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY. Marches agricoles: prix (Agricultural markets: prices). (F-G-I-D) Brussels.

Each of the approximately 20 issues published each year covers either animal or vegetable products. The series includes the structure of target prices, intervention prices, threshold prices, duties on intra-Community trade and on imports from outside the EEC, as well as prices observed on

markets. Also includes an explanation of the prices and duties set by EEC organs.

9. EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY. Statistiques agricoles (Agricultural statistics). (G,F,I,D,) Brussels.

Each of the eight to ten issues published each year contains statistics on different segments of the agricultural economy of the EEC countries.

10. EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY. Basic statistics of the Community: comparison with some European countries, Canada, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. (E,F,G,I,D,S) Brussels.

An annual publication containing basic statistics on gross national product, agriculture, energy, industry, transportation, external trade; information on standards of living and trends of major economic indicators; and demographic statistics.

11. EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY. Commerce exterieur: statistique mensuelle (Foreign trade: monthly statistics). (G-F) Brussels.

This series gives monthly trade by product (but does not indicate third country origin and destination) and recapitulates annual trade. Also includes current monthly trade by selected areas and occasional special tables.

12. EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY. Commerce exterieur: tableaux analytiques (Foreign trade: analytical tables). (G-F) Brussels.

Published annually, this series gives intra-EEC and EEC third country imports and exports by product, country of origin, and country of destination.

13. EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY. General statistical bulletin. (G-F-I-D-E) Brussels.

A monthly series giving basic data on industrial and agricultural production, intra-EEC trade and transportation, employment, wages and prices, external trade, public finances, money, and credit within the EEC.

14. EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY. Social statistics. (G-F,I-D) Brussels.

Each of the four to six issues of this series published yearly discusses in detail a special topic (such as employment statistics, wages, or family budgets of workers), which has been thoroughly investigated. A single issue may contain more than 300 pages.

15. EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY. Statistical information: quarterly review of economic integration in Europe. (G-F-I-D-E) Brussels.

Each issue of this quarterly compendium contains a limited number of substantial articles on statistical methods, statistical studies, and other subjects. Since 1963, articles have been published in the native tongue

of their authors and summarized in English and the other official languages of the EEC.

16. EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY. La Statistique du prix des pommes de terre dans les pays de la CEE. (Statistics relating to potato prices in the EEC countries). (F,G) Brussels, 1966. 55 pp.

Gives a detailed breakdown of prices by year (from about 1950 to 1963), country, type of potato, and market sector, emphasizing intercountry comparability.

17. EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY. Production vegetale (crop production). (F,G) Brussels.

Published at irregular intervals as crop statistics become available. Covers in detail all aspects of crop production in the EEC.

18. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. Commodity review. (F,S,E) Rome.

An annual publication covering developments in world agricultural production and trade, including international agreements and consultations affecting them, and developments in selected commodities. Contains considerable statistical documentation, but is mostly regional and thus inadequate when a detailed structure of trade is required.

19. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. Monthly bulletin of agricultural economics and statistics. (F,S,E) Rome.

Contains articles and statistical tables on the production, trade, and prices of agricultural products in the EEC and other countries. Coverage varies by issue.

20. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. Prices of selected agricultural products and fertilizers in Europe. (E) Geneva, Joint ECE/FAO Agriculture Division.

An annual publication giving data for a fiscal year. Part A, covering West European countries, discusses recent changes in price policies for agricultural products and price movements, as well as current prices of individual agricultural products and of fertilizers. Also discusses wages of agricultural workers. Includes good statistical documentation by product and country.

21. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. Reports on output, expenses, and income of agriculture in European countries. (E) Geneva, Joint ECE/FAO Agriculture Division.

The ECE/FAO published 5 reports on this subject between 1953 and 1965. The 1965 publication was released in two parts. The first volume includes a summary of recent major tendencies in agriculture and the agricultural situation in Western Europe and some East European countries. Statistical documentation is ample. Some information in this volume relates to indi-

vidual countries, but all of the EEC countries, except Luxembourg, are more completely covered in the second volume.

22. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. The state of food and agriculture in 1965: review of the second postwar decade. (E,F,S) Rome, 1965. 273 pp.

Covers all aspects of agriculture (production, incomes, consumption, prices and price policies, trade, and technology) in the EEC countries. Statistical coverage is wide, although necessarily somewhat general.

23. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. World grain trade statistics. (E with explanatory notes in F,S) Rome.

An annual publication covering the period July through June. Includes information on quantities of wheat and wheat flour (combined), rye, barley, oats, maize, millet, sorghum, and other cereals imported and exported by the EEC. Gives statistics on exports of these products by selected countries of origin and countries of destination.

24. ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT. Commodity trade: analysis by main regions. (E-F) Foreign Trade Statis. Buls., Ser. B. Paris.

A quarterly series published in six parts. Includes value of exports and imports by commodity and region of destination for each of the EEC countries (Belgium and Luxembourg are combined), and the EEC as a whole.

25. ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT. Fruit and vegetable crop prospects. (E,F) Paris. (mimeographed.)

A monthly publication containing notes on crop prospects, the supply situation, and import measures in effect in each of the EEC countries except Luxembourg. The information is, in general, qualitative rather than quantitative.

26. ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT. Manpower statistics, 1950-60, 1950-62. (E-F) Paris, 1961 and 1963. 92 and 140 pp.

The first of a series intended to be kept up to date, these two publications present data covering the periods 1950-60 and 1950-62 (with revisions). The tables contain data on each of the EEC countries, and in general cover the structure of (1) population, (2) labor force and employment, (3) civilian employment, (4) wage earners and salaried employees by activities, and (5) wage earners and salaried employees in manufacturing. Graphs in the 1963 edition illustrate the main series in the tables.

27. ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT. Overall trade by countries. (E,F) Foreign Trade Statis. Bul., Ser. A. Paris.

Published quarterly with monthly updated supplements, this series contains tables showing imports by country of origin, and exports by country of destination for the EEC as a whole and for each of the EEC countries (statistics for Belgium and Luxembourg are combined).

28. ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT. Commodity trade: detailed analysis by products, exports and imports. (E,G) Foreign Trade Statis. Bul., Ser. C. Paris.

A biannual publication in two volumes. Volume 1 includes data on the quantity and value of exports, by commodity and country of destination, from each of the EEC countries (Belgium and Luxembourg combined). Volume 2 includes similar data on EEC imports.

29. SCHNIEDERS, R., AND STEIN, G. Agrarstatistik und gemeinsame agrarpolitische Massnahmen in der EWG, dargestellt an der französischen Agrarstatistik (Agricultural statistics and a common agricultural policy in the EEC, with particular reference to French agricultural statistics). (G) Munich, Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, Jan. 1962. 34 pp. (mimeographed.)

A study of the shortcomings of French agricultural statistics.

30. SCHULZE, H. Materialgrundlagen zur regionalen landwirtschaftlichen Produktion in den Ländern der Europäischen Wirtschaftsgemeinschaft. (Fundamental data on the regional agricultural production in the countries of the EEC). (G) Munich, Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, Apr. 1965.

Contains data on all important field crops and animal products in the countries of the EEC. Includes data on production and consumption, as well as information on how the policies of each country agree with those of the EEC. All data were computed on 3-year averages.

31. UNITED NATIONS. Statistical yearbook. (E,F) New York.

Tables on agricultural production and consumption are of particular interest. Agricultural production is broken down by country and product, and consumption is indicated by total supply (by country, product, and percentage contribution of domestic production to total supply). The section on trade does not show the structure of trade by importing and exporting countries and by commodity, and is therefore of limited usefulness.

32. UNITED NATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS. Commodity trade statistics. (E) Statis. Papers Ser. D. New York.

About 26 issues are published each year. Documents the quantity and value of exports and imports by country of origin and destination.

33. UNITED NATIONS, ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE. Review of the agricultural situation in Europe... (E) Geneva.

Published annually in two volumes. Discusses in detail the level of production and the structure of trade in agricultural products in all of the EEC countries.

34. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE. U.S. Foreign Agricultural Trade by Countries, Calendar Year 1964--A Supplement to the Monthly Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States. (E) Washington, Oct. 1965. 90 pp.

A statistical handbook.

35. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE. U.S. Foreign Agricultural Trade by Countries, Fiscal Year 1964-65: A Supplement to the Monthly Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States. (E) Washington, May 1966. 91 pp.

A statistical handbook.

Projections

36. ANDERSON, WILHELM. What the future holds for our farm trade with Europe. (E) Foreign Agr., Washington, U.S. Dept. Agr., July 5, 1965. pp. 3-4.

Excerpts from a speech delivered the week of June 21, 1965 to a meeting of U. S. agricultural attaches to Europe in Dublin. Surveys economic progress, both in agriculture and industry, in Europe since World War II. Notes the declines and increases the United States expects to find in its 1970 exports of several categories of individual agricultural products. Discusses the assumptions used in the U. S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) forecasts, specifically the method of determining demand and output of agricultural products, and evaluates the uncertainties involved in projections.

37. BANDINI, MARIO, AND OTHERS. Agriculture and economic growth. (E) OECD AGR-65. Paris, 1965. 124 pp.

Sustained economic growth has been attained by most OECD countries since 1950. Relatively smaller increases in population have resulted in substantial increases in per capita income levels. Recognizing the importance of agriculture in the rapid growth process, the Council of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) set on November 17, 1961 a target for 1960-70. This target suggested that the goals of rapid growth should be (1) facilitating harmonious development of the world economy, (2) helping promote a liberal world trading system, (3) providing a necessary foundation for rising living standards, and (4) insuring a high level of employment. The Council felt that rapid economic growth should make it possible for OECD industrial countries to contribute more effectively to the development of less advanced countries by providing aid and helping to increase their export revenues.

38. BARACH, ARNOLD B. The new Europe and its economic future. (E) New York, The Macmillan Co., 1964. 148 pp.

Modeled after "Europe's Needs and Resources." Covers the same areas in a simplified and condensed form, but includes later and revised statistics. Includes data on the 1960 population, GNP, food consumption, agricultural labor force, and land use in each country, as well as 1947, 1954, and 1960

figures on output of individual agricultural commodities. Also includes 1970 and 1975 projections of population and GNP, and estimates of 1975 food consumption among various income groups in each country.

39. BERNITZ, ALEXANDER. Traditional foods still favored in Germany. (E) Foreign Agr. Washington, U.S. Dept. Agr., May 9, 1966. pp. 4-5.

The general trend toward ready-to-cook meals and away from traditional foods is expected to continue, though very slowly. This will make possible the opening of markets for U.S. processed foods.

40. BODDEZ, G., AND OTHERS. Forecast of Belgian agriculture and horticulture up to 1970: preliminary analysis of number and size of holdings and of the population engaged in agriculture, 1950-70. (F) Agr. Econ. Inst. Pub. No. 10/R-2. Brussels, Nov. 1963. 71 pp. (mimeographed.)

Part I.--A detailed examination of changes in number and size of holdings which took place between the censuses of 1950 and 1959, and an estimation of probable developments to 1965 and 1970 (two alternative methods being employed). Discusses separately each of the 14 agricultural regions in Belgium.

Part II.--An analysis of the population engaged in agriculture and horticulture. Estimates (in terms of adult male labor units) the number of persons permanently employed on agricultural holdings (according to size of holding) in each of the six main regions and in the other eight combined. Includes the full-time and part-time agricultural and horticultural population for 1950 and 1959, and extrapolations for 1960, 1965, and 1970. Also includes a more detailed analysis of the findings for 1950 and 1959, showing breakdowns by sex, age group, and nature of employment. Compares trends in the total number of holdings, the total number of persons employed, and the average size of holdings between 1950 and 1959. Interpolations and extrapolations are made for the intervening years and up to 1965 and 1970. The authors carefully describe their methodology throughout the report. They stress the importance of arriving at a reliable estimate of the agricultural population, and criticize other sources of data.

41. BUBLLOT, G., COA PINNA, V., GOLLINICK, H., AND OTHERS. Trends in food production and consumption in the EEC, 1956-65. (F, G, I, D) EEC Agr. Ser. No. 2. Brussels, 1960. 147 pp.

Contains projections for each member country. Should be useful to economists interested in a thorough study, the results of which may be compared with actual consumption and production in 1965.

42. DEWHURST, J. FREDERIC, COPPOCK, JOHN O., YATES, P. LAMARTINE, AND OTHERS. Europe's needs and resources--trends and prospects in 18 countries. (E) New York, the Macmillan Co., 1961. 1198 pp.

An attempt to measure, analyze, and forecast Western Europe's economic needs and resources. Discusses foreign trade in foodstuffs and raw materials, and considers to some extent important problems and opportunities

for Western Europe. Authors used 1955 as a base for 1970 projections by adjusting recent historical trends to expected developments. They noted that, depending on the technical potential of European farming and on the agricultural policies of the various governments, some of the increasing demand for agricultural products may be met by importing larger quantities of commodities. Although the data are not current, the study is well organized and extensively documented. Tables include 1955 data on population; agricultural labor force; GNP; consumption of food, tobacco, and drink; land use; and agricultural output for each country. In all of the areas covered, except land use, projected figures are given for 1970. Also includes a breakdown of the projected 1970 figures on population; GNP; and consumption of food, tobacco, and beverages by country.

43. EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY. The effect on farm incomes in Germany of lower prices within the framework of the EEC's common agricultural policy. (G,F,I,D,E) EEC Agr. Ser. No. 11. Brussels, 1962. 86 pp.

Gives methods of investigation considered appropriate to determining the effects that an alignment of agricultural prices in the context of a common market would have on agricultural incomes in West Germany. The best indicator was considered to be a comparison of the impact on income of lower farm prices coming into effect as opposed to what they would be if the EEC had not been established and farm prices were not reduced. Gives the basic assumptions and results of a new computable model for the macro-economic comparison of future conditions after a brief comparative review of 11 previous studies. Concludes with a brief discussion of the problems of farm adaptation to common agricultural policy and the distribution of incomes with reference to desirable policy measures. Notes some of the resulting conclusions. Six tables present some of the most important data, hypotheses, and conclusions.

44. EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY. Report by the Commission to the Council on future trends in the production of some important agricultural items and possible outlets for them. (E,F,I,D,G,S) Sup. to EEC Bul. No. 5-1966. Brussels, 1966. 47 pp.

Presents the results of and footnotes documents containing the reasoning behind 1970 projections of supply and demand for milk, beef, rice, and sugar. Also contains notes on the financial implications of EEC prices for these products as well as for oilseeds and olive oil.

45. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. Agricultural commodities--projections for 1970. (E,F,S) Rome, 1962. 65 pp.

Divides countries of the world into three major groups (those with high per capita incomes, those with low per capita incomes, and those in the Sino-Soviet area) in making estimates of the production and trade of and demand for major classes of food as well as the total for all food. Establishes two types of balances between demand and production, depending on the commodity concerned: (1) demand and production are projected independently without regard for the trade balances of individual countries, and then it is determined which assumptions seem unrealistic and require adjustment to achieve equilibrium; and (2) the probable flows of imports

and exports of individual countries are taken into account while making the demand and production projections, and a balance is reached by successive approximations. Makes several conclusions about EEC production, demand, and import needs. Data on the EEC as a whole (and individual member countries) are presented separately in many of the more than 90 tables included in the study.

46. GOLLNICK, H., AND MACIEJ, P. The projection of the demand for foods in the West German Federal Republic to 1965, 1970, and 1975. (G) Agrarwirtschaft, Zeitschrift für Betriebswirtschaft und Marktforschung 14(2): 151-158. Hanover, Strothe, Feb. 1965.

Compares projections (made in 1959) of food demand for 1965 and 1970 with actual developments, and uses the results, along with other observations, as a basis for revising the 1965 and 1970 estimates and for projecting to 1975. The original projections are based on constant (real) prices and estimated rates of growth of real income per person. The new projections are based on careful observation and correlation of time series data as well as data obtained in checking the original projections. Projected quantities for individual food categories are converted into calories to provide a test of the plausibility of the projections. Includes two tables with data on income elasticities and per capita consumption of food products and a third one with data on total per capita consumption in terms of calories, protein, fats, and carbohydrates.

47. HIX, H. The trend of food expenditures by consumer groups. (G) Agrarwirtschaft, Zeitschrift für Betriebswirtschaft und Marktforschung 14(4): 197-203. Hanover, Strothe, Apr. 1965.
48. KROHN, H. B. Preview of the supply situation of the EEC by 1970. (G) Agrarwirtschaft, Zeitschrift für Betriebswirtschaft und Marktforschung (11): 349-358. Hanover, Strothe, Nov. 1962.

Considers probable increases in the production of various grains on the basis of technological development and the changing demand pattern, including the effects of changes in disposable income on the demand for meat and poultry. Assuming economic conditions in the EEC remain healthy, the author concludes that imports of grain will increase.

49. KROHN, H. B., AND MOUTON, C. The Common Market for agricultural products--1970 projections. (G,F,I,D) EEC Agr. Ser. No. 10. Brussels, 1963. 198 pp.

Projections of production, consumption, and net imports of agricultural products for the present EEC and an enlarged Community (including Denmark, Norway, and the United Kingdom). Includes many tables and a statistical appendix which summarizes the results.

50. NAPOLITAN, L. Research in agricultural economics, institutes and main fields of research. (E,F) OECD Doc. in Food and Agr. Ser. No. 63. Paris, 1964. 128 pp.

Should help to promote the exchange of information among research workers. Lists the name and address of each economic institution by country, with an indication of the type of research each does and the names of directors of the institutes. Includes the names of societies, and of journals published in each country.

51. NIESCHULZ, A. The development of yields from agricultural land and yield prediction. (G) Agrarwirtschaft, Zeitschrift für Betriebswirtschaft und Marktforschung 11(9): 283-290. Hanover, Strothe, Sept. 1962.

Examines the development of yields for some agricultural crops for the "Lander" and for the Federal Republic of Germany by comparing average results for the periods 1935-38, 1951-55, and 1955-60. Annual increase in yields was found to vary from one region to another, with the fastest rates of growth occurring in the areas which had previously had the lowest yields. A similar result emerged from a comparison of regional growth rates based on trend calculations for the years 1950-59. Author concludes that continuous observation of yield development on farms with above-average management can provide a sound guarantee of the ability to predict trends in yields.

52. ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT. Interrelationship between income and supply problems in agriculture. (E,F) OECD Doc. in Food and Agr. Paris, 1965. 158 pp.

This study is concerned with the problem of satisfactory incomes for the agricultural sector, and with the adjustment of agricultural supply to demand. The expansion of outlets alone will not increase farm incomes sufficiently. If the farm income problem becomes less acute, governments will have greater freedom to influence supply through price policy. This development could be facilitated if necessary income supports were provided by means other than prices. National measures dealing with these problems need to be complemented by international action to insure that developments in individual countries are compatible with the interests of other countries.

53. STAMER, HANS, AND WOLFFRAM, RUDOLF. Die Nachfrage nach Agrarprodukten: Elastizitäten und Entwicklungstendenzen (Demand for agricultural products in the Federal Republic: elasticities and development trends). (G) Hamburg, Parey, 1965. 140 pp.

Part A describes the methodology employed in this study. Part B describes the statistical sources used, the development of demand from 1950-51 to 1961-62, and the analytical basis for the estimates of income and price elasticities for each of the following products: sugar, eggs, meat (pork, beef, veal, and poultry), milk, milk products, fats, and vegetables and fruit. Part C contains projections of the demand for these products in 1970.

54. TSU, SHELDON, AND KOENIG, ERNEST. Italian agriculture--projection of supply and demand in 1965, 1970, and 1975. (E) U.S. Dept. Agr. ERS Foreign--68. Washington, Jan. 1964. 46 pp.

Summary report of a study prepared by G. Orlando and Vera Cao-Pinna. Authors use time series and cross-section studies as basic sources of information. Considers, from the standpoint of demand, the following factors: (1) population growth rate, (2) the impact of economic development on income levels, (3) regional differences in standards and patterns of living and (4) the effect of a declining rural population on food consumption. Supply projection was considered a matter of estimating rather than predicting. Also considers technological advances and changes in economic policy. Cost and price relationships were held constant. Authors conclude that Italy's requirements for farm products are likely to increase faster than domestic outputs during 1965-75. Predicts upper and lower levels for U.S. agricultural exports to Italy. Fifty-nine tables show data on demand, supply, and trade.

55. URI, PIERRE. Economic development prospects in the EEC from 1960 to 1970. (G,F,I,D,E) Brussels, European Econ. Community, 1962. 90 pp.

A two-part report which describes the methodology used (Part I), and gives estimates of overall economic expansion for 1965 and 1970 (Part II). Considers demand elasticities for different types of goods and services, demographic factors, external trade balance, the possibilities of internal financial equilibrium, relative price variations in both supply and demand, and changes in the productivity of labor. Author assumes that the decline noted in the economic growth rate since 1960 will continue through 1970. Tables and charts include data on GNP, the principal categories of consumer expenditure, population, labor force, and employed manpower for all of the EEC countries (except Luxembourg) for the years 1960, 1965, and 1970. The study makes no allowances for possible technical or political changes within the Community or for fluctuations in its economy.

56. VANGREVELINGHE, G. Projections of domestic consumption for 1970. (F) Etudes et Conjoncture 19(9): 16-49. Paris, Inst. Natl. de la Statist. et des Etudes Econ., Sept. 1964.

A summary of the provisional projections of household expenditure prepared by the National Institute of Statistics for the draft Fifth Plan (1966-70). Describes general assumptions, selection of growth rates, methodology and statistical sources.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

57. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, INCORPORATED. Impact of European Common Market on U.S. feedgrain exports. (E) Manhattan, Kans., Agri. Res., Inc., 1962. 154 pp.

Draws on previous studies and interviews with U.S. and European experts for its sources of information. Extrapolates to 1970 historical trends (1955-56 to 1961-62) in the number of various livestock categories (including poultry) and feed consumption per unit. Considers the effects that various trends in the price of feed grain, which might arise from EEC policy, would have in changing the estimate of Common Market feed grain production and consumption. Discusses the position of each of the six member countries on the price levels to be established on grains. Thirty-two tables and 22 graphs illustrate the statistical foundations.

58. BASTANCHURI, C. Latin American agricultural trade with the European Common Market. (E) Internat. Jour. Agrarian Affairs 4(2): 78-98. London, Oxford Univ. Press, Apr. 1964.

Notes Latin America's dependence on exports of primary products, and discusses briefly agriculture in each of the Latin American countries. Also discusses Latin America's trade with the EEC, and prospects in the light of (1) treaties of association with African countries, (2) future EEC policy, and (3) negotiations between the United Kingdom and the EEC. Author concludes that the Latin American countries must work together in international trade if they are to have any significant negotiating power. Tables give data on Latin American agricultural exports to the EEC for 1958-60; indices of average export prices for 1956-62 (1958=100); world and Latin American production of coffee, sugar, cocoa, meat, and wool for 1958-62; Argentina's exports of beef by country of destination for 1957-62; and the principal items exported from Argentina and Uruguay in 1962.

59. CORLEY, JOSEPH R. U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community, 1962-65. (E) Foreign Agr. Trade of the United States. Washington, U.S. Dept. Agr., July 1966. pp. 27-33.

Discusses U.S. agricultural exports to the EEC as the variable levies take effect. Gives trends in exports of variable levy commodities and nonvariable levy commodities, with accompanying tables.

60. FIELD, ALFRED JOSEPH, JR. The impact of the European Economic Community upon U.S. exports of agricultural commodities. (E) Ames, Iowa, 1963. 214 pp.

Thesis (M.S.)--Iowa State University of Science and Technology. Discusses trends in world trade of agricultural commodities since 1928, the relative position of the United States in the world export market, the international trade pattern for certain commodity groups, and changes in the pattern of trade between the United States and EEC for selected years from 1928 to around 1960. Author briefly describes the CAP, and gives a theoretical

analysis of its impact on imports of agricultural commodities from non-member countries. Discusses L.M. Goreux's growth model and L.B. Krause's model for describing politico-economic factors in the Common Market, along with additional problems of production, projection analysis, demand analysis, and import projection analysis. Finally, presents projections, in some cases adjustments of previous projections, of U.S. exports of selected agricultural commodities to the Common Market in 1970. Includes 67 tables containing a variety of historical data on total trade, agricultural trade, trade in selected commodities, and projections of U.S. agricultural trade with the EEC.

61. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. The stabilization of world trade in coarse grains: a consideration of the underlying economic issues. (E,F,S) FAO Commod. Policy Studies No. 14. Rome, 1963. 89 pp.

This study attempts to meet the request for an analysis of three crucial objectives: (1) Defining the main economic problems and distinct commodity characteristics of coarse grains; (2) discussing the general relevance and applicability of the concept of an international commodity agreement on coarse grains; and (3) defining the more specific issues arising from the possible application to coarse grains of any of the existing commodity agreements. It presents no conclusions on the desirability or undesirability of any of the schemes discussed. Individual governments must decide whether or not they wish to study or contribute to any of these schemes with a view to reaching an international agreement.

62. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. Synthetics and their effects on agricultural trade. (E,F,S) FAO Commod. Bul. Ser. No. 38. Rome, 1964. 59 pp.

Gives a brief account of developments in the synthetic rubber, manmade fiber, and synthetic detergent industries, particularly over the last decade, and the effects of these on the trade in natural rubber, cotton, wool, fats and oils, and hides and skins. Concludes that one of the many factors limiting the ability of developing countries to increase their earnings from exports of agricultural raw materials is the increasing production of synthetic substitutes in the main industrial countries of the world.

63. FRIEND, REED E. U.S. farm exports to the common market show increase. (E) Foreign Agr. Washington, U.S. Dept. Agr., June 27, 1966. pp. 5-6.

Discusses the rise in U.S. exports of wheat, feed grains and soybeans, fruits and vegetables, poultry, and tobacco to the EEC; and the decline of cotton and dairy exports to these countries. Gives highlights of prospects for U.S. exports of various categories of products to the EEC in the immediate future, and notes the importance of the developing CAP to long-term prospects.

64. HENDERSON, HARRY W. Spain and Denmark feel farm trade squeeze. (E) Foreign Agr. Washington, U.S. Dept. Agr., May 30, 1966. pp. 3-5.

Discusses Spain's difficulties, actual and potential, in trying to maintain citrus and olive oil exports to the EEC, and its desire to achieve EEC membership. Discusses Denmark's difficulties in exporting eggs and poultry to the EEC, as well as its fears for the cheese, beef, and veal markets. Both Spain and Denmark have been expanding exports in other markets, but Denmark has done so at the cost of a two-price system (domestic and subsidized exports) which raises domestic prices and encourages inflation. Denmark has also applied for EEC membership, but will join only if Great Britain can also join.

65. HILL, H. Danish agriculture as a possible Common Market partner. (G,E summary) *Agrarwirtschaft, Zeitschrift fur Betriebswirtschaft und Marktforschung* 11(9): 294-298. Hanover, Strothe, Sept. 1962.

Discusses the importance of Denmark's agricultural exports to the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and to the EEC. Denmark, now at a disadvantage in relation to EEC markets, hopes for early entry to the Community.

66. KRAUSE, LAWRENCE B. The European Economic Community and American agriculture. (E) Factors affecting the U.S. balance of payments: compilation of studies prepared for the Subcommittee on International Exchange and Payments of the Joint Economic Committee. U.S. Congress. Washington, U.S. Govt. Printing Off., 1962.

Discusses the importance of the EEC as a market for the agricultural products of America, and then analyzes postwar trends in European agriculture and in the agricultural policy of the EEC. Develops a politico-economic model to predict future aggregate imports by the EEC and the allocation of imports to various suppliers. Agricultural income per worker is taken as the dependent variable because "it alone has become the major policy target in recent years." Estimates changes in agricultural imports of the EEC, assuming (1) no Common Market, (2) the Common Market as it existed in 1962, that is, no one-price system within the Community, and (3) a one-price system within the Community. Krause concludes that the United States may be partially or entirely forced out of the wheat, coarse grains, and meat markets by internal production, and will face increased competition from non-EEC suppliers in the cotton and fats and oils markets. Tobacco sales seem fairly secure. Tables show data on agricultural production and trade and annual changes in per capita agricultural income under various assumptions.

67. LEWIS, J. N. EEC's policies--the implication for international commodity plans and for Australia's agricultural exports. (E) *Internat. Jour. Agrarian Affairs* 4(2): 63-77. London, Oxford Univ. Press, Apr. 1964.

The impact of the CAP on the whole economic order in international trade in agriculture overshadows its possible effects on traditional trading patterns of non-EEC countries with the EEC. The CAP is seen as aggravating international commodity problems. This may be good; it may force countries to try to solve them. Attempts to solve them may lead to (1) extension of international commodity agreements, (2) formulation of guiding principles and the establishment of review procedures for national price-support and stabilization programs for agricultural products,

(3) reciprocal arrangements for reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers, (4) proposals for compensatory finance to assist countries exporting primary products to overcome economic difficulties arising from fluctuating or deteriorating terms of trade or external receipts or (5) some combination of the above. Discusses the merits and demerits of each line of action.

68. LLOYD, E.M.H., AND OTHERS. Commodity agreements and EEC farm policy. (E) Political and Economic Planning 30(480): 149-209. London, May 11, 1964.

Considers the principles of international commodity agreements as embodied in the international agreements on wheat, sugar, tin, and other commodities. Gives special consideration to the international markets for wheat and coarse grains, sugar, and butter and milk products, including a discussion of relevant EEC policy. Discusses the problem of surplus disposal, and gives guidelines for future commodity agreements with reference to the need for internal limitation of supply to demand by avoiding, for one thing, policies leading to high prices. Includes a few tables with general information.

69. ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES. The effects of the European Economic Community on the Latin American economies. (E) Washington, D.C., 1963. 93 pp.

The EEC is becoming a cohesive entity and an imposing reality both politically and economically. The countries of Latin America are acutely aware of the fact that the EEC countries represent a major market for their principal exports, and that many of these products are directly competitive with those produced in the Community itself or in countries that are overseas associates (AOC). The areas of special interest to Latin America can be grouped into certain natural categories: tropical foods and the status of the AOC's; nontropical foods; raw materials and processed materials; the accession of the United Kingdom; and, finally, international economic cooperation. The Charter of Punta del Este, signed in August 1961, clearly reflects Latin America's preoccupation with the possible harmful effects of the Community on its own export trade.

70. RAHE, DEWAIN H. Exports to Europe and Asia and imports from Latin America expanded U.S. foreign agricultural trade in 1963-64 over 1962-63. (E) Foreign Agr. Trade of the United States. Washington, U.S. Dept. Agr., Mar./Apr. 1965. pp. 7-59.

Includes a general description of U.S. trade with the EEC, and several pages of tables giving data on U.S. agricultural exports, by country and product, from 1958-59 to 1963-64.

71. RICHTER, J.H. The agrarian problem in GATT. (G) Agrarwirtschaft, Zeitschrift für Betriebswirtschaft und Marktforschung 13(9): 269-277. Hanover, Strothe, Sept. 1964.

Discusses the position of the EEC and the United States at this point of the Kennedy Round negotiations under General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and outlines a proposal for compromise. Develops the subject

by discussing programs which could be combined with the existing proposals.

72. ROBSON, P. East Africa and the European Economic Community. (E) Internat. Jour. Agrarian Affairs 4(2): 114-127. London, Oxford Univ. Press, Apr. 1964.

At the time of publication, 18 independent African countries had opted for association under the 1957 treaty, and Britain had just attempted to join the EEC. This is the framework within which this article (1) briefly analyzes East Africa's economy and trade and (2) discusses the impact of alternative tariff situations on the East African countries. These tariff situations are (1) pre-EEC conditions, which serve as a base, (2) the actual situation, (3) British entry into the EEC followed by entry of the other EFTA countries, (4) EFTA entry and East Africa's accepting associate status or negotiating for equivalent trading privileges. Tables cover the 1961 commodity structure of exports for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika; markets for major exports in 1961; East African trade within Africa in 1959, and the country and total East African incidence of tariff and preference changes for movements from situation 1 to situations 2, 3, and 4.

73. RULLIERE, G. Should agricultural exports be stepped up? (F) Revue d'economie politique 73(6): 988-1005. Paris, Nov./Dec. 1963.

An interesting discussion of the role of agriculture in France's international trade. Briefly reviews geographical, psychological, technical, institutional, and political arguments for and against reduction of imports of agricultural produce. Author concludes that exporting is to be preferred to import restriction. This would benefit not only French agriculture but also the economy as a whole. He points out the important marginal role played by agricultural exports in maintaining the country's trade balance in most years between 1950 and 1962, France's trade in industrial products having been generally unfavorable during that period. To increase their exports, French farmers must reduce costs and adapt production to external demand.

74. SCHMIDT, STEPHEN C. Regional distribution of EEC food, beverages, tobacco, oils and fats imports: the formative years, 1951-59. (E) Internat. Jour. Agrarian Affairs 4(5): 315-334. London, Oxford Univ. Press, Apr. 1965.

An analysis of the regional distribution of EEC imports of food, beverages and tobacco, and oils and fats during the years 1951-59. Such an analysis involves (1) consideration of changes in the magnitude, structure, and source of imports, and (2) investigation of the major economic factors affecting the regional pattern of imports of these commodity aggregates. Tables show the major trading regions' share of EEC imports in 1951 and 1959, and the categories of food imported by the EEC from major sources.

75. SINCLAIR, SOL. EEC's trade in agricultural products with nonmember countries (E). Internat. Jour. Agrarian Affairs 4(5): 287-299. London, Oxford Univ. Press, Apr. 1965.

This article begins with a criticism of those studies using a static comparative advantage analysis and those that overlook the effect that EEC policies, other than those relating to agricultural protection, will have on total trade. Sinclair notes that while the ratio of intra-EEC to extra-EEC agricultural imports declined between 1958 and 1963, total extra-EEC agricultural imports expanded more rapidly than total world agricultural imports. He acknowledges the desirability of protecting and developing the agricultural sector of the EEC, but only to a degree consistent "with the forces of national and international welfare." There exist forces which will minimize excessive protection: possible retaliatory actions by nonmembers, the Community's need to export industrial products, and the threat of unnecessarily high food prices to inflation and to industrial profitability. Canada must keep an eye on its agricultural exports and should try to meet the challenge of increased opportunities for exporting industrial products.

76. TURNS, JANE R., AND LACEY, MARIE L. U.S. trade with the European Economic Community, 1957-64. (E) Foreign Agr. Trade of the United States. Washington, U.S. Dept. Agr., July 1965. pp. 12-23.

Discusses briefly developments in U.S. agricultural exports to the EEC, and provides tables covering U.S. total trade and details of agricultural trade (imports and exports) with the Community.

77. UNITED NATIONS, CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT. Implications for trade and development of developing countries, of economic groupings of developed countries and/or preferential trading arrangements. (E) Vols. I and II. Geneva, 1964. 397 pp. (mimeographed.)

Prepared by the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations for the UN Conference on Trade and Development held in Geneva from March 23 to June 15, 1964.

78. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FEDERAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE. Toward maintaining and expanding markets in Western Europe for U.S. farm products. (E) Washington, Feb. 1963. 81 pp.

A three-part report of the European Study Team, which was composed of persons from the State agricultural extension services of land-grant colleges and universities, and the Federal Extension Service and Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Through agricultural, business, governmental, and educational leaders in the United Kingdom, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, and Belgium, the study team was able to examine such matters as requirements of overseas customers, agricultural policies of foreign governments, and the probable effect of the Common Market on U.S. trade. The report concentrates on (1) important agricultural commodities produced and consumed in Europe, (2) issues occasioned by Common Market policies, and (3) a brief country-by-country analysis.

79. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE. Highlights of the agriculture and trade of West Germany. (E) Foreign Agr. Washington, U.S. Dept. Agr., May 9, 1966. p. 3.

A one-page article highlighting general resources, the structure of agricultural production, the food situation, foreign trade, agricultural trade with the United States, and factors affecting agricultural trade with the United States.

80. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE. How the EEC's network of relations is building up. (E) Foreign Agr. Washington, U.S. Dept. Agr., Aug. 16, 1965. pp. 3-4.

Discusses the growing network of economic relations (associate memberships, trade agreements, applications for full or associate memberships, and others) among the original six members of the EEC and other countries.

81. WIRTHS, W. An attempt to draw up a nutritional balance sheet for the peoples of the world. (G) Agrarwirtschaft, Zeitschrift fur Betriebswirtschaft und Marktforschung 12(6): 153-165. Hanover, Strothe, June 1963.

The nutritional balance sheet presented in this article--based on FAO data--compares the theoretical food requirement of the world with the actual amount of food consumed by the peoples of the world. Computations of food supplies needed by the world's population, in accordance with accepted nutritional standards, reveal that the people in the world inadequately supplied with calories, protein, and animal protein number 750 million, 735 million, and 830 million respectively.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

Policies and Planning

82. ANDERSON, ROLLAND E. EEC now applying common dairy regulations. (E) Foreign Agr. Washington, U.S. Dept. Agr., Feb. 22, 1965. pp. 4-6.

Covers the timetable for the organization of the dairy market within the EEC, the structure of internal prices, minimum import prices and the import levies which will assure them, as well as the method of financing export subsidies. Author concludes article with a brief discussion of probable implications for the EEC and for world trade.

83. BAADE, FRITZ. Die deutsche Landwirtschaft im Gemeinsamen Markt (German Agriculture in the Common Market). (G) Schriftenreihe zum Handbuch für Europäische Wirtschaft, Baden-Baden, Lutzeyer, 1963. 197 pp.

In analyzing the food problem of the world's 1 billion people suffering from hunger, the author divides the world into three parts: those countries in which food production increases more rapidly than the population, those in which food production just keeps pace with population increase, and those in which it lags behind population increase (and will in the foreseeable future continue to do so). According to Baade, it will be impossible to check the growth in the food deficit up to 1970, but in the following decade it could be halted, and by the end of the third eliminated. For the first period, however, U.S. surpluses will be insufficient to meet the deficit. But at the press of the price button, surpluses can be made to appear in the EEC. No time can be lost in impressing the EEC partners with this new point of view on grain prices. Includes some remarks on desirable social and technical aspects of structural reform on agriculture in Germany and other EEC countries.

84. BERGMANN, D. R. Some conclusions about planning. (F) Economie Rurale, No. 56, pp. 25-26. Paris, Apr./June 1963.

Discusses the need for research into farmers' motives, emphasizing the extent to which supply can be controlled by planning.

85. BOURRINET, JACQUES. Le probleme agricole dans l'integration europeenne: essai sur les difficultes inherentes a l'etablissement de la politique agricole commune prevue par le Traite de Rome (The problem of agriculture in European integration: the difficulties of establishing a common agricultural policy as envisaged by the Treaty of Rome). (F) Paris, Eds. Cujas, 1964. 337 pp.

A comprehensive study divided into two parts. The first part reviews the structural, marketing, and social problems of agriculture in each EEC country; and briefly summarizes the agricultural provisions of the Treaty of Rome. The second part discusses Community policy for structure and manpower, regulation of the markets, and external trade. The work is

wholly descriptive and contains no analysis of the probable effects of the Common Agricultural Policy.

86. BUTTERWICK, MICHAEL. British agricultural policy and the EEC. (E) Jour. Internatl. Agrarian Affairs 4(2): 99-113. London, Oxford Univ. Press, Apr. 1964.

A brief discussion of the discrepancies between the agricultural policy of Great Britain and that of the EEC, the course of the 1961-63 EEC-United Kingdom negotiations, and recent developments in British agricultural policy. Tables include prewar averages and provisional 1962 figures for the sources of supply of main foods and feedstuffs imported by the United Kingdom, as well as those produced at home; imports of food and live animals to the United Kingdom in 1962 by country of origin; aggregate net income from farming in the United Kingdom for 1952-63, and estimated cost of exchequer support in 1962-63 by category of expenditure.

87. CEPEDE, M., AND OTHERS. Aid in the form of food by the EEC to developing countries' problems and possibilities. (F,G,I,D,E) EEC Agr. Ser. No. 14. Brussels, 1963. 234 pp.

This study begins with a general discussion of food aid for the coming decade: the structure of need in the developing countries, the terms under which such aid can be offered, and the objectives which this aid can achieve. Considers the experience of the United States under P.L. 480 and the need to avoid disturbing international commercial trade, as well as the domestic markets of the recipient countries. Takes into account the need to provide food aid in such a way as to have the maximum impact on economic development. Cereals, dried vegetables, sugar, and animal products (especially dairy products) are concluded to be those which the EEC could offer. Study consists mainly of regional studies encompassing a good deal of the non-Communist underdeveloped world. Report ends with a section on the elements of a system for evaluating the possibilities of using agricultural surpluses in developing countries, and another on the structure of the U.S. surplus disposal system.

88. DI COCCO, ENZO. Evoluzione strutturale dell'agricoltura in una economia in sviluppo economico e linee per una politica delle strutture aziendale e fondiaria. (The structural development of agriculture in an expanding economy, and an outline for a policy for farm structure and rural development). (I) Milan, Guiffre, 1964. 59 pp.

The author considers the implications for Italian agriculture of probable population growth and of growth of GNP, at various rates, over the two 15-year periods 1963-78 and 1979-93, giving estimates of the annual rate of decrease in the agricultural labor force. In the light of these considerations, he outlines a policy for intensive production on family farms, extensive production on larger holdings, and the progressive abandonment of marginal land, where possible, to forestry.

89. COPPOCK, JOHN O. North Atlantic policy--the agricultural gap. (E) New York, The Twentieth Century Fund, 1963. 270 pp.

Discusses "the problems and the principles involved in government management of agriculture, which will, after a time, result in a market situation which roughly simulates the circumstances which would have prevailed had agriculture been subjected to about as much international competition as other industries." Coppock discusses the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy as an obstacle to further progress in economic integration in the North Atlantic region, and proposes unification of the agricultural market with (a) production quotas for both surplus and deficit countries, (b) the establishment of a reasonably unified price structure over time and (c) an adjustment burden ultimately falling heaviest on the producing countries with the least efficient operations. Author also estimates the decline in production associated with his price proposals and the total effect on farm incomes; and comments on the problem of improving farm structure and reducing the absolute size of the farm population as a means to increasing per capita farm incomes.

90. DAMS, T. Industrialization in rural development areas. (G) Agrarwirtschaft, Zeitschrift für Betriebswirtschaft und Marktforschung 12(9): 264-271. Hanover, Strothe, Sept. 1963.

The development of industrial plants in rural areas has become one of the most important objectives of structural policy in agriculture, as well as in regional policy, during the past decade. The creation of new industrial jobs in these areas is intended to offset the tendency towards further industrial concentration, to improve the man-land ratio, and to improve settlement patterns in rural areas. On the basis of examples given for Italy, France, the Netherlands, and the Federal Republic of Germany, the author tries to show the concepts applied to rural industrialization in the policies of each of these countries, the measures taken to apply them, and the results obtained. With this information, a certain number of problems, including the coordination between structural policy in agriculture and regional economic policy, are treated.

91. DOURoux, L. The profession in relation to the agricultural program. (F) Economie Rurale, No. 54, pp. 7-11. Societe Francaise d'Economie Rurale. Paris, Oct./Dec. 1962.

Discusses the union's influence on the plan for agriculture and the latter's shortcomings as far as the execution of income and structural and regional policies are concerned.

92. EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY. Recueil Des Documents de la conference agricole des Etats membres de la Communauté Economique Européenne a Stresa du 3 au 12 juillet 1958 (Compilation of the documents of the agricultural conference of the member states of the European Economic Community at Stresa from the 3rd to the 12th of July 1958). (F,G,D,I) Brussels, 1959. 250 pp.

The Treaty of Association signed in Rome delegated to this conference the responsibility for evaluating the agricultural policies of each of the member nations as a preliminary step to the formation of a common agricultural policy. The opening speeches by the Italian Minister of Agriculture and by Walter Hallstein, president, and S. L. Mansholt, vice-

president, of the EEC Commission are followed by brief statements by the heads of delegations from each country (generally the Minister of Agriculture) on the agricultural policies of their countries in the light of impending integration. Three special committees then presented papers on (1) the state of agriculture and of agricultural policy in the separate countries, (2) the possible effects of the Treaty of Rome on agriculture in the six countries, including their agreements with overseas territories, (3) the long-term goals and orientation of a common policy, with account taken of EEC relations with other European and non-European countries. Closing speeches by the opening speakers follow a final resolution. Includes a list of the members of delegations from different countries, of the representatives from the EEC Commission, and of the observers from professional organizations.

93. EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY. Establishment of a common price level for milk, milk products, beef and veal, rice, sugar, oilseeds and olive oil. (E,F,G,I,D,S) EEC Sup. to Bul. No. 6-1966. Brussels, 1966. 72 pp.

Discusses the common prices for cereals, which should serve as a guide to the establishment of other common prices, and then presents the factors determining common price policy: farmers' income, consumer interest, and foreign trade interests. Also states that it is desirable to establish relative cost-price ratios which encourage the production of deficit commodities at the expense of surplus products (for example, beef rather than milk). The general part of the study concludes with a survey of the economic and financial effects of the common price policy: the growth of production in relation to demand, the influence of prices on cost-of-living indices, and projected Agricultural Fund expenditures. For each product, the study presents the long-term trend for production, consumption, and prices; the current situation for production, consumption, external trade, and prices. Discusses price ratios, the level of common prices, and producer, wholesale, and retail price changes which can be expected to result from the common prices. Contains 44 tables and an appendix giving the EEC's Commission proposal for a Council resolution on common prices for milk and milk products, beef and veal, rice, sugar, oils and fats and olive oil, along with proposals for Council resolutions on special measures for milk and milk products and sugar.

94. EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY. Memorandum de la Commission au Conseil sur les prix et la politique des prix des produits agricoles dans la CEE (Memorandum by the Commission to the Council on prices and price policy for agricultural products in the EEC). (F,G,I,D) Brussels, Feb. 3, 1964. 194 pp. (mimeographed.)

Examines the effects of a harmonization of prices of cereals on agriculture, external trade, on consumers in each member country, and on the Community as a whole. Considers (a) the present producer and wholesale prices in member countries, (b) a comparison of price trends in member countries since 1950, and (c) a comparison of trends in prices of the factors of production and of other items of cost in member countries. One chapter deals, in turn, with the effects of price harmonization on farm incomes, levels of production, external trade (the continuing need for 10 million tons of cereal imports is vigorously restated), and on

retail prices. Contains three appendixes. One gives tables showing producer prices from 1949-50 to 1962-63 by country and product; a second compares levels of social security payments in member countries; and a third gives details of producer prices of cereals based on harmonized prices proposed by Dr. Mansholt for the 1964-65 harvest.

95. EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY. Ninth general report on the activities of the Community April 1, 1965 to March 31, 1966. (G,F,I,D,E) Brussels, 1966. 374 pp.

One of the annual series on the progress and activities of the EEC.

96. EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY. Regulations and decisions in the field of agriculture adopted by the Council on January 14, 1962. (E,F,D,G,I) Brussels, 1962. 80 pp.

Contains regulations applying to cereals, pork, eggs, poultry meat, fruits and vegetables, vine products, financing, and the application of certain rules of competition; and four decisions, including one on minimum prices.

97. EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY. Regulations and resolution in the field of agriculture adopted by the Council on February 5, 1964. (E,F,D,G,I) Brussels, 1964. 62 pp.

Contains Council regulations relating to the establishment of common agricultural markets (dairy products, beef and veal, rice), authorization of cattle imports from Denmark, and to financial aspects of agricultural policy. Includes a resolution on the basic principles of the common organization of markets in the fats sector.

98. EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY. Rapport de la Commission au Conseil sur les mesures d'aides dans l'agriculture (Report by the Commission to the Council on agricultural support measures). (F,G,I,D) Brussels, Nov. 8, 1963. 223 pp. (mimeographed.)

A complete inventory of all specific aids to agriculture, whether by provisions of existing Community regulations or legislation of member countries (at the national or regional level). Indirect aids (preferential transport rates, fiscal devices, etc.) are not included. Study is subdivided into a discussion of grants for production of cereals; pork, eggs, and poultry; fruits and vegetables; dairy products, beef or veal, and rice; and general grants (structure, disaster relief, storage, producer groups, special areas, etc). Appendix I gives full details of regulations of member countries on beef or veal, dairy products, and rice. Appendix II lists, country by country, aids for financing production and marketing and building and equipment grants.

99. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. Agricultural commodities and the European Common Market. (E,F,S) FAO Commod. Policy Studies No. 13. Rome, 1962. 62 pp.

Discusses the CAP as it is expected to take shape, and the effects it would have on EEC agriculture. Includes its effects on international trade, particularly with reference to agreements for association with countries overseas. Part II of the study deals in detail with selected commodities. The effects of United Kingdom membership are noted throughout the study.

100. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. The common rice policy of the EEC. (E,F,S) FAO Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Statis. 13(4): 38-42. Rome, Apr. 1964.

Covers briefly the historic structure of trade in rice for the EEC countries and the regulation on rice which became effective on February 28, 1964. Discusses developing internal price structure, import and export controls, and production prospects in France and Italy; and notes consumer preference for long grain rice, which is not cultivated in Italy.

101. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. Food aid and other forms of utilization of agricultural surpluses: a review of programs, principles and consultations. (E,F,S) FAO Commod. Policy Studies No. 15. Rome, 1964. 55 pp.

Discusses a subject intimately related to the central aims of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign and of the FAO as a whole: increasing food consumption and the rate of agricultural and general economic development in the less developed areas of the world through the use of surpluses. Chapters 1 to 4 give a factual account of policies and programs related to the utilization of agricultural surpluses since 1954. Chapter 5 discusses some major aspects of food aid programs, and presents some observations on the outlook for these programs.

102. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. National grain policies, 1959, 1963, 1964; National Grain Policies: Supplement No. 1 (1959), No. 2 (1960), No. 3 (1961), No. 4 (1962). (E,F,S) Rome.

The first seven volumes of an annual series on national grain policies. Chapters are included for Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands. Discusses measures affecting grain production and marketing (policy objectives and production targets, price-support policy, aids to grain production and to marketing organizations), measures affecting grain consumption, and those affecting foreign trade in grains.

103. FORSYTH, M. Towards a common economic policy for EEC. (E) Political and Economic Planning. V. 30, No. 481. London, July 27, 1964. 31 pp.

German attitudes on the freedom of market forces have so far prevailed over French views of planning, but the Committee for Medium-Term Economic Policy, set up in 1963, is to set up a program with a view of coordinating the economic policies of member States. An appendix contains translations of council decisions on such a program, on collaboration between central banks of member States, collaboration in monetary matters, and on consultations between member States before any changes in currency parity.

104. FRANCE, MINISTERE DES FINANCES. Projet de loi portant approbation d'un rapport sur les principales options qui commandent la preparation du Ve plan (Bill for the approval of a report on the principal options for the Fifth Plan, 1966-70, submitted to the National Assembly) (F) 4 V. Paris, 1965. 370 pp.

This report, adopted by Parliament, must pass through the central and regional planning bodies before being made into a full-fledged Fifth Plan. As far as agriculture is concerned, the Fifth Plan will differ from the Fourth Plan in three main respects. Some attempt will be made to anticipate the effects of prices on production, projections, and targets being made on a value and not simply on a quantitative basis. This will be made easier by the recent agreement on grain prices in Brussels. The planned annual rise in personal consumption by farmers and workers on the land is to be 5 percent higher than that proposed as a national average (3.5 percent). The main objectives of a re-furbished regional policy will pertain to agriculture, particularly that of the western half of France, where 35 percent of the active population is still engaged in agriculture and where only 24 percent of the country's industrial employees reside. A vigorous policy of industrialization in selected rural areas will aim at redressing this imbalance.

105. FRANCE, REPUBLIC OF. The Fourth Plan for Economic and Social Development (1962-1965). (F) Off. Jour. French Repub. Aug. 7, 1962. 165 pp.

The chapter on agriculture covers data and basic principles, trends in production, price policy and market organization, structure, educational activities and equipment, regional policy, and investment. There are also sections relating to regional development and agricultural processing industries.

106. FRIEND, REED E. Farm income still controversial issue in West Germany. (E) Foreign Agr. Washington, U.S. Dept. Agr. May 31, 1965. pp. 3-4.

Discusses the problem of farm income in Germany as the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy goes into effect, including the progress made in the past few years and the challenges which will have to be met.

107. FRIEND, REED E. New Common EEC farm prices--more production, more protection. (E) Foreign Agr. Washington, U.S. Dept. Agr., Aug. 22, 1966. p. 5.

Discusses the new price policies of the EEC on milk, beef and veal, rice, oilseeds and olive oil, and sugar and sugarbeets. Author concludes with a brief note on the effect of the new prices on the cost of living and in possibly discouraging the purchase of farm products.

108. FRIEND, REED E. What the EEC agricultural policy could cost its members. (E) Foreign Agr. Washington, U.S. Dept. Agr. June 14, 1965. pp. 3-4.

Discusses the method of financing the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) during and after the transition period, and states that France and the Netherlands can expect to gain most from it.

109. GALIZZI, G. The part-time farm. (I) Agricoltura 13(5): 29-38. Rome, Istituto di Tecnica e Propaganda Agraria, May 1964.

For Italy the advantages of part-time farming, in the author's view, outweigh the disadvantages.

110. GERRITY, MARTIN V. How the EEC's beef and cattle regulations operate. (E) Foreign Agr. Washington, U.S. Dept. Agr., Jan. 4, 1965, pp. 10-11 and 16.

Discusses the objectives and operation of the EEC beef and cattle regulations. A mechanism of orientation prices and import levies is to be used to guarantee adequate prices to EEC producers, while assuring adequate supplies to EEC consumers. Also discusses controls on intra-EEC trade during the transition period.

111. HACKETT, JOHN, AND HACKETT, ANNE-MARIE. Economic planning in France. (E) London, Allen and Unwin, 1963. 418 pp.

A description of the mechanism of French planning. Includes a separate chapter on agriculture, and describes the part of agriculture in the then current Fourth Plan, in the draft Fifth Plan, and in regional policy.

112. HANAU, A., PLATE, R., AND WOERMANN, E. A difference of opinion on agricultural policy: some comments on, and a reply to criticisms of, the EEC "Gutachten." (G) Agrarwirtschaft, Zeitschrift fur Betriebswirtschaft und Marktforschung 11(12): 397-406. Hanover, Strothe, Dec. 1962.

An explanation by the German Bauernverband of their point of view regarding the EEC Commission's price proposals.

113. HIRSCH, HANS G. The fluctuation of EEC variable levies. (E) Foreign Agr. Trade of the United States. Washington, U.S. Dept. Agr., Aug./Sept. 1965. pp. 15-42.

Contains time series of the variable levy rates for imports from nonmember countries through March 31, 1965, and presents a "preliminary statistical analysis of the temporal variation in the levies." Includes many charts and tables.

114. HOUILLIER, F. Farmers' representative institutions. (F) Etudes 318(9): 161-174. Paris, Sept. 1963.

A useful summary of the development, since World War I, of the principal farmers' organizations in France and of their present influence and opinion.

115. HUDSON, JOHN F., AND SWAIN, JAMES B. The EEC's common agricultural policy is nearly completed. (E) Foreign Agr. Washington, U.S. Dept. Agr., Aug. 15, 1966. pp. 7-10.

Discusses the decisions reached by the EEC Council of Ministers on July 22-23, 1966, which completed the plans for a common agricultural policy

for over 90 percent of the Community's agricultural production. Covers the timetable of the plan, its purposes, the new price levels, the variable import levies, support buying, import restrictions other than by variable levies, marketing devices, including export marketing, deficiency payments, consumption subsidies and production quotas, and quality standards and health regulations. Authors conclude by citing the problems extant and implications of the CAP. A convenient table summarizes aspects of the policy affecting various product categories.

116. ITALY, MINISTERO DEL BILANCIO, COMMISSIONE NAZIONALE PER LA PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA. Rapporto del Vice Presidente Della Commissione Nazionale per la Programmazione Economica. (I) Rome, Dec. 1963. 270 pp.

An outline of a development plan for all sectors of the Italian economy, the Saraceno report devotes some 20 pages to agriculture. Chapter 1 enumerates the special measures, to which the measures for agricultural renewal recommended in chapter 2 are closely linked, to be taken for the Mezzogiorno and for the smaller underdeveloped areas of central Italy. Report analyzes changes in gross farm output between 1950 and 1962. It stresses Italy's economic dualism, contrasting the different rates of growth in labor productivity and farm incomes during the same period in the areas expanding and in those where agriculture has remained virtually static. It also discusses price policy, structure, and methods of intervention, and forecasts increases in public expenditure for various types of aid to agriculture between 1962-63 and 1967-68.

117. ITALY, MINISTERO DEL BILANCIO. Parere sul Progetto di Programma di Sviluppo Economico per il Quinquennio 1965-1969. (Opinion on the proposed Five-Year Plan for Economic Development (1965-69) presented to the Italian National Assembly by the National Economic Council (CNEL), March 25th, 1965) (I) Rome, 1965. 117 pp.

The National Economic Council, a body generally representative of orthodox economic views and of a primarily industrial outlook, does not in the main take issue with the agricultural provisions of the Five-Year Plan. Certain clarifications were requested on proposed levels of capital investment. Despite a lower rate of investment per head than in recent years, a higher average annual growth rate over the next 5 years is projected (2.8 - 2.9 percent value added). This is explained by the delayed effect of past investments, combined with the fact that much of the proposed new investments is expected, by contrast, to show an immediate return during the planning period. The Plan is criticized for not considering more fully the implications of the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy. The selective decrease in prices, which this will bring, is to be welcomed as a stimulus in view of the abandonment of certain forms of production in marginal areas and the cutting of costs in others. The Council questions whether an annual growth rate of 4.5 percent can be achieved in meat, fruit, and vegetable production, fearing that in these sectors in particular the exodus from agriculture, while to be welcomed as a function of general economic growth, will, by attracting too large a proportion of the younger age groups, result in a serious "loss of vitality" in certain areas. An annual review of the agricultural situation, on the Germany and United Kingdom model, is recommended for the future.

118. ITALY, MINISTERO DEL BILANCIO. Progetto di programma di sviluppo economico per il quinquennio 1965-1969. (Proposal for a five-year economic development program (1965-1969), as approved by the Council of Ministers, 29th January 1965). (I) Rome, 1965. 179 pp.

Covers target rates of increase in production; forecasts of income, by region, of the agricultural labor force; the ratio of per capita income of the agricultural sector to per capita income of other sectors; production trends; investment in agriculture; and relevant policies of the Italian Government. Figures are primarily for the period 1965-69, but some projections to 1973 are included.

119. JACOBI, ASSESSOR H. The change of French agricultural policy as reflected in legislation. (G) Agrarwirtschaft, Zeitschrift fur Betriebswirtschaft und Marktforschung 12(3): 61-69. Hanover, Strothe, Mar. 1963.

France laid the legal foundations for the implementation of a comprehensive program of agricultural reform with the "loi d'orientation agricole" of 1960. The intent is to shift agricultural policy from one of price support to improvement of the bases of production and the overhaul of the marketing machinery. The recent laws have five main objectives: (1) to reform the inheritance law, (2) to encourage producer cooperatives, (3) to form a network of local authorities working to improve agricultural structure, (4) to set up a welfare fund for structural improvement, and (5) to build up a professional marketing organization.

120. KROHN, H. B. The European Orientation and Guarantee Fund for Agriculture. (G) Agrarwirtschaft, Zeitschrift fur Betriebswirtschaft und Marktforschung 144(1): 11-17. Hanover, Strothe, Jan. 1965.

Covers the operation and funding of the European Agricultural Orientation and Guarantee Fund, the instrument for financing the Common Agricultural Policy. Discusses both the transition period and the final stage.

121. Krohn, H. B. The results of the Brussels decisions on a common agricultural policy. (G) Agrarwirtschaft, Zeitschrift fur Betriebswirtschaft und Marktforschung 11(2): 51-58. Hanover, Strothe, Feb. 1962.

Gives an account of the Council decisions of January 14, 1962, and their implications for the future development of agricultural policy in the EEC. States briefly the challenge and opportunities for German agriculture.

122. KROHN, HANS-BRODER, AND VAN LIERDE, JACQUES. Proposed criteria for fixing the prices of agricultural products in the European Economic Community. (E) Internat. Jour. Agrarian Affairs 3(5): 245-253. Oxford Univ. Press. June 1963.

A brief discussion of the criteria which should be used in setting the prices of agricultural products. Cites three main considerations: the income of the agricultural sector, the adjustment of production to demand, and the development of the economy as a whole. The authors consider each of these and note, in particular, that structural, regional, and social policies are more apropos for improving the income of farmers operating

poorly managed and inefficient farms than are price policies.

123. KRUGER, J. The skimming off of excess goods as an instrument of the EEC's agricultural trading policy. (G,E summary) *Agrarwirtschaft, Zeitschrift für Betriebswirtschaft und Marktforschung* 15(3): 85-89. Hanover, Strothe, Mar. 1966.

A discussion of the EEC variable levies which protect the EEC market from low-priced imports, and their effect on imports of the EEC and on world market prices.

124. KRUSE-RODENACKER, A. Organization of world markets for agricultural commodities: a joint action program for developed and developing countries. (E,F,G,I,D) *EEC Agr. Ser. No. 15*. Brussels, 1964. 54 pp.

A brief study which begins with an investigation of the current relationships among national agricultural markets. Includes an analysis which proposes five classifications of countries according to economic stage of development and agricultural-industrial orientation, followed by an analysis of the market for selected agricultural commodities and a review of the imbalance on the world market for agricultural commodities. The second section of the study discusses the need for organizing world agricultural markets, and proposes several solutions (some of which are immediately rejected) as to the broad type of organization which might be used. Considers the impact of organization on economic development, and proposed methods (structure) and principles of organization. Section III deals with the instruments to be used in an organization of world agricultural markets: consumption policy, production policy, foreign trade policy, and demand transfer (the transfer of withheld import demand).

125. LIPINSKY, E. E. The significance of the latest French agricultural legislation for the future development of French agriculture. (G) *Vortragsreihe der 17. Hochsultagung der Landwirtschaftlichen Fakultät der Universität Bonn vom 1. und 2. Bonn, Oct. 1963*. pp. 49-68.

A critical review of the then new legislation, and its chances of success.

126. MALASSIS, L. Agricultural prices and planning. (F) *Economie Rurale*, No. 56, pp. 3-8. *Societe Francaise d'Economie Rurale*. Paris, Apr./June 1963.

A discussion of what the objectives of EEC price policy should be (to guide production into certain channels or to reduce income disparity) in the light of the experience of French planners.

127. MALGRAIN, Y. The incidence of the common agricultural policy on the "agricultural plan." (F) *Economie Rurale*, No. 54, pp. 13-18. *Societe Francaise d'Economie Rurale*. Paris, Oct./Dec. 1962.

Gives the implications of agricultural planning at the Community level for the French "agricultural plan," and the necessity in the near future of a coordinated EEC plan fashioned after the French model.

128. MARTEL, G. Economic growth and problems of regional and overall planning

in Italy. (F) Etudes et Conjoncture 18(2): 141-158. Paris, Inst. Nat. de la Statis. et des Etudes Econ., Feb. 1963.

Compares the economic growth of Italy as a whole during the fifties with that of the Mezzogiorno, where there were special measures of regional economic planning. Describes the steps leading to the decision of the Fanfani Government to draw up an overall national development plan for 1965-69, and summarizes the projections for 1970 made in the 1962 Pastore report.

129. MONTEL, JOHN E. How far the EEC has moved with its agricultural policy. (E) Foreign Agr. Washington, U.S. Dept. Agr., Dec. 20, 1965. pp. 3-4.

Begins with a general view of the progress made in establishing a common agricultural policy and the stalemate of 1965, then discusses separately sugar, fats and oils, livestock and poultry, and seeds. Ends with a discussion of the developing market organizations and France's role in the 1965 stalemate.

130. ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT. Low incomes in agriculture: problems and policies. (E,F) Paris, 1964. 516 pp.

Restricted to the problems of farmers and farmers' families, this study attempts to identify low-income groups in the OECD countries, indicate the factors responsible for their difficulties, and evaluate the effectiveness of different kinds of measures which have been used to deal with the problem. A general section is followed by chapters devoted to countries, including Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. Includes tables on the evolution of farm income, farm income in relation to income in comparable nonagricultural jobs, farm size and numbers, and government aids to agriculture for each country. Also includes similar data on regions within countries. (See listing 132.)

131. ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT. Policies for economic growth. (E,F) Paris, 1962. 46 pp.

A report on the rate of economic progress in the OECD countries during 1960-70, and the problems which will be encountered in trying to attain specified targets. The OECD raised questions on manpower and technological and social problems. Discusses generally the factors which must be considered when making a realistic projection (or evaluation) of rates of economic growth. Table 2 (p. 28) shows projected rates of growth in employment, productivity, and GNP between 1960 and 1970 for France, West Germany, and Italy.

132. ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT. Reports on agricultural policies in Europe and North America. (E,F) Paris, 1950 to present.

A series of reports on the agricultural policies of the OECD countries. The first issue, "Agricultural Policies in Europe and North America," was devoted to a thorough study of existing policies. Other topics have been problems encountered in developing agricultural policy; trends in agricul-

tural policies; and problems and policies relating to low incomes in agriculture. (See listing No. 130.)

133. PLATE, R. Short-run effects of a harmonization of cereal prices in the EEC on trends in pigmeat, egg and poultry meat production. (F,G) Informations internes sur l'agriculture. No. 2. Brussels, July 1964. 41 pp. (mimeographed.)

Examines trends in prices and supplies of each commodity for the period 1956-57 to 1962-63 for each member country. To the extent that the author's assumption of a harmonized price for cereal introduced in July 1964 or July 1965 has not been realized, his particular assessment of the effect of harmonization at a definite point in time (he considers, for instance, the probable state of the pig and egg cycles in mid-1964 and mid-1965) is now irrelevant. But his general analysis of the effect of price changes on the three types of production in each country has value for the future, as does his consideration of suitable measures for cushioning their effect on the pig and egg cycles.

134. PRIEBE, H. Neue Impulse für die Agrarpolitik (New incentives for agricultural policy). (G) Ein neuer Anlauf in der Gesellschafts und Wirtschaftspolitik, Ludwigsburg, Koch, 1963. pp. 81-113.

The new situation created by the European integration movement should provide incentives for a re-orientation of German agricultural policy, which at present reflects a deep-rooted ideology of agricultural protectionism, a heritage from the past. Author criticizes the deliberate pessimism of the farmers' unions, which seek to maintain permanently an atmosphere of political dispute. The new developments caused primarily by the problem of grain prices within the Common Market should lead to acceptance of a certain degree of free competition. Author considers that German agriculture is efficient enough to survive and even to improve its competitive position, although some sacrifices may have to be made during a transitional period.

135. RICHTER, JOHN HANS. Agricultural protection and trade: proposals for an international policy. (E) New York, Praeger, 1964. 148 pp.

A well-balanced and informative description and analysis of the EEC's agricultural policy and trade negotiation proposals. After discussing agriculture's place in an industrial era, agricultural support in the world at large, agriculture in GATT, agriculture in the EEC, and EEC agricultural policy, the author assesses the possibility of "a negotiated accommodation between the need for agricultural support and the need for maintaining international trade in agricultural products." Discusses the Pisani Plan and EEC proposals for the GATT negotiations, as well as the problems which they present. Dr. Richter concludes with four broad principles which he feels should guide the United States in negotiations.

136. RIPERT, J. The agricultural plan in the total plan. (F) Economie Rurale, No. 54, pp. 3-6. Paris, Societe Francaise d'Economie Rurale. Paris, Oct./Dec. 1962.

Lists the advantages of planning for education, re-training, assisted emigration from farming, modernization, and so forth to agriculture in light of long-term demand projections. An income policy where the objective will be a balanced growth of both incomes and production, without inflation and stagnation, will eventually be developed within the agricultural plan.

137. SCHILLER, O. Surplus production for the sake of food aid? (G) Agrarwirtschaft, Zeitschrift für Betriebswirtschaft und Marktforschung 13(6): 181-185. Hanover, Strothe, June 1964.

The view that agricultural surpluses are not an evil brought about by faulty policies, but a desirable means of redressing the undernourishment in other parts of the world has been widely argued. It is therefore vital to establish whether surpluses which are likely to appear within the EEC need not be feared, and should, on the contrary, even be encouraged because of a catastrophic development in the world food situation. It is a fallacy to think that an arithmetical balance between shortages and surpluses will solve the problem. The present possibilities for free distribution of food are very limited; they are too limited to have any significance in the making of political decisions (such as that on the price of grain in the EEC) in developed countries. In the long run, the problem of undernourishment can be solved only by increased production in the countries where the deficits exist, and this must be the objective of development aid.

138. SCHNIEDERS, R. The position of export subsidies in international agreements. (G) Agrarwirtschaft, Zeitschrift für Betriebswirtschaft und Marktforschung 11(9): 290-294. Hanover, Strothe, Sept. 1962.

Discusses the measures taken by the EEC to deal with unfair competition based on export subsidies.

139. SCHNIEDERS, R., AND STEIN, G. Die Ausfuhrbeihilfen für Landwirtschaftliche Erzeugnisse in den Ländern der EWG (Aid for agricultural exports in EEC countries). (G) IFO, Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung. Munich, July 1962. 83 pp. (mimeographed.)

Summarizes the situation of aids for agricultural exports in the framework of international agreements (especially GATT and the Treaty of Rome). Gives details of the various aids granted in each member country, up to and including 1961, for the principal agricultural products. Summarizes in a table total expenditure (in German marks at current prices) for each product, by country, for the years 1956 to 1961.

140. STEIN, G. France's agricultural market policy during the transition period. (G) Agrarwirtschaft, Zeitschrift für Betriebswirtschaft und Marktforschung 13(5): 155-162. Hanover, Strothe, May 1964.

Examines the structure of agricultural market controls in France, and expresses an opinion on the extent to which unity in agricultural policy may be achieved in the Common Market, with particular reference to the courses of action still open to the Federal Republic of Germany.

141. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE. France's Fifth Plan draws up a blueprint for agriculture. (E) Foreign Agr. Washington, U.S. Dept. Agr., Jan. 3, 1966. pp. 3-4.

A brief list of the objectives of the French Fifth Plan for Social and Economic Development which began on January 1, 1966. Discusses the objectives for agricultural income and production, as well as the objectives of aid for farm rationalization and for agricultural training, and of investment in other areas of agriculture.

142. WEINSCHENCK, G. Possibilities of development of German agriculture within the European Economic Community. (G) Proc. Conf. on Self Help and Govt. Assistance on Farms. Frankfurt, Jan. 1965. pp. 9-41.

Summarizes developments in German agriculture since the end of World War II and future trends in the EEC. Discusses measures which should be taken to meet future needs in Germany under two main headings: lowering costs of production, and adjusting farm size.

143. WIENANDS, HANS JOSEF. Die Subventionierung landwirtschaftlicher Betriebsmittel: Ein Beitrag zum Problem der Technik Finanzwirtschaftlicher Transferzahlungen (Subsidizing agricultural inputs: a study of the technique of financing transfer payments). (G) Univ. Koln, 1963. 289 pp.

Dissertation (Ph.D.)--Koln University. An exhaustive and critical study of the purposes, applications, and effects of subsidies granted to farmers by the Federal Government since 1949 for the purchase of fertilizers and since 1951 for the purchase of diesel fuel. Discusses briefly the effect of the CAP of the EEC on these subsidies. While it is clear from the terms of the Treaty of Rome that the EEC Commission will have considerable discretionary powers in deciding which subsidies to allow, opinion is divided in Germany as to whether the fuel and fertilizer subsidies, which are not directly associated with any single agricultural product, will be allowed to stand. On a strict interpretation of the principles of the treaty governing distortion of competition in a regulated market economy, it would appear that they may not stand. Author gives an equivocal answer by concluding that political considerations are likely to outweigh economic ones.

144. YVERNEAU, J. Pour une Politique Agricole Europeenne (A plea for a European agricultural policy). (F) Jeunes Agriculteurs, Supp. to No. 157. Paris, Presses Limouiques, 1964. 32 pp.

In a report presented to the Ninth Conference of the Centre Nationale des Jeunes Agriculteurs held in Paris, September 30-October 1, 1964, Yverneau presses for a coordinated structural policy for the EEC. Such a policy would help to forestall and mitigate the severe distortions likely to appear at the end of the transitional period as a result of divergent national policies in the structural and social field.

Regional Policies

145. BANDINI, M. The economic development of Italy's rural areas: the most advantageous scale and location. (I) Lyon, 1964. 11 pp. (mimeographed.)

Paper delivered to the Twelfth International Conference of Agricultural Economists held in Lyon in 1964. A general discussion of the economic development of rural areas in Italy.

146. BARTOLELLI, MASSIMO, AND OTHERS. Problemi economici e sociali delle trasformazioni irrigue: l'esperienza del Metapontino (Economic and Social problems of irrigation development: the experience of Metapontino). (I) Naples, Edizioni Scientifiche Italiane, 1964. 425 pp.

This major work of research is divided into five parts: (1) A. Filangeri, "Physical and economic background"; (2) G. Marselli, "The human background: demographic and social aspects"; (3) M. De Benedictis and M. Bartolelli, "Production trends, technical and economic characteristics of the main types of production"; (4) G. Coda-Nunziante and Norman R. Collins, "Marketing outlook: the connection between marketing and economic growth; and (5) F. de Stafano, "marketing outlook: the market for certain products." Includes an appendix containing three articles by Rossi-Doria on land reform in the Mezzogiorno, planning and economic research in newly irrigated areas, and the future of fruit and vegetable marketing. These, together with parts 4 and 5, constitute the most important contributions of the study to the consideration of future developments in Italian agriculture.

147. BUCHOU, H., AND OTHERS. L'agriculture et la regionalisation dans l'expansion economique (Agriculture and regional policy in an expanding economy). (F) Paris, Federation Nationale des Syndicats d'Exploitants Agricoles, 1964. 107 pp. and background material in folder.

Six papers presented to the Eighteenth Annual Conference of the Federation Nationale des Syndicats d'Exploitants Agricoles held in Paris, February 25-27, 1964. The emphasis placed on regional planning in the draft of the Fifth Plan (1966-70) provided the theme for the 1964 conference of the Federation Nationale des Syndicats d'Exploitants Agricoles. Maps provide a comprehensive picture of the economic structure of French agriculture at the end of 1963. These six papers discuss topics pertaining to regional structure, planning and development, and the interest of agricultural unions in these subjects.

148. CURATO, F. Land improvement and irrigation in the development process of the South. (I) Il Nuovo Observatore, pp. 269-278. Rome, Vallardi, June 1962.

Discusses the present work and future plans of the "Cassa per il Mezzogiorno." Its funds are used to finance State agencies and the "Consorti di Bonifica," land improvement associations through which local authorities and private landowners coordinate their irrigation and reclamation schemes.

149. DUBOS, JEAN. Economic problems of mountain regions. (F) Revue de

l'economie meridionale 10(38): 141-144. Montpellier, Centre Regional de la Productivite et des Etudes Economiques, Apr./June 1962.

Examines economic and social causes and consequences of the decline of mountain areas. Remedial action consists of (1) increasing agricultural incomes through specialization, improved techniques, and extension services; (2) creating auxiliary occupations for farmers (craft industries in the higher valleys, factories in the lower valleys, tourism, etc.) so that agriculture becomes increasingly a part-time activity; (3) maintaining and improving public services to forestall further depopulation. The free play of a liberal economy seems unlikely to achieve tolerable conditions for mountain areas; a certain dose of "dirigisme," the author concludes, seems inevitable.

150. FREY, L. The irrigated Lombardy plain is becoming a depressed area. (I) Mondo Economico 18(44): 9-20. Milan, Inst. Econ. Studies, Nov. 2, 1963.

An analysis of the findings of an inquiry conducted for the Cremona Chamber of Commerce by two departments of the Catholic University of Milan. Discusses optimum farm sizes, improvements to land and buildings (carried out or projected), sources of capital and credit, present and future levels of mechanization (crops and livestock), production trends, market outlets, and labor in the Po Basin. Improved working conditions caused by mechanization, better housing, shorter working hours, and longer holidays are failing to overcome an ingrained concept of the inferiority of work on the land. Notes a number of production trends for both crops and livestock.

151. GEORGE, P. Demographic approach to regional problems (F) Population 20(1): 9-20. Paris, Inst. Natl. d'Etudes Demographiques, Jan./Feb. 1965.

Reflections on a conference sponsored by the Bordeaux University Institute of Demography in November 1964 to consider the problems of the Southwest, a traditionally underdeveloped region which has been the victim of many generations of rural depopulation. A visit to the plant purifying the large natural gas deposits recently discovered at Lacq in the Gave Valley near Pau was a highlight of the Conference. A new town has been built at Morcenx to house the 5,000 employees of the plant, but the gas itself is piped away primarily to the North. It is very difficult to attract to a remote valley other industries not necessarily dependent on gas. These industries are essential to a logical development of the area, the building up of a tertiary sector, and the retention of a sufficient population. Morcenx, incomplete and suffering from extensive underemployment, thus provided a microcosm for a discussion of the theory and practice of rural economic development and a regional planning.

152. GIOGRI, E. Aspects and new prospects of development of the economy in Chianti. (I) Rivista di Economia Agraria 18(4): 130-176. Rome, Istituto Nazionale di Economia Agraria, 1963.

The author does not see livestock farming as a major solution to the economic problems of the area. Specialized and mechanized methods of producing wine will replace the haphazard peasant viticulture of the

past, and if concentrated on the best land is likely to prove the most viable form of purely agricultural activity. But, given the rapid abandonment of most of the marginal land, this land in Chianti and other hill areas could be used to produce more meat, if extensive methods of production are used. This study throws light on the economic, social, and demographic trends in the three-fifths of Italy's agricultural area consisting of uplands quite unsuited to the intensive forms of subsistence farming necessarily used for several generations.

153. GRAZIANI, AUGUSTO. Development policy in Southern Italy: lessons from experience. (I) *Annali del Mezzogiorno* 3: 163-208. Sicily, Univ. Catania, 1963.

A good brief descriptive analysis of the slow economic development of Southern Italy and Sicily between 1951 and 1961. In a footnote the author observes that with the progress of industrialization a more rapid rate of change has begun to take place since 1961, and that the distance between the "two Italys" is at long last showing some sign of decreasing.

154. ITALY, MINISTERO DELL'AGRICOLTURA E DELLE FORESTE. Land reform. (E) Rome, 1965. 46 pp.

This well-illustrated brochure summarizes the legal, technical, and socio-economic aspects of the land reform program initiated by the Italian Government in 1950. Includes tabulated data which illustrate annual changes in the financial structure of the program and the land distribution pattern in each region from 1950-51 to 1963-64. The average annual increase in production (of fruit, arable crops, pasture, and livestock) in the period 1953-62 was 10.5 percent, while that in areas outside the scope of the program was 4.1 percent. The direct social and economic measures taken to assist the new farmers by the boards responsible for each area include the setting up of agricultural cooperatives and cooperative processing plants (canning factories, olive and sugarbeet refineries, wine and tobacco centers), and the provisions of livestock machinery and equipment, seed and fertilizers, and specialized training.

155. MILHAU, JULES. The regionalisation of planning in France. (F) *Revue de l'economie meridionale* 10(38): 115-121. Montpellier, Centre Regional des Etudes Economiques, Apr./June 1962.

A fairly detailed examination of the then new arrangements for the devolution of French planning down to the regional level. The safeguarding of local interests and encouragement of local participation should also be reflected in the regional policies of the EEC. The lessons to be drawn by the Common Market from the "Zollverein" and from Italian unification in the last century, both achieved at the expense of the more backward areas of Germany and Italy, should not be neglected.

156. ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT. Regional rural development programmes with special emphasis on depressed agricultural areas including mountain regions. (E,F) OECD Doc. in Agr. and Food No. 66. Paris, 1964. 324 pp.

Discusses the development of rural areas as a key to the solution of many of the delicate problems facing agriculture. As part of its 1963 program, the OECD Committee for Agriculture launched its first effort to stimulate the preparation and execution of programs for the development of rural areas in member countries. These programs include: (1) drawing up objectives and defining and indentifying critical zones; (2) developing and executing action programs which include the contribution of industry, the tourist business, and allied services; (3) motivating, training, re-training, and mobilizing rural manpower; and (4) coordinating the various ministries and services and the role of the central administration. This publication serves as a stimulus and guide to the authorities in member countries in preparing, as well as in carrying out, regional rural development programs. It should help in integrating the agricultural aspects of the regional and national economies.

157. ORLANDO, G. Regional planning of agriculture: pilot study for a zonal plan. (I) Urbion, Argalia, 1965. 219 pp.

Considers the theoretical aspects of the objectives, limitations, and methodology of the regional planning of agriculture. Also describes the agrarian and market structure of a particular zone (the Marche region, 76.5 thousand hectares of cultivatable and afforested land, whose center is Ancona on the Adriatic), and the first steps in regional planning already undertaken there.

158. PRIEBE, AND MOLLER, D. Regional economic policy: a prerequisite for a successful agricultural policy. (F,G,I,D) EEC Agr. Ser. No. 4. Brussels, 1961. 20 pp.

Although written 6 years ago, this study is interesting as a German view of planning, very much more liberal in outlook than the supple, indicative planning pursued for nearly 20 years in France. The authors state clearly that "all idea of 'dirigisme' is to be rejected."

159. SCARDACCIONE, D. Lineamenti del piano di utilizzazione integrale delle risorse idriche di Puglia, Lucania ed Irpinia per scopi potabili, industriali ed agricoli (Outline plan for an integrated use of water resources in Apulia, Lucania and Irpinia for human, industrial, and agricultural consumption). (I) Bari, Sviluppo dell'Irrigazione e la Trasformazione Fondaria in Puglia e Lucania, Oct. 1964. 34 pp.

A review of present resources and desirable future developments in water supplies in southeast Italy.

160. SCARDACCIONE, D. Prospects for southern olive culture. (I) La Rivista Italiana delle Sostanze Grasse 38(1): 42-44. Milan, Jan. 1961.

Maintaining products of high quality and keeping costs of production per unit low are the two main means of containing a growing competition from vegetable substitutes. Possibilities of irrigation should not be neglected.

161. BERGMANN, THOMAS. Comparison of agricultural wages in Western Europe. (G) Agrarwirtschaft, Zeitschrift für Betriebswirtschaft und Marktforschung 12(1): 21-26. Hanover, Strothe, Jan. 1964.

Six years ago the author compared the income of hired farmworkers in Belgium, West Germany, Denmark, France, Great Britain the Netherlands, Norway, Austria, Sweden and Switzerland. Since that time, hourly rates have increased slowly in most of these countries, and the change in the ordering of the countries according to the level of wages has been relatively little. A comparison of purchasing power shows that low living costs do not fully compensate for low wages. Furthermore, the percentage of farm income spent on wages is diminishing steadily, at least in the Federal Republic of Germany. Human labor is being replaced by machinery, technical equipment, and chemicals. Labor productivity is thus rising faster than wages.

162. VON BLANCKENBURG, P. The position of the agricultural hired worker. (E,F) Paris, Organ. for Econ. Coop. and Devlpmt., April 1962. 270 pp.

On behalf of the European Productivity Agency, the "Agrarsoziale Gesellschaft" did research on the agricultural hired worker in Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and the Federal Republic of Germany. Sources of information were official statistical publications, and special information provided by government departments, trade unions, employers' associations, and scientific institutions. In many countries, the agricultural worker receives the lowest wages and is often at a disadvantage with regard to labor laws and other social laws.

163. BRUN, ANDRE. Essai d'analyse d'une population agricole: le canton de Caraman en Lauraguais (The canton of Caraman (Lauraguais): analysis of an agricultural population). (F) Paris, Institut National de Recherche Agronomique, May 1963. 76 pp. (mimeographed.)

A rigorous analysis of a single canton in the Midi Pyrenees development region of southwest France which highlights one of the key factors in any consideration of future levels of agricultural production in Western Europe--the rate of migration into farming compared with the rate of out-migration. A supplementary study published in December 1963 examines the origin of each holding (family, purchased, or rented), the educational level of each farmer, the number of years each farmer has been married, and the size of holdings occupied by younger farmers.

164. CEPEDA, M., AND OTHERS. Labour mobility within agriculture and the effects of the EEC. (E) Internatl. Jour. Agrarian Affairs 3(5): 277-293. London, Oxford Univ. Press, June 1963.

A brief account of the effect of the EEC on agricultural labor mobility within the Common market, with a discussion of the trends which can be expected. Emphasis is on France, and a number of tables illustrate the main conclusions.

165. DOVRING, F. Problems of manpower in agriculture. (E,F) OECD Doc. in Food and Agr. Ser. No. 67. Paris, 1964. 160 pp.

Discusses generally several aspects of the present and future agricultural labor force in the OECD countries, including recommended policy and suggestions for further studies. Discusses in more detail the agricultural labor force in France, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands. Supports the text with tabular data and an appendix which tells how the demographic sources and the statistics were treated.

166. ESTRANGIN, LOUIS. The French agricultural population. (F) Revue de l'action populaire, No. 181, pp. 956-974. Paris, Ceras, Sept./Oct. 1964.

Examines the changes that occurred in the age structure and geographic distribution of the agricultural population of France between 1954 and 1962. Estimates trends to 1970 in the age structure of the male population and in the ratio of males engaged in agriculture to the total male population. Author considers the relevant variables, and concludes that the exodus from agriculture between 1962 and 1972 will continue at the same rate as it did between 1954 and 1962. But the age structure of the agricultural population will eventually tend to change because of the greater number of opportunities for young farmers to take over the operation of vacant holdings. The total number engaged in agriculture, however, will continue to decline.

167. JEGOUZO, G. Orientation test on forecasting of the active agricultural population. (F) Etudes d'Economie Rurale, V. 14, No. 43. Rennes, Ecole Nationale Supérieure Agronomique, Mar. 1963. 103 pp. (mimeographed.)

Part I analyzes the main factors governing the level of employment in agriculture in the process of economic growth. Part II examines critically recent aspects of the methodology used in forecasting agricultural populations, by region, in France.

168. KEMPINSKI, T. Agricultural productivity in Britain compared with Belgium, Denmark and the Netherlands. (E) The Farm Econ. 10(5): 205-221. Oxford, The Agr. Econ. Res. Inst., 1963.

Author uses several methods to compare the agricultural productivity of Great Britain, Belgium, Denmark, and the Netherlands. Concludes that Britain's overall agricultural productivity is the lowest of all. The maintenance of relatively high farm incomes in Great Britain "depends on the continuation of a comparatively favorable price relationship between inputs and outputs." Several tables give price indices of inputs and outputs and various measures of inputs, productivity, and the composition of output.

169. MALASSIS, L. Adapting the agricultural labor force to the aims of economic growth. (F) Etudes d'Economie Rurale 13(40): 3-14. Rennes, Ecole Nationale Supérieure Agronomique, June 1962. (mimeographed.)

Shows the application of different forecasting methods in Brittany, a planning region.

170. PINSON, CLAUDIE, AND OTHERS. Population Et Emploi Agricoles (Population and employment in agriculture: bibliography with notes). (F) Paris, Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, Jan. 1965. 35 pp. (mimeographed.)

A bibliography of (1) retrospective or historical studies; (2) main statistical sources; (3) forecasts on a national or more limited basis; and (4) studies on methodology.

171. PRADERIE, M. Actively employed population by occupation between 1954 and 1962. (F) Etudes et Conjoncture 19(3): 9-22. Paris, Inst. Natl. de la Statis. et des Etudes Econ.. March 1964.

Gives census estimates of the working agricultural population, wage-earning and nonwage-earning, for 1954 to 1962; and estimates of levels of total employment based on figures published by the Ministry of Labor. Explains the method of estimating reductions in the nonwage-earning agricultural population.

172. PRADERIE, M. Female employment in 1962 and developments since 1954. (F) Etudes et Conjoncture 19(12): 3-49. Paris, Inst. Natl. de la Statis. et des Etudes Econ., Dec. 1964.

An extensive demographic study of French women in agriculture. Discusses age structure, size of family, levels of education of children and adults, status, etc. Using an age breakdown, the author analyzes changes between 1954 and 1962 for most of the aspects considered.

173. PRIEBE, H., AND OTHERS. Employment in agriculture in the EEC countries. I. Structure. (F,G,I,D) EEC Social Policy Ser. No. 7. Brussels, 1964. 62 pp.

Analyzes agricultural employment in each of the EEC countries. Covers self-employed workers, family labor, wage earners (male and female breakdowns) through 1960 for each of the countries. Sources of information for individual countries varied in quality and quantity. One source common to all the countries was a survey of all employment made under the general direction of the EEC Statistical Office in the fall of 1960.

174. PRIEBE, H., AND OTHERS. Employment in agriculture in the EEC countries. II. Evolution and projections. (F,G,I,D) EEC Social Policy Ser. No. 8. Brussels, 1964. 52 pp.

Investigates the recent evolution of agricultural employment, and gives some pointers on the projection methods which might be used after more data have been collected. The percentage decline in agricultural employment between 1954 and 1962 is given according to sex, employment status, country, and size of farm. The exodus from agriculture is explained by economic opportunity off the farm, which leads to consolidation of farms and contraction of employment, even on farms with fixed land area. Considers the demographic and economic implications of this exodus, notably an expectation of short-run production decreases but long-run increases as the farm is forced to rationalize production and invest in capital

equipment. Also discusses migrations of agricultural workers, and includes many tables that incorporate data from national and EEC sources on the structure of agricultural employment, mostly for 1954 and 1962.

175. SCARDACCIONE, DECIO. The mobility of agricultural labour and development problems in the South. (I) *Realta del Mezzogiorno* 1(2): 1-16. Mar. 1961.
176. SCARDACCIONE, D. The rural exodus and industrial development in Mezzogiorno. (I) *Puglia Agricola*, V. 2, No. 7-8. Bari, 1962. 10 pp.

Discusses labor mobility in Italy, with particular reference to the movement of population from hill and mountain regions to new agricultural and industrial development areas in the coastal plains.

177. THIEDE, G. Supply of agricultural produce to the Community countries before establishment of the common agricultural market. (G, with E summary) *EEC Statis. Inform. Study* No. 1, pp. 5-56. Brussels, 1964.

A statistical study covering a 5-year period, with 1959/60 as its midpoint. Discusses production per hectare, production per capita, and food consumption per capita, as well as fodder consumption, degrees of self-sufficiency, foreign trade, and methodology. Three graphs and 18 tables show data on main products of all six countries (Belgium-Luxembourg represented as a unit).

178. DE VERGOTTINI, MARIO. Internal migration as a cause of the gravitation of the Italian population toward the western half of the country. (I) *Stato Sociale* 7(9): 765-777. Turin, U.T.E.T., Sept. 1963.

During the fifties, population movement between east and west Italy was even greater than that between north and south Italy, which, for historical and racial reasons, has always attracted more attention. The Northwest, with the Milan-Turin-Genoa industrial triangle, had the biggest net increase in population, drawing an especially large number of immigrants from the primarily rural areas. Author draws attention to the relatively greater rate of population increase in the Southeast than in the Northeast. Economic implications are not discussed.

179. VEZIN, J. The construction of indices of agricultural population structure. (F) *Etudes d'Economie Rurale* 13(40): 35-56. Rennes, Ecole Nationale Supérieure Agronomique, June 1962. (mimeographed.)

Indices constructed from the 1955 agricultural census can give a rough indication of the degree to which (a) farmers may be replaced by their descendants and (b) full-time family farmworkers may be replaced by members of the family living and working on the holding. Analysis of the population structure in a given region allows some general deductions about the probable rate of change in farm structure.

180. VEZIN, J., AND JEGOUZO, G. Replacement of farmers. (F) *Etudes d'Economie Rurale* 13(40): 15-34. Rennes, Ecole Nationale Supérieure Agronomique, June 1962. (mimeographed.)

A study of succession in four cantons of the Morbihan Department. Includes description of methodology used.

181. VINCENT, L. A. Active population, production, and productivity in 21 branches of the French economy (1896-1962). (F) Etudes et Conjoncture 20(2): 73-108. Paris, Inst. Natl. de la Statis. et des Etudes Econ., Feb. 1965.

Agriculture is seen to be one of the very few branches of the economy in which labor productivity has continued (except during the two world wars) to rise at an increasing rate for each of the six periods into which the 66 years under review are divided.

182. VINCENT, L. A. The agricultural "exodus" in France since 1900; its connection with productivity and elasticities of consumption. (F) Etudes et Conjoncture 18(2): 120-140. Paris, Inst. Natl. de la Statis. et des Etudes Econ., Feb. 1963.

Author expresses the hope that his model might be applied to forecasting movements in and out of other branches of both the national and regional economies of France and of other countries.

Fertilizers

183. BOKER, H., AND OTHERS. Consumption of mineral fertilizers in the EEC. (G,F) EEC Agr. Ser. No. 8. Brussels, 1962. 114 pp.

This study analyzes data on each of the EEC countries, gives a short-term linear projection to 1964-65, and discusses the factors expected to influence long-term trends in fertilizer consumption. Investigates as causes of increased fertilizer use over the past 20 years: (1) the development of more productive breeds of plants and animals; (2) improvements in hydrography and agricultural structure; (3) increased education; and (4) improved relationships between the price of fertilizers and that of agricultural products. Fertilizer consumption varies from country to country because of natural, economic, and subjective conditions. Nitrogen, phosphates, and phosphorous are given individual consideration. Author concludes that the demand for agricultural products is really the critical factor in continued increases in fertilizer use; excess agricultural products must be sold at adequate prices. Includes 73 tables, 4 graphs, and 11 maps covering 10 years of fertilizer consumption, and factors influencing it.

184. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. Fertilizers: an annual review of world production, consumption, and trade. (E,F,S) Rome. 1951 to present.

A statistical commentary on fertilizers. Gives breakdowns according to countries and regions. Includes data on world reserves of raw materials and on prices.

Structure

185. AMADEI, GIORGIO. Economic analysis of a 'farm of the future'. (I) *Genio Rurale* 26(10): 915-940. Bologna, Oct. 1963.

Describes the formation of a 550-acre holding in Emilia from 21 separate share-cropping units under single management. Planning of the changes was of an empirical nature. Because of a lack of economic data, more refined forms of programing were not attempted. The author does, however, give some fairly detailed costings and budgets for milk and veal production in the dairy sector of the reformed enterprise. In his view, reorganizations of this kind can overcome many of the difficulties which face livestock production, even in the fertile areas of northern Italy. On the farm described, labor productivity has been raised to about 20 times that of the present averages in Italian agriculture. On the other hand, certain levels of capital investment and managerial skill are required which are by no means widely available.

186. ANONYMOUS. Les Societes d'Amenagement Foncier et d'Etablissement Rural: le droit de preemption. (Societies for Structural Improvement and Rural Establishment: the right of preemption). (F) *Chambres d'Agriculture*, No. 265 (Sup.). Paris, Assemblée Permanente des Presidents des Chambres d'Agriculture, Apr. 1, 1963. 12 pp.

Summarizes the rights of preemption enjoyed by the Societies for Structural Improvements and Rural Establishment. These rights are to be limited to certain areas where the departmental prefect, after consultation with the local Committee for Structure and Chamber of Agriculture, is satisfied that interference in the normal market for land may be justified for special reasons. Criteria were laid down in a decree dated October 20, 1962.

187. ANONYMOUS. Le Fonds d'Action Social pour l'Amenagement des Structures Agricoles. (The Social Action Fund for the Improvement of Agricultural Structures). (F) *Chambres d'Agriculture*, Nos. 273 and 274. Paris, Assemblée Permanente des Presidents des Chambres d'Agriculture, Aug. 1 and 15, 1963. 20 pp.

A summary of the relevant clauses of the law of August 1962 setting up the central Social Action Fund for the Improvement of Agricultural Structures to finance various forms of social action. Such action may include assisted migration within or out of agriculture, assistance to younger farmers to help them increase the size of their holdings, and retirement pensions to elderly farmers. The appendix contains comments by the Chambers of Agriculture and by the social and economic councils.

188. BOUTTEAUD, A. Group farming: land and structure. (F) *Jeunes Agriculteurs*, Supp. to No. 157. Paris, Presses Limouiques, 1964. 32 pp.

A critical analysis of the work to date of the Social Action Fund for the Improvement of Agricultural Structures, and in particular of the Societies for Structural Improvements and Rural Establishment. Author proposes the establishment of landowning companies to which small groups of farmers

would contribute their land, and in which outsiders might be invited to invest. This would make capital available for improvements to the holdings which former owners, now tenants with leases from the company, would rent. Farmers would be under an obligation to produce and market as a group.

189. BUCHHOLZ, E. W. Small part-time farms; their development and future. (G, E summary) *Agrarwirtschaft, Zeitschrift für Betriebswirtschaft und Marktforschung* 10(11): 349-356. Hanover, Strothe, Nov. 1961.
190. BUTTERWICK, MICHAEL, AND NEVILLE ROLFE, EDMUND. Structural reform in French agriculture--the work of the SAFER's. (E) *Jour. Agr. Econ.* 16(4): 548-554. Manchester Univ., Dec. 1965.

Describes briefly French agriculture in terms of the need for consolidating and increasing the average size of farm holdings. Also describes the nature and method of operation of the societies for Structural Improvements and Rural Establishment, which have been set up for this purpose. Gives three examples of actual operations, and includes a table which outlines the activities of six societies up to December 31, 1964.

191. DAMS, T. J. Coordination of structural policies for agriculture--the role of the European Economic Community. (E) *Internat. Jour. Agrarian Affairs* 3(6): 319-330. London, Oxford Univ. Press, Aug. 1963.

Covers briefly present deficiencies and recent trends in the structure of agriculture in the EEC, the need for the Community to improve this structure, and the method of coordinating Community policies to this end. Agricultural structure is interpreted in its broadest sense: the total agricultural situation excluding market and price conditions.

192. DI COCCO, E., AND OTHERS. Trends in land utilization, in type of tenure and size of abandoned holdings: an enquiry into the rural exodus in Emilia Romagna, 1962-63. (I) *Bologna, Nat. Acad. Agr.*, 1964. 159 pp.

An analysis of 5,320 abandoned holdings (covering some 85,000 hectares of land) in the Appenines and in the Emilian Plain.

193. EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY AND ORGANIZATION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION. The main agricultural areas in the EEC. (F,G,E) *EEC Agr. Ser.* No. 1. Brussels, 1960. 60 pp. plus 15 maps.

This study was made "to arrive at a better overall view of EEC agricultural resources based on a fuller knowledge of agricultural regions of its member countries." Uses criteria pertaining to land use, population statistics, livestock statistics, and farm statistics (census of farms) as a basis for mapping out agricultural regions. Supplements these criteria with the subjective knowledge of experts on local conditions to divide the EEC into 32 major agricultural regions and a few minor ones. Includes tables on the comparative size and main characteristics of the major agricultural regions as well as maps showing various boundaries (territorial units, national frontiers, etc.), grassland as a percentage of cultivated land, fodder area as a percentage of cultivated land, area under cereals as a percentage of arable land, wheat yields, the 32 agricultural regions and subregions, relief characteristics, and population density. Many of the statistics

are now out of date and the regions were confined within national boundaries. However, the study is a good beginning toward the demarcation of agricultural regions in the EEC.

194. KIATZMAN, J. Obstacles to shifts in the use of land.(E,F) OECD Doc. in Food and Agr. Ser. No. 74. Paris, 1965. 158 pp.

A thorough discussion of shifts from one agricultural use of land to another and from use for traditional agricultural purposes to use for extensive pasture, afforestation, or urban development. Presents agricultural considerations and world economic and social considerations, along with other problems of utility and satisfaction which cannot be measured in terms of money. Makes particular reference to problems of rural depopulation and the psychology of the rural population, as well as the structure of farms and farm labor. Gives results of the survey of policy on land allocation (complexity, means of action, and results) in the Netherlands, West Germany, Italy, the EEC as a whole, and France, which is dealt with in greatest detail.

195. LANGE, HILFRED, AND OTHERS. Forderung bauerlicher Selbsthilfe bei der Verbesserung der Agrarstruktur. (Promotion of self-help among farmers through the improvement of farm structure). (G) Vols. VI and VII. Forschungstelle fur bauerliche Familienwirtschaft, Frankfurt, 1962 and 1963.

Two in an annual series of publications prepared by the Frankfurt Research Institute for Family Farms. Summarizes land consolidation measures taken during the year by each State government.

196. DE LEEUW, A. Some aspects of the improvement of agrarian structure in Belgium. (F) Les structures agricoles dans la CEE: informations internes No. 26. Brussels, Nov. 1963. 220 pp. (mimeographed.)

An internal report from the Directorate-General of Agriculture on the problems encountered, methods used, progress made in improving agriculture structures in Belgium, as well as on future needs and prospects.

197. DE LEEUW, A. Some aspects of the improvement of agrarian structure in France. (F) Les structures agricoles dans la CEE: informations internes No. 27. Brussels, Oct. 1963. 237 pp. (mimeographed.)

cf. no. 196.

198. DE LEEUW, A. Some aspects of the improvement of agrarian structure in the German Federal Republic. (F,G) Les structures agricoles dans la CEE: informations internes No. 25. Brussels, Oct. 1963. 216 pp. (mimeographed.)

cf. no. 196.

199. DE LEEUW, A. Some aspects of the improvement of agrarian structure in Luxemburg. (F) Les structures agricoles dans la EEC: informations internes No. 29. Brussels, Oct. 1963. 65 pp. (mimeographed.)

cf. no. 196.

200. DE LEEUW, A. Some aspects of the improvement of agrarian structure in the Netherlands. (F) Les structures agricoles dans la CEE: informations internes No. 30. Brussels, Nov. 1963. 252 pp. (mimeographed.)

cf. no. 196.

201. DE LEEUW, A. AND VICINELLI, P. Some aspects of the improvement of agrarian structure in Italy. (F) Les structures agricoles dans la CEE: informations internes No. 28. Brussels, Oct. 1963. 121 pp. (mimeographed.)

cf. no. 196.

202. LIPINSKY, E. E. Land transferability: measures taken by EEC member countries to increase land transferability and encourage the enlargement of unduly small agricultural holdings. (F,G) Les structures agricoles dans la CEE: informations internes No. 31. Brussels, Dec. 1963. 204 pp. (mimeographed.)

An internal report from the Directorate-General of Agriculture. Examines six main determinants of land transfer--bequest, gift, exchange, lease, sale and colonization--and assesses their relative importance in the EEC. Considers for each of the member countries the extent of recent changes in landownership and tenure, the legal framework of such changes, and government measures taken to encourage land transfer. Also examines in some detail regional studies of agrarian structure in each country except Luxembourg. Author concludes that for agricultural workers to achieve income parity, the factors of production in agriculture will have to be recombined so as to increase the proportion of land (and capital) to labor, but that widespread rural depopulation must be avoided.

203. MARIS, A. Some aspects of structural development in agriculture in rural areas in the Netherlands. (F,D) Conditions de production de l'agriculture: Informations internes No. 6. Brussels, Mar. 1962. 66 pp. (mimeographed.)

Although the statistics are 5 years old, this report gives a valuable picture of structural problems of agriculture in the Netherlands. These problems are illustrated by an analysis of farm accounts which relates income and expenditure to farm size in different regions.

204. PADBERG, K., AND SCHOLZ, H. The distribution of markets according to farm size in the Federal Republic. (G) Berichte uber Landwirtschaft 41(3): 425-444. Hamburg, Bundesm. f. Ernahr. Landwirt. u. Forsten, 1963.

An analysis of the extensive bookkeeping material used for the Green Reports and of the 1960 Farm Census designed to show the distribution of gross farm product sales among farms of five different sizes: farms with 0-5, 5-10, 10-20, 20-50, and over 50 hectares. An average was taken for 1959-60, 1960-61, and 1961-62. Tables show the percentage of sales of major plant and livestock product groups marketed by farms in each of the five classifications. Quantities and the value of gross sales are given for 1961-62-only, by farm size groups, for a number of individual products. This study throws some light on the structure of farms in Germany,

and underlines the marketing difficulties facing families with small holdings, which constitute the majority.

205. PIN, E. Psychological and social effects of land reform. (I) *Rivista di Sociologia* 2(4): 79-102. Rome, Internatl. Univ. Social Studies, May/Aug. 1964.

Results of an inquiry made of a sample of 49 assignees of the Italian Land Reform in the Campania, and a control group of 111 other heads of families from two neighboring villages from which the assignees had originally been drawn. Although participating to a greater extent in the superficial aspects of modern living, showing a greater attachment to the land, and making greater use of technical improvements in agriculture than the villagers whom they had left behind, the assignees remained rigidly conservative in their views of such matters as family loyalties, the place of women in society, cooperation with neighbors, and an economic approach to solving agricultural problems. On the other hand, few wished their sons to continue in agriculture. In the matter of cooperation, the author questions the policy of presenting cooperatives as already existing organizations created by the State and not arising organically from the wishes and needs of their members.

206. POLAK, J. M., AND DE HAAN, P. Study of comparative law on the relations between lessor and lessee of farmland in the countries of the EEC. (F,G, I,D) EEC Agr. Ser. No. 61 Brussels, 1961. 48 pp.

A study divided into four chapters devoted to replies to 41 questions on the main legal aspects of farm tenancy in the six member countries; duration, termination, and assignation of tenancy, with the preemptive rights of tenants on the land, and the rights of heirs of deceased tenants; all types of rent, their level, and their revision; and official inspection of tenancy in Germany and the Netherlands. Concludes with a summary of the main differences between countries and a brief discussion of some of the advantages of being a tenant over owner occupancy (higher standards of husbandry or reduced risk of fragmentation, for instance).

207. PRIEBE, H. Elements of structural development in agriculture. (G) *Strukturwandlungen einer wachsender Wirtschaft* 1: 221-252. Berlin, 1964.

Structural changes in agriculture are by no means a recent development, but major structural changes occurred only in the recent postwar period. These were due to drastic changes in production technology which have resulted in a decline in the number of small farms and in a growing tendency to abandon unfavorable locations. Future agrarian structure will require a substantial improvement in the basic conditions of farming, as well as a reorientation of agricultural policy and an abandonment of general aids in favor of individual assistance by improving the competitive position of vulnerable farm units. Evidence indicates that under such premises, a total of some 500,000 to 600,000 viable and independent farms can survive in West Germany. The study includes statistical material illustrating structural development in the past, and farm sizes.

208. PRIEBE, HERMANN, AND OTHERS. Neuzeitliche Familienbetriebe: Ausgewählte Beispiele (Modern family farms: some selected examples). (G) Frankfurt, Forschungstelle für bauerliche Familienwirtschaft, 1961. 173 pp.

A study of the productivity and structure of a sample of small family farms drawn from a universe of 600 farms in North Rhine-Westphalia and 450 on the upper Rhine, for which farm accounts were available.

209. ROHM, H. Agricultural planning and farm structure improvement in areas of urban-industrial agglomeration. (G) Agrarwirtschaft, Zeitschrift für Betriebswirtschaft und Marktforschung 12(11): 345-353. Hanover, Strothe, Nov. 1963.

210. SORBI, U. Outline study of agrarian and farm structure in the Mediterranean basin and in certain neighboring countries. (I) Parma Univ. Inst. Agr. Econ. and Polit. Study No. 1. Florence, Coppini, May 1965. 34 pp.

An analysis of farm size and fragmentation along the Mediterranean and Adriatic seaboard and in some inland countries of Africa and the Middle East. Poor farm structure makes increasing labor productivity and return on capital investment especially difficult. A lack of qualified surveyors hampers consolidation measures.

211. TEITGEN, P. H. AND OTHERS. Current problems in agriculture. (F) Droit Social 27(9-10): 449-538. Paris, Librairie Sociale et Economique, Sept./Oct. 1964.

A special issue with a useful summary of the structure (from the points of view of population, land tenure, fragmentation, social security, marketing, credit, insurance and trade unionism) of agriculture in France. The chapter on the legal aspect of factors acting both for and against a more efficient structure of holdings is of particular interest.

212. THIMM, H. U. The involvement of German agriculture in the economy. (G) Bayerische Landwirtschafts Jahrbuch 41 (Spec. no. 3): 3-127. Munich, 1964.

Since the beginning of the industrial era there has been an increasingly close connection between agriculture and those industries which provide its requisites and which process its products. This publication includes much statistical data (1950 to 1960-62) which describe and illustrate the complexity of agriculture in an industrial era. Economists anticipate that the future ratio of number of workers in the food industry to total number of industrial workers in the Federal Republic of Germany will be about 1 to 5.

213. UNITED NATIONS. Farm rationalization: economic and human aspects of specialization. (E,F) New York, 1964. 119 pp.

Contains the report of and the papers submitted to the third meeting of experts on farm rationalization held in Geneva September 2-6, 1963. Reproduces the papers only in the language in which they were originally submitted. Discusses the following problems: (1) the existing trends towards specialization in farming; (2) the economic problems arising

from the practice of specialization; (3) the reconciliation of farm rationalization measures with national agricultural policies; and (4) the economic and human factors in farm reorganization. Concludes that, in general, experts are tending to move away from a strictly economic viewpoint of farm rationalization towards a wider view including rural sociology.

214. VERNIER, ALPHONSE. Limiting factors on farms: an enquiry into farmers' opinions about their holdings conducted by the Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques in 1962. (F) Etudes et Conjoncture 18(3): 227-236. Paris, Inst. Natl. de la Statis. et des Etudes Econ., Mar. 1963.

A sample survey of 8,000 farms (4,500 drawn at random from the National Statistical and Economic Studies Institute files, and 3,500 owned by persons who subscribe to two farm-account schemes for younger farmers). Gives main limiting factors as (1) labor (felt least by the younger farmers), stated by 35 percent of the crop farmers and 28 percent of livestock farmers; (2) equipment, stated by 22 percent of the crop farmers; (3) buildings, stated by 22 percent of the livestock farmers; (4) land (felt particularly by the younger farmers), stated by 6 percent of the crop farmers and 7 percent of the livestock farmers; (5) capital, stated by 8 percent of the crop farmers and 7 percent of the livestock farmers; and (6) profitability and lack of markets, stated by 7 percent and 6 percent of the crop farmers and livestock farmers, respectively. Despite limitations, nearly 50 percent of all farmers, primarily those with larger holdings, thought they could farm larger acreages with their present resources. Also gives a breakdown of the sample by planning regions.

215. WEINSCHENCK, G. The EEC and structural changes in German agriculture. (G) Berichte uber Landwirtschaft 41(2): 205-224. Hamburg, Bundesm. f. Ernahr. Landwirt. u. Forsten, 1963.

Illustrates the relationship between farm income and farm size in Hesse and Bavaria, two regions in Germany, and considers the future of two types of marginal farms: (a) those with predominantly marginal land, the increase of whose acreage is unlikely to result in higher income; and (b) those too small at present to achieve a minimum income level but which might by enlargement be placed in a competitive class.

Education and Extension Services

216. MALASSIS, L. Intellectual investment in agriculture for economic and social development. (E,F) OECD Doc. in Agr. and Food No. 60. Paris, 1963. 152 pp.

In 1961, the Ministerial Council of the OECD defined the tasks of the consultants for agricultural research, education, and extension as follows: (1) to establish an "essay in synthesis" on the studies undertaken in agricultural research, education, and extension, by the major international organizations, and by the international or national institutes specializing in the study of intellectual investment as a whole;

(2) to compare the extent and structure of intellectual investment, as well as the principles which govern such investment in member countries; (3) to study and compare experiences in the coordination and planning of intellectual investment in agriculture in relation to the social perspectives and the development of agriculture within the overall economy; and (4) to contribute to a definition of orientated action aimed at intensifying and increasing the efficacy of intellectual investment, particularly in countries in the process of economic development. Author believes that if intellectual investment is governed by the "economic results expected," it must satisfy the desire for social equality, and at the same time ensure economic growth and development.

Cooperation

217. ANONYMOUS. Producer Groups. (F) Chambres d'Agriculture, No. 299 (Sup.). Paris, Assemblée Permanente des Presidents des Chambres d'Agriculture, Sept. 1, 1964. 28 pp.

To be recognized and to qualify for financial aid from the Fund for Orientation and Stabilization of Agricultural Markets, producer groups are required to produce a single produce in certain minimum quantities (700 hogs, 1 million table birds, 700 tons carcass weight of beef or veal, egg production of 50,000 layers, etc.) and of a certain quality. Agricultural economic committees are to be formed at the regional level to coordinate and supervise marketing activities of the producer groups. Summarizes the relevant articles of the complementary law of August 1962 and of decrees deriving therefrom. The concentration of supply of single commodities through grouping, already practiced in the Netherlands, is at present attracting much attention in the Federal Republic of Germany, and is likely to be a feature of agricultural planning developed at the Community level.

218. BOUTRUCHE, ROBERT. The S.I.C.A.V.E.M. (F) Federation Nationale des Centres d'Etudes Techniques Agricoles Study No. 927. Paris, Mar. 1964. 8 pp.

Discusses the Mayenne Cooperative Cattle Sale and Distribution Company, a private company formed in 1960 to buy and sell cattle, sheep, and calves for its members. The focal point is economic progress for members and the supply problems encountered in the extension of forward contracting.

219. GAYRAUD, L. Why, how, and with whom to form a Society of Collective Agricultural Interest. (F) Chambres d'Agriculture, No. 269-270 (Sup.). Paris, Assemblée Permanente des Presidents des Chambres d'Agriculture, June 1963. 48 pp.

Discusses the work of the Society of Collective Agricultural Interest, a small private cooperative which may be formed for a number of purposes, that is, for grain storage, rural electrification, meat production, forestry, fruit and vegetable marketing, etc.

220. LIAUDON, MARAL. Industrial and marketing groups in agriculture. (F) Jeunes Agriculteurs, No. 157 (Sup.). Limoges, Presses Lemouiques, 1964. 71 pp.

To avoid the real danger of having either to sell their land to large-scale commercial farmers or their souls to feed-manufacturing or food-processing firms involved in vertical integration, efficient small and medium-scale farmers must form production and marketing groups. Includes appendixes giving a list of French food and feed firms, large department stores, chain stores, and consumer cooperatives with an annual turnover exceeding a specified amount; some figures illustrating the degree of concentration in the French food industry; and details of the activities of a producer group in the Saone-et-Loire Department.

221. REYMOND, PIERRE. Integration of agricultural and consumers' cooperative organizations. (F) Revue des etudes cooperatives 43(135): 15-20. Paris, Institut des Etudes Cooperatives, Jan./Mar. 1964.

Despite a general agreement signed in 1959 between the French central agricultural and consumer cooperative organizations, not much has been achieved in the way of intercooperation. Even at the local level, where the possibilities are greatest, arrangements have tended to be of a rather blurred kind and to have suffered from the lack of discipline of individual members of one or the other parties. Even at the cost of initially reducing the volume of intercooperative trade, these agreements must be respected by all involved. Since, for this purpose, strong central control is needed, the most fruitful form of integration would seem to lie in the jointly owned but independently managed processing plant. Producers (of fruit, for example) would be bound to contracts regarding quantity and quality, and the retail cooperatives obliged to take the factory's output (jams or fruit juices) at prices and in amounts agreed to in advance. The consumer cooperatives would be in a position to impose conditions (choice of varieties, cultivations, sprays, etc.) on members of the agricultural cooperatives. This would be true integration.

222. RUDI, M. Vian-Caux-Bray: meat producers in Seine-Maritime and their part in the market. (F) Federation Nationale des Centres d'Etudes Techniques Agricoles Study No. 904. Paris, Mar. 1964. 7 pp.

Report on an agricultural cooperative in Seine. Discusses the method of determining prices paid to producers, methods of transportation, and difficulties in dealing with producers and in finding market outlets.

Marketing (General) and Transport

223. ANONYMOUS. The Fund for Orientation and Stabilization of Agricultural Markets. (F) Chambres d'Agriculture, No. 263 (Sup.). Paris, Assemblée Permanente des Presidents des Chambres d'Agriculture, Mar. 1963. 20 pp.

A summary of the purposes, organization, and financial structure of the Fund for Orientation and Stabilization of Agricultural Markets, with

relevant extracts from the Agricultural Orientation Law of August 1960 and the decree of July 29, 1961 derived from it.

224. ASTIER, D. Deep freezing: an economic analysis. (F) Etudes d'economierurale, V. 14, No. 44. Rennes, Cent. de Rech. d'Econ. et de Sociol. Rur. de l'Ouest Agr., June 1963. 64 pp. (mimeographed.)

Compares consumption, production, and distribution of quick frozen foods in France with that in other European countries and the United States. Includes tables which show development in freezing capacity between 1959 and 1962 and production, by type of fruit and vegetables, for all of France in 1960 and 1961. Owing to the absence heretofore of any large distributive organizations and to lack of concentration in the retail sector, development in France has been relatively slow. But changing consumer habits and increasing demand by public bodies for catering is likely to cause more rapid expansion in the future.

225. HANAU, A., AND WEBER, A. Problems in the field of agricultural marketing in the Federal Republic of Germany. (G, E summary) Agrarwirtschaft, Zeitschrift fur Betriebswirtschaft und Marktforschung 11(8): 237-264. Hanover, Strothe, Aug. 1962.

Describes existing Federal and State marketing organizations and national marketing schemes. Recommends improved information and extension work on marketing, stressing the necessity for improved grading and advertising. Mentions briefly trends in concentration of supply and vertical integration.

226. HENDERSON, HARRY W. FORMA--the French Commodity Credit Corporation. (E) Foreign Agr. Washington, U.S. Dept. Agr., March 1, 1965. pp. 3-5.

Discusses the organization and activities of the Fonds d'Orientation et de Regularisation des Marches Agricoles (FORMA), noting the similarities and contrasts between it and the U.S. Commodity Credit Corporation.

227. ORLANDO, G. Agricultural marketing policies: a discussion of the restructuring of the Italian distributive system. (I) Center for Econ. Studies and Planning Econ. Policy Study No. 2. Turin, Boringhieri, 1965. 231 pp.

An analysis of existing producer markets and distributive channels in Italy, and some radical proposals for counteracting their well-known shortcomings. These proposals would involve a large measure of government intervention. Draws widely on the experience of and the precedents set by the United States and Great Britain.

228. SCHMIDT, H., KLEMM, H., AND KOBER, E. Auswirkungen der Verkehrssituation auf Preise und Absatz der Landwirtschaftlichen Erzeugung eines Marktfernen Standorts...(The influence of the transport situation on prices and marketing of agricultural produce in an area remote from main markets; with special reference to southern and eastern Bavaria). (G) Munich, Institut fur Wirtschaftsforschung. June 1964. 80 pp, and 46 tables. (mimeographed.)

A regional study in which each agricultural product is dealt with separately. Discusses, among other subjects, the possible effects of reductions in freight charges, and of their impact on producer prices, and the influence of the transport structure on the marketing of produce both within and outside the region.

229. SCHMITT, G. Structural change in the marketing of agricultural produce. (G) Freising-Weihenstephan, Oct. 1964. 68 pp. (mimeographed.)

Paper presented to the Fifth Annual Conference of the Gesellschaft für Wirtschafts und Sozial Wissenschaften des Landbaues (Society of Agricultural Economics and Sociology) held in Freising-Weihenstephan in 1964. An analysis is given of developments in concentration of supply and demand, in direct decentralized marketing, and in vertical integration. Contains no statistical documentation.

230. SCHMITZ, G. Distribution channels and distribution costs for the products of the food industry. (G) Agrarwirtschaft, Zeitschrift für Betriebswirtschaft und Marktforschung 12(7): 189-196. Hanover, Strothe, July 1963.

The Business Research Institute of the University of Cologne has been working on an analysis of the distribution channels and distributing costs of important domestically produced consumer goods. This study gives a detailed record of the channels through which various goods pass from the producer to the consumer, and the proportion of the total volume of goods passing through each channel. Also, author attempts to determine how much of the retail price is due to distribution costs and how these are divided in the distribution channels.

231. STRECKER, O. Selbsthilfe und staatliche Forderungsmassnahmen in landwirtschaftlichen Betrieb (Self-help and government assistance for agricultural marketing.) (G) Vorträge der Wintertagung, Wiesbaden 13 bis 16. Januar 1964 und der Grunen Woche, Berlin, February 1964. (Archiv der Deutschen Landwirtschaftsgesellschaft, V. 33) Frankfurt, DLG-Verlags-GMBH, 1964. pp. 42-61.

Analyzes trends and fluctuations in the price of certain commodities sold in markets in North Rhine-Westphalia. Discusses measures that the French and Dutch Governments use to assist marketing, and examines, on the whole critically, the possibility of applying them in Germany.

232. VALLARCHE, JEAN. The bargaining power of farmers. (F) Revue d'economie politique 74(3): 709-729. Paris, Sirey, May/June 1964.

To overcome their traditionally weak position as sellers, farmers can either adapt supply to demand before the market stage, by contract production, or at the market stage by limiting supply. The latter requires particularly strict discipline. Author discusses an example of each: (1) the Swiss "Optigal" scheme in which the Provimi compound feed manufacturers and the Migros consumer cooperative organization offer integration to poultry producers; and (2) the Dutch auction system. Concludes that the latter is suited to a small country; the large number of

market centers required would be extravagant in a country the size of France. He is, however, critical of the working of the large regional markets built in France with State aid since 1954. These regional markets are already obsolete and are being increasingly bypassed by direct arrangements between groups of sellers and large buyers. This is to some extent due to a contradiction in Government policy, which since 1962 has also encouraged the formation of local producer groups. These local groups become, in turn, federated organizations which operate within homogeneous agricultural regions under the control of economic committees which impose on their members rules of conduct, grading and packing standards, terms of contract, and so forth. Thus, concludes the author, the bargaining power of farming rather than that of farmers is being strengthened.

233. WEBER, A. Product differentiation as an instrument of marketing policy in the production of high grade animal foods. (G, E summary) *Agrarwirtschaft, Zeitschrift fur Betriebswirtschaft und Marktforschung* 11(11): 366-373. Hanover, Strothe, Nov. 1962.

Discusses three examples of product differentiation and their results: (1) a case on the German wool market where there was product differentiation by quality; (2) an analysis of problems of product differentiation on the West German egg market as a result of advertising; and (3) the effect of product differentiation on a processed product (demonstrated with condensed milk).

234. WEBER A. Technique, tactics and strategy in the marketing of high-grade agricultural products. (G) *Agrarwirtschaft, Zeitschrift fur Betriebswirtschaft und Marktforschung* 13(8): 250-258. Hanover, Strothe, Aug. 1964.

This report attempts to outline the main strategy of the agricultural marketing policy in West Germany. Examines the marketing concept as applied to the image of the farm in the Federal Republic of Germany. The measures for implementing the marketing policy are presented under 13 headings. Some of the measures, including those on standardization, trade marks, systematic market information, publicity, and interfarm cooperation are explained in detail. Examples are given to illustrate the many problems and decisions farmers have to face in connection with a marketing economy. Finally, author states that the formulation of a comprehensive marketing policy is both possible and expedient.

235. ZUBER, G. Achievements and future prospects of the FORMA. (F) *Paysans*, 7(40): 29-41. Paris, Carrere, Feb./Mar. 1963.

Discusses the activities since 1961 of the marketing fund of the French Government. Government intervention has been largely in the field of beef and milk.

COMMODITY STUDIES

Grains

236. BAUER, G. The problem of German 'Aufmischweizen' (filler wheat). (G) Agrarwirtschaft, Zeitschrift für Betriebswirtschaft und Marktforschung 11(1): 21-26. Hanover, Strothe, Jan. 1962.

Soft wheat is almost the only type of wheat produced by the EEC countries. These countries import up to 2 million tons of quality wheat annually. German producers are trying to produce quality wheat to help fill this important gap, but millers have not offered high enough prices for this effort. The author sees the reason for this in a faulty evaluation of wheat in Germany; for he believes the gluten quantity and the maltose to be underevaluated and the test and maceration standards to be overevaluated. Only when this situation is corrected can the milling trade be expected to accept this quality wheat as "Aufmischweizen," that is, as wheat fit to improve the average quality of the wheat produced in the Federal Republic of Germany.

237. BERGMANN, HELLMUTH. Analysis of the factors influencing regional supply developments in cereals and cereal-conversion products. (F,G,I,D) EEC Agr. Ser. No. 17. Brussels, 1965. 73 pp.

The first section of this study presents a qualitative model of the regional supply and demand of cereals and of animal products derived from cereals. Takes account of the technical and economic possibilities of and constraints on substitution of one breadgrain or feedgrain for another or of a breadgrain for a feedgrain. Considers the factors which influence producer decisions towards commercial cereal crops, or animal production based on purchased feed or that produced by the owner. Notes especially the point at which (because of transportation costs) it is more profitable to use breadgrains produced by the owner as feed rather than exchange them for purchased feed. The final part of this section discusses the implication of farm location in relation to principal markets and import points in greater detail. Part 2 presents a quantitative model of the effects of the structure of transportation costs to and from the farm (and thus of farm location) on the type of production. Part 3 discusses the incidence of differences in transportation costs on the relative organization, incomes, and competitiveness of farms at different distances from the major markets. Includes many tables giving detailed data on all subjects covered.

238. BREEDVELD, J. Granen in de EEC 1950-1963 (Grains in the EEC, 1950-1963). (D) Agricultural Economics Institute (LEI). The Hague, Netherlands, June 1965.

Describes generally the world grain situation and the EEC's position. Discusses the EEC's use of various grains for seed, industrial use, feed, human consumption, and as a residual for wastage, giving data for 1950-51

and 1960-61. Considers factors affecting production, including the percentage of the total grain area of the EEC devoted to various grain varieties and grain area as a percentage of the total cultivated area in each country and for the EEC as a whole in 1950, 1962, and others years. Gives quantified 1950-60 yield trends by country and grain variety and by country and total grains, and the 1950 and 1963 production data by country and grain varieties. Surveys EEC prices as well as the price and trade policies of individual countries from about 1950 to 1960 and the EEC policy since July 1962. Also discusses relevant agricultural protection in the United Kingdom, Denmark, the United States, Canada, Australia, and Argentina. The last chapter gives a prognosis of the future position of the EEC on grain. It is based on a survey of 1950-63 developments, which the author extrapolates to 1970. He takes note of factors which lead to inaccuracy, and gives a corrected grain balance. Includes many tables and graphs which show historical data on most of the areas covered in the study.

239. CARRANTE, V., DAUPHIN, J., AND OTHERS. Economics of the production, processing and consumption of hard wheat in the EEC. (F,G,I,D) EEC Agr. Ser. No. 18. Brussels, 1965. 236 pp.

This study provides a detailed and broad coverage of its topic. The opening section discusses the chemical, physical, and biological properties of durum wheat; the effects of breeding and external conditions on these properties; and the characteristics by which commercial quality is judged. Describes two laboratory methods for identifying durum wheat. Discusses area, yields, and varieties of durum wheat used in France and Italy; and reviews the cost of hard and soft wheat production in France and Italy, and the structure of market organization in the EEC. Discusses the same subjects for the United States, Canada, Argentina, countries of North Africa and eight other producing countries. Part 1 closes with a comparative study of durum and soft wheat prices in the international and national markets from about 1950 to 1960. Part 2 discusses the economy of durum wheat transformation products in North Africa, the United States, Canada, Argentina, and a number of other countries, then in the EEC, including the possibilities of substituting soft wheat for durum wheat. Part 3 attempts a synthesis of the findings for the EEC (as a whole and by country) and an outlook for future consumption. Finally, a further synthesis is provided for the EEC in an international framework, under the heading of "General Conclusions." Includes a large number of graphs to supplement the text.

240. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE. The grain-livestock economy of the European Economic Community: a historical review, 1951-63. (E) U.S. Dept. Agr. Foreign Agr. Econ. Rpt. 31. July 1966. 61 pp.

Discusses the economic relationships that influenced agriculture in the EEC from 1951 to 1963, with special emphasis on the feed-livestock complex. Focuses attention first on the economic environment--growth in industrial and agricultural output, growth in per capita income and population, and evolution of the agricultural price-cost ratio. Also gives attention to (a) farm inputs and technology, (b) agricultural policy, (c) production and consumption of meats, (d) production and consumption of grains, and (e) production and consumption of forage, with a discussion of the factors

influencing each of these in the various countries. Concentrates on pointing out where additional work is needed before past developments can be fully understood and future developments predicted with greater accuracy. Includes many tables and graphs.

241. FARNSWORTH, HELEN C. Determinants of French grain production, past and prospective. (E) Food Res. Inst. Studies., Vol. IV, No. 3: 225-272. Stanford, Stanford Univ. Food Res. Inst., 1964.

The first part of a study on "French Grains and the Common Market." Provides information needed for understanding the underlying trends in grain production and utilization in France, for appraising the probable effects of proposed Common Market agricultural policies on future grain production and trade in France, and, specifically, on the future demand for U.S. grain exports. General land utilization since 1882; the influence of fertility and topography; and the input trend of fertilizer, machinery, and labor are among the topics covered. The effect of prices versus other influences on grain production is given extensive treatment. Includes tables, charts, and maps.

242. FRIEDMAN, KAREN J. German grain policies and prices, 1925-64. (E) Stanford, Stanford Univ. Food Res. Inst., 1966. 70 pp.

Part of a study on the grain situation in Germany, this report attempts to provide the base for an understanding of current and probable future policy of the German Government, and presents a straightforward and rather detailed record of grain policies in Germany from 1925 through 1964. These are considered to have developed in six stages. Discusses tariffs, quotas, other protection devices, and agricultural supports for each stage of development.

243. FRIEDMAN, KAREN J., AND FARNSWORTH, HELEN C. Grains in German farming: past developments and prospects for 1970 and 1975. (E) Stanford, Stanford Univ. Food Res. Inst., 1966. 64 pp.

Part of an investigation of the grain situation in Germany, this study examines trends and expectations for grain production, and gives a detailed account of factors affecting grain production from the standpoint of supply. Includes discussion of changes in land use and livestock numbers since 1924; changes in inputs and farm structure affecting grains, grain areas, yields, and production, 1924-64; relationships between grain prices and grain production; unified grain prices; price expectations for livestock products and effects on fodder requirements; the outlook for land use and grain production in 1970 and 1975; and some implications of the scheduled changes in grain prices.

244. GINDERT, H. The economic importance of maize production in EEC countries. (G) Berichte uber Landwirtschaft 40(1): 136-152. Hamburg, Parey, Mar. 1962.

Examines trends in yields and total production for each country during the fifties, with particular reference to geographic distribution in France and Italy. Gives production costs per hectare and per quintal in France, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands. Maize production costs for 1950 and

1958 are compared with those for wheat, sugar beets, and potatoes.

245. GRUPE, D. Past and future trends in French grain production. (G, E summary) Agrarwirtschaft, Zeitschrift für Betriebswirtschaft und Marktforschung 9(10): 317-332. Hanover, Strothe, Oct. 1960.

This well-known study of grain production in France since 1910 forecasts production for 1970 on the basis of whether or not certain areas of grassland and fallow formerly in grain production were restored to that function. The author's estimate of the area restored, 2.6 million hectares, was subsequently disputed by French authorities and treated with some reserve by the authors who made the 1970 projections for the EEC. The study remains, however, an important contribution to the argument on the supply response of French farmers to EEC price levels for cereal.

246. HANAU, ARTHUR, AND PENTZ, WINFRIED. Economics of grain production. (G) Handwörterbuch der Sozialwissenschaften. Stuttgart, Fischer, 1964. pp. 467-496.

A historical survey of world production and demand, exports (1854-1961), market prices (1870-1961), and international agreements since 1933; and German production, demand, and policy for grains, 1870-1963, with a discussion of price formation and price policy on the world grain market.

247. HISCOCKS, GEOFFREY, AND HULUGALLE, LAKDASA. Wheat in the European Economic Community. (E) Internat. Jour. Agrarian Affairs 3(6): 301-318. London, Oxford Univ. Press, Aug. 1963.

Describes the pre-EEC wheat policies, and discusses the common cereals policy and the effects which it might have both within and without the Community. Considers briefly EEC production, uses, and trade of wheat, and explains the variable levy system. Tables show data which highlight the text.

248. KOENIG, ERNEST. The EEC considers its regional grain-price pattern. (E) Foreign Agr. Washington, U.S. Dept. Agr., Apr. 19, 1965. p. 6.

Discusses the changes which were made in the mechanism of the grain price-support plan of the EEC in early 1965.

249. LEARN, ELMER W. Long-term effects of Common Market grain policies. (E) Foreign Ag. Trade of the United States. Washington, U.S. Dept. Agr., Jan. 1963. pp. 5-22.

Estimates the Common Market's level of grain production, consumption, and trade in 1970 on the basis of the following conditions: (1) a continuation of national policies, (2) EEC policy and German price levels, (3) EEC policy and average German-French price levels, (4) EEC policy and French price levels. Author uses the high income projections of FAO for all estimates. Yield changes are assumed independent of prices, and only France is supposed to have a significant potential for expansion of grain area. Total grain imports were projected to be highest when continuing national policies were assumed, and lowest when the EEC policy and German price

levels were considered. The other two assumptions yielded intermediate results, with increases in the overall level of agricultural protection leading to greater production on high-cost farms in the face of large surpluses in major exporting countries. Includes eight tables on the production, consumption, trade, and price of grains. Gives little detail on the actual methods used in making the projections.

250. LEOPOLD, RUDOLF. The consequences for Austria of the EEC cereal price regulations. (G) Der Forderungsdienst 13(2): 37-42. Vienna, Bundesm. f. Land. u. Forstw., Feb. 1965.

A consideration of the probable effects of the December 1964 decisions at Brussels on Austrian agriculture should Austria become an associate member of the EEC by July 1, 1967.

251. MULLER, G., AND SCHNIEDERS, R. Probleme der Getreidewirtschaft in der Europäischen Wirtschaftsgemeinschaft (Problems of the grain economy within the EEC). (G) Munich, Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, Mar. 1960. 86 pp. (mimeographed.)

Analyzes first the development of the supply of and demand for grains in member countries during the fifties. Part II considers present and future grain transport and distribution costs inside the EEC. Part III places wheat and feedgrain production in its regional setting. Gives feedgrain and fodder balances for each country. Part IV considers (a) quantitative and qualitative adaptation of production to demand through price policy (desirable differentials for bread and feed grains are suggested), and (b) probable changes in localization of grain and intensive livestock (feedgrain converting) production in the light of price differentials and transport costs. Although prepared 7 years ago, this competent study is still of value in the context of the decisions on grain price harmonization.

252. ROMITI, R. Some reflections on the Mansholt proposals for cereal price harmonization in the EEC. (I) Rivista di Economia Agraria 19(3): 89-95. Rome, Istituto Nazionale di Economia Agraria, 1964.

Summarizes the Italian position subsequently taken up at the Brussels negotiations.

253. RUF, R. New production incentives set by the Brussels cereals price decisions. (G) Schnelldienst 18(23): 4-11. Munich, Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, June 4, 1965.

A consideration of the price differential between wheat and feed grains and its possible effects on livestock production in the EEC.

254. SCHMIDT, HELMUT. Qualitätsweizenerzeugung in Bayern Chance und Notwendigkeit am künftigen Getreidemarkt (Quality wheat production in Bavaria: opportunities and necessary conditions on the grain market for the future). (G) Munich, Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, May 1963. 45 pp. (mimeographed.)

Discusses the points on which previous policies of the West German Federal Republic and present EEC grain regulations diverge; and the wheat market situations in Western Europe, especially in Germany, for the immediate future. With this groundwork, the author then discusses the possibilities for future marketing and production of quality wheat in Bavaria. Also discusses the suitability of various government measures to encourage the production of good wheat in Bavaria.

255. SOENEN, M., AND PELSHENKE, P.F. Problems relating to the quality of wheat, flour and bread in the EEC. (F,G,I,D) EEC Agr. Ser. No. 7. Brussels, 1962. 35 pp.

A thorough account of the types of bread consumed in each of the EEC countries and the types of flour used. Compares the quality of various types of wheats grown in the EEC with that of the main types imported, and with that of flour demanded by bakeries. Discusses the various means of imposing the use of domestic wheat from the standpoint of their implications for trade, the milling industry, and the baking industry. Discusses more generally the possibilities of improving the quality of domestic harvests and future intra-EEC trade in quality wheat. Contains brief concluding sections on each country, followed by a discussion of present and future import needs, and of the possibility of imposing mandatory regulations on the use of domestic wheat.

256. SOENEN, M., AND PELSHENKE, P.F. Problems relating to the quality of soft wheat, of flour and of bread in the EEC countries (part II). (F,G,I,D) EEC Agr. Ser. No. 16. Brussels, 1965. 40 pp.

Gives a brief account of (1) ten measures which should be taken to improve the quality of wheat harvested in the EEC, (2) the methods and samples used in testing French and German wheat, (3) the quality of imported wheat and of domestic production. Notes the problems encountered in producing quality wheat in the EEC. The rest of the study consists of 18 tables which present the results of laboratory tests on French, German, Belgian, Italian, Luxembourg and Dutch wheat, as well as on wheat imported from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and other countries.

257. STEIN, G., AND RUF, R. Überlegungen zu den Kommissionsvorschlägen für die Getreidepreisangleichung in der EWG (Some comments on the Commission's proposals for grain price harmonization in the EEC). (G) Munich, Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, Apr. 1964. 39 pp. (mimeographed.)

Part I considers, in the light of the Mansholt cereal price proposals, probable effects of the proposed new target prices for soft wheat in France. Also considers the extent to which target prices, being fixed at the wholesale level, will, owing to variations in member countries' taxation methods, be distorted at the farmgate level. Part II examines the effects of the Commission's proposals on existing grain marketing regulations in Germany. The study takes into account the Commission's proposals on the price relationship between different types of grain, on freight charges from derived target-price centers, on the relation between target and intervention prices, and on seasonal differentials.

258. THIMM, H.U. The marketing of quality wheat. (G) Agr. Mktg Inst. of the Munich Tech. Univ., Weihenstephan, May 1965. 86 pp. (mimeographed.)

A study of the 1964 harvest of quality (high gluten) wheat in Bavaria, which produces about half the total produced in the Federal Republic of Germany (Lower Saxony producing about one-third and the remaining States negligible quantities). Contains separate sections on localization of production by counties; distribution of wheat acreage by variety (winter and spring separately); producer organizations; and comparative production costs of, and returns on quality and soft wheat. Author concludes that in order to compete effectively, producers and producer groups will not only have to observe high standards of husbandry but will also have to carefully coordinate drying and storage capacities so that regular supplies of even quality are available to the mills.

Livestock and Livestock Products
(Excluding Dairy Products and Poultry)

259. ANDERSON, D.L. The economic effects of fresh meat prepackaging in member countries of the OECD. (E,F) OECD Doc. in Food and Agr. No. 68. Paris, 1964. 148 pp.

Sales of prepackaged meats are increasing in importance with the development of modern methods of retailing and prepackaging. Prepackaging brings with it technical problems, some of which have to be coped with primarily by retailers and some of which concern a wide segment of interests. The regulatory personnel of the governments of OECD countries are concerned with various aspects of health and sanitation, and weights and measures. This publication compares past U.S. patterns of marketing with current developments in the European market, and stresses the importance of standardization and its advantages in enabling the consumer to judge the value of prepackaged meats and in influencing consumers to favor prepackaged meats.

260. ANONYMOUS. Comparative study of profitability of various methods of beef production in the Charolais district made by the Groupement Regional des Centres d'Etudes Techniques Agricoles of the Cher department. (F) Federation Nationale des Centres d'Etudes Techniques Agricoles Study No. 508. Paris, 1961. 8 pp.

An analysis of production costs and returns for five different methods of raising Charolais cattle on 21 different farms showed that for all but one method (raising baby beef), expected revenue fell below aggregate production costs (including interest and the cost of depreciation). Aggregate production costs included an imputed return to the farm operator (over and above that for his labor) of 5 percent of the expected revenue. Farmers earned this return only when they produced baby beef. In the production of other types, they obtained no more than 50 percent of current wage rate for their labor; in some instances they earned nothing.

261. BECOUARN, YVES. The SICA-GEAC (Cotes-du-Nord). (F) Federation Nationale des Centres d'Etudes Techniques Agricoles Study No. 905. Paris, Mar. 1964. 7 pp.

A report of a cooperative concerning the management and use of north coast slaughterhouses. The cooperative was originally organized by pig producers in northern Brittany and later expanded to include beef producers. As a member of the regional association of cooperatives, it has access to a feed compounding plant. This report gives the conditions leading to the formation of the cooperative, and its activities in relation to pig, beef, and veal production.

262. BELHOMME, M. The Red Sea: I. Should we be producing beef; II. From steers to steaks. (F) Nouvelles des Marches Agr. 92. (Etude 998 and 998a). Paris, Federation Nationale des Centres d'Etudes Techniques Agricoles, Oct. 1964 and Feb. 1965. 9 and 8 pp.

Discusses the internal demand for and the production of beef in France. Gives 1959, 1963, 1965 estimates and 1970 projections of demand; and 1953-65 estimates of production. Indicates the desirability of maintaining exports at about 100,000 metric tons. Also discusses the beef situation for the EEC as a whole, and the effects of the policies administered by (1) a consultative committee, (2) a committee in charge of a basic support fund, and (3) an intervention agency on the supply-demand balance. Proposals for policy changes are also included. Part II discusses progress in the commercialization of slaughterhouses, and includes suggestions for accelerating progress.

263. BELHOMME, H., AND OTHERS. SICA-Perche--an example of meat marketing analyzed. (F) Federation Nationale des Centres d'Etudes Techniques Agricoles Study No. 676. Paris, Feb./Mar. 1962. 8 pp.

An account of the benefits provided by an agricultural cooperative which has served beef producers in the Departments of Eure-et-Loir and Orne since 1959. Covers methods of purchase and sale by the cooperative, profits and losses of the cooperative, and the economic advantages of membership in the organization.

264. BERGMANN, D. Problems of stabilizing supply and prices of beef and veal in the EEC. (F,G) EEC Internal Memo. on Agr. Markets, Series A, No. 9. Brussels, Nov. 1962. 47 pp. (mimeographed.)

Discusses the stabilization of supply and prices of beef and veal in France and Germany. Analyzes the factors affecting supply and demand of beef and veal and the system used for distributing these products. Shows how the system is deficient in bringing consumer demand to the attention of producers because of the vested interests of dealers and wholesalers and because of price-fixing by retailers. Considers and evaluates possible means of stabilization. Author concludes that the problem of instability in the market for meat is not particularly serious, or, at any rate, not desperate.

265. BERNITZ, ALEXANDER. The beef situation in West Germany. (E) Foreign Agr. Washington, U.S. Dept. Agr., June 7, 1965. pp. 4-5.

Discusses the development of feeding practices, types of cattle raised, and production in Germany. Notes the increasing consumer demand and the structure of consumer demand for various categories of beef. Considers

the prospects for future imports, especially those from the United States.

266. BILLERE, M., AND OTHERS. Recent experiments in the production of baby beef. (F) Federation Nationale des Centres d'Etudes Techniques Agricoles Study No. 678. Paris, Feb./Mar. 1962. 10 pp.

Considers the commercial and economic advantages of producing baby beef. Of the various fattening techniques so far costed, none appears outstandingly more profitable than another, profitability being influenced more by the market for the finished product. Summarizes costs of production established in a previous study, and discusses briefly the best means of intensifying productivity on farms with 100-120 acres in the Creuse Department. In this department, the traditional form of beef production is the raising and finishing of 3-year-old Charolais steers. Stresses the importance of a proper price relationship between beef, milk, and cereals if undesirably large increases in milk and cereal production are to be avoided. Discusses the unsuitability of the land released from forage for cereal production and socio-psychological objections to milking in a traditionally stock-raising region as constraints on the optimum solution.

267. BJARNASON, HAROLD F. International trade in cattle and beef products with emphasis on the effects of the European Economic Community on the South Dakota economy. (E) S. Dak. State College of Agr. and Mech. Arts, Dept. of Econ., 1964. 181 pp.

Submitted as a thesis to the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, Department of Economics, this study estimates the extent to which selected EEC agricultural policy alternatives would affect U.S. imports and exports of cattle and beef products. Also examines briefly the role of South Dakota cattlemen, and the effect of EEC policy on the South Dakota beef cattle industry.

268. BOCKENHOFF, EWALD. Vergleich der Handelsklassen und Schlachtrinderpreise in Frankreich und in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland: Bericht über eine Studienreise zum Schlachtrindermarkt in Paris (Comparison between commercial grading and prices of fat cattle in France and in the German Federal Republic: report on a study visit to a cattle slaughter market in Paris). (G) Braunschweig-Volkenrode, Institut für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung, Dec. 1962. 26 pp. (mimeographed.)

Compares average 1960 and 1961 liveweight and deadweight prices in 12 North Rhine-Westphalia markets (a typical German deficiency area) with those in Paris (La Villette). The difference in the quantity of bull meat sold (30 percent of sales in Germany and 6 to 7 percent of those in France) shows how traditional methods of production have influenced consumer tastes in each country. In Germany, however, there is no meat of the quality of the beef in France. Prices of the best cattle in each country are therefore not strictly comparable. In Germany, the quality of meat from Class A bulls and heifers corresponds to an average of extra quality and first quality in France. For cows, price comparison is also complicated by the fact that cows and heifers are lumped together in the same market grade in France. In general, prices in Germany were lower than those in France during the period observed, though at the end of 1961 the difference tended to become small. For carcasses, prices for only a few of the quality gradings

were comparable, and price differences broadly reflected differences in prices of live cattle.

269. BONADONNA, T. Beef production from dairy cattle. (I) L'Italia Agricola 100 (a): 827-842. Rome, Sept. 1963.

Discusses recent developments in Italy in rearing Friesian and Brown-Swiss bull calves for veal and beef. Describes feeding and costing trials, and in the final section discusses supply and demand.

270. BOULANGER, M. The Puy-de-Dome sheep producers' selling group. (F) Federation Nationale des Centres d'Etudes Techniques Agricoles Study No. 887. Paris, Mar. 1964. 6 pp.

A brief account of a syndicate started in 1961 to market sheep and lambs in Puy-de-Dome, a remote area of the Massif Central. Mentions the characteristics of the sheep in the region, the nature of the marketing contracts made with producers, and the economic advantages of membership in the group and of sales on the Lyon market (as an alternative to local sales).

271. FARHI, L. Study of the milk/meat balance in the Southwest. (F) Economie Rurale, No. 58, pp. 3-15. Paris, Societe francaise d'economie rurale, Oct./Dec. 1963.

Prepared by the Society for Studies of Economic and Social Development for the Commissioner of the Plan in connection with the regional planning introduced under the Fourth Plan, this interesting study covers three planning regions: the whole of Aquitaine and Midi Pyrenees and the Department of Aude in Languedoc (14 departments in all). Milk yields and low milk prices are the reasons for net income per hectare of forage crops being substantially below the average for similar, predominantly nonarable regions. But the raising of technical standards of milk production in the regions is likely to result in unmanageable surpluses of milk and milk products by 1970-75, thus preserving the low return. Since a change to pig or poultry husbandry, based on the substitution of feed grains for grassland, would also soon run into difficulties from the standpoint of demand, the best solution must be to encourage meat production at the expense of milk production. Several alternative models were therefore set up, and the variables and constraints embodied in a linear program described. Author examines critically both methodology and results and reaches some cautious conclusions.

272. FENNELL, R., AND POWER, A. Problems of the organization of the meat market in the EEC. (E) Internatl. Jour. Agrarian Affairs 3(5): 254-276. London, Oxford Univ. Press, June 1963.

The concluding paragraph of this article states: "If the EEC maintains a rapidly expanding national income, and is anxious to move agricultural resources into other sectors as part of the drive towards a high overall rate of growth, the difficulties of production and marketing in agriculture will be greatly reduced...It is therefore the energy with which the basic agricultural adjustments are tackled, together with the strength and purpose of the agricultural voice in overall economic planning, which will decide EEC policy on beef and pigmeat, rather than the economic factors basic to the production of cattle and pigs themselves."

273. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. The world meat economy. (E,F,S) FAO Commod. Bul. Ser. No. 40. Rome, 1965. 151 pp.

Discusses production, consumption, and trade in meat and meat products. Concludes that the world faces two major problems in this area: the apparently increasing tendency for importing countries to make access to their markets more difficult, and the failure of developing countries to participate fully in the expansion of production, consumption, and trade. The EEC, for instance, has taken measures, mainly through a system of import levies, to bring the unit cost of imported meat up to the levels prevailing within the Community.

274. GIORGI, E. Present situation and prospects for production of beef on the hill farms of Tuscany. (I) Rivista di Zootecnica 32(718): 205-209. Florence, July/Aug. 1959.

Farm accounts illustrate the increase in net farm income to be derived from improved feeding techniques (especially in green forage production) used on farms of different sizes and under different forms of tenure. Under the circumstances of 1958, the marginal return on capital invested in meat production is shown to be reasonably high. But producer prices were high at the time of the inquiry, and the author foresees a possibility of lower net profits in the future in the event of a shortage of calves.

275. KOELLER, HAROLD L. Will French cash grain farmers start fattening cattle? (E) Foreign Agr. Washington, U.S. Dept. Agr., June 27, 1966. pp. 3-4.

Reviews the beef production and demand situation in France, and the cost of subsidizing grain exports. Summarizes the developments of the past few years, and concludes that the obstacles it lists as confronting cash grain farmers who consider fattening cattle may be slowly overcome.

276. KROHN, H.B. Supply of dairy and cattle products to the European Economic Community. (G) Agrarwirtschaft, Zeitschrift für Betriebswirtschaft und Marktforschung 13(9): 277-288. Hanover, Strothe, Sept. 1964.

Reviews the proposed effective timetable for EEC marketing regulations on meat and milk. Includes tables which show the milk supply for 1960-61, 1961-62, and 1962-63 for all member countries (except France); and EEC imports of butter and cheese, by country of origin, for calendar year 1963. Also includes projections of demand and supply to 1970. Author anticipates no decrease in imports, and even an eventual increase, but in his opinion, more rapid and intensive methods of production must be developed within the EEC. Malassis' and Mittendorf's findings on the necessary minimum ratio of prices of milk to those of beef must, therefore, be kept in mind by the Commission when fixing guide prices.

277. LANDMANN, U. The use of protein-rich concentrated feedstuffs in Northwest European countries. (G) Agrarwirtschaft, Zeitschrift für Betriebswirtschaft und Marktforschung 11(3): 1-79. Hanover, Strothe, Mar. 1962.

Examines trends in the consumption of feedstuffs, particularly the protein-rich concentrated feedstuffs, for the principal northwestern European

countries. In this report, concentrated feedstuffs include oilcake and meal, fish, meat and other foods of animal origin, and feedstuffs derived from milk. In the countries of northwestern Europe and the United States, the purchase of feedstuffs is increasing. Of all farm costs, the cost of feedstuffs is the largest single item.

278. MEEKEL, CONELIUS. A calf marketing syndicate organized by 'Jeunes agriculteurs'. (F) Federation Nationale des Centres d'Etudes Techniques Agricoles Study No. 889. Paris, Mar. 1964. 3 pp.

A brief history of the syndicate's organization in 1960 for the purpose of shipping calves directly to the Paris market. Lamb and pig marketing was later added to its activities. Notes the need to overcome local opposition. In 1964 the syndicate was to be merged with others to form a departmental society of collective agricultural interest.

279. MULLER, G. Concentration and division of labor in the fields of cattle and pig husbandry in the Federal Republic of Germany. (G,E summary) *Berichte uber Landwirtschaft* 41(1): 26-43. Hamburg, Bundesminist. f. Ernahr. Landwirt. u. forsten, Apr. 1963.

Covers the decade ending 1961. Analyzes concentration of livestock enterprises, both by size of holding and by administrative region, as well as trends in the concentration of feed- and food-processing industries. Notes intensification of labor use in livestock production with particular reference to a study of 700 holdings made by the Forschungsgesellschaft fur Agrarpolitik in Bonn.

280. PEDIGLIERI, V. Italian sheep raising: prospect and problems. (I) *L'Italia Agricola* 99(6): 521-536. Rome, June 1963.

Examines trends in sheep numbers since the war. The breakup of large pastoral estates for the land reform caused a decline in the number of sheep, but four factors will favor sheep raising in the future. Sheep raising is not labor intensive; mechanization is now possible even for milk production. The fall in prices of cereal, expected as a result of the CAP, will release to pasture marginal land unsuited to grain production. Sheep are better suited than cattle for grazing the temporary pasture of the west central coastal areas. There is a traditional demand for lamb and mutton in Italy, where income elasticity of demand, while lower than that for beef and veal, still allows room for expansion in production.

281. ROUY, M., MALASSIS, L., MITTENDORF, H.J., BIKKER, M., AND OTHERS. The increase of beef and veal production in the countries of the EEC. (F,G) EEC Agr. Ser. No. 5. Brussels, 1961. 216 pp.

Part I of the study discusses past trends in the structure of the cattle herd and in forage production. Types of animals fattened in each of the EEC countries are studied, followed by a discussion of production and the structure of production (which centers around the years 1950 and 1958) with breakdowns by country. Includes milk production and past developments in the ratio of prices of beef and veal to those of milk. Part II gives 1965 projections, first for the consumption of dairy products and of beef and veal, and then for the production of these products. The latter

projections were made on the assumptions that (1) the number of cows remained constant, and (2) the number of cows continued to increase. Includes an appendix of charts and tables to supplement those in the text, Broussolle's econometric model for beef and veal production, and a bibliography.

282. SCARDACCIONE, D. Economic aspects of livestock raising in the Mezzogiorno. (I) *Rassegna Economica* (2): 5-13. Bank of Naples, Apr./June 1958.

The author's personal experience and a number of farm management studies confirmed the trend away from large-scale livestock raising in southern Italy during the 1950's owing to inadequate management, a shortage of labor, and unfavorable producer prices. Livestock production was, as a rule, maintained only on large holdings of upland sheep pasture and on the small holdings of peasants where two or three cows (for milk and/or beef production) would be kept mainly to transform plant byproducts and occupy underemployed labor. Low market returns for livestock products, however, were not primarily due to poor demand, even during the 1950's, and will be even less so in the future. The main problem lies in the marketing structure. Large capital resources, which will have to be provided by the State, are required to equip processing and distributive cooperatives if they are to compete effectively with entrenched private interests. This is particularly true for meat.

283. SCARDACCIONE, D. Livestock development and cooperation. (I) *Realta' del Mezzogiorno*, V. 1, No. 9. Nov. 1961. 23 pp.

284. THOMSEN, HERMANN. Rationalisierungsmöglichkeiten in der Vermarktung von Schweinefleisch (Possibilities of rationalizing the market for pig meat). (G) Kiel, Kiel Univ., 1964. 133 pp.

Part I analyzes demand (by quantity and quality) for pork in the Federal Republic of Germany, 1950-51 to 1961-62. Part II lists measures taken to improve the competitiveness of German pig production within the EEC to 1963. Part III discusses the possibilities of rationalizing marketing and distribution, the development and decentralization of meat marketing, and factors hindering rationalization and proposals for overcoming them. Part IV examines the effect of alterations in the market structure on producers, cooperatives, and private traders, the meat processing industry, and private and public slaughterhouses. This study is primarily a plea for domestic reforms, which the importance of pig production in the German farm economy (and particularly on small holdings) makes especially urgent in the face of competition from other countries of the EEC, especially the Netherlands.

285. VERNIER, A., AND BLOND, R. Farmers' intentions with regard to milk and beef. (F) *Etudes et Conjoncture* 19(4): 3-8. Paris, Inst. Natl. de la Statis. et des Etudes Econ., Apr. 1964.

Analyzes the declared intentions of farmers concerning the beef supply during 1964. Compares the results of previous sample surveys made in July of 1960, 1961, and 1962 of numbers of milk- and beef-producing cows and of calves kept for rearing. The analysis shows that farmers tend not to fulfill their declared intentions (sometimes by as much as 80 percent). There

appears, however, to be a number of identifiable trends: a reduction in the number of suckling cows (whose calves were destined for veal rather than beef); a change from milk to beef production on farms of over 250 acres; a marked increase in herd size among the small and medium dairy herds; and abandonment of milk production by farms with less than five cows.

286. VERNIER, A., AND BLOND, R. Motivations of farmers' choice between milk and beef production: results of an inquiry conducted by the Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques. (F) Etudes et Conjoncture. Sup. No. 4A. Paris, Inst. Natl. de la Statis. et des Etudes Econ., 1964. 8 pp. (mimeographed.)

A 1963 survey of 5,000 farmers (3,800 selected at random from the files of the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies and considered to be fairly representative of average farmers, and the rest from subscribers to the Survey Center for Agricultural Forecasts, a group of young progressive farmers). More than half the sample appeared to be exercising a definite choice between milk and beef, and, at the time of the inquiry, were slightly in favor of beef. The motivations for producing beef because of allegedly higher financial returns or better outlets existed only in a very small number of cases. Higher income, organized marketing, and, to a lesser degree, more turnover were factors strongly favoring milk production. A highly simplified summing up of fairly complex motivations would be to say that for beef, technical considerations, and for milk, economic ones carry more weight.

287. WEBER, A. The demand for meat in the European Common Market: structure and trends. (G) Agrarwirtschaft, Zeitschrift für Betriebswirtschaft und Marktforschung, V. 10 (Spec. Sup. 11/12). Hanover, Strothe, 1961. 227 pp.

Includes a section on definition of terms and methodology (cross-section analysis and time series). Discusses the pattern of meat consumption in the EEC. Presents a country-by-country analysis of statistical sources (livestock population and meat supplies), of supply, and of demand, then studies the structure of the EEC countries' external trade. Provides a comparative analysis of demand for all EEC countries. Concludes with a summary of statistical and methodological difficulties, production trends, demand trends measured econometrically, and demand trends illustrated by national food balances.

288. WILLERS, B. Changes in selling methods on the cattle and meat market, illustrated by North Rhine-Westphalia. (G) Gesellschaft für Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften des Landbaues e.v. Schriften 2:172-192. Munich, 1965.

A study of recent trends in the marketing, procurement, slaughtering, distribution, and retailing of meat in a part of Germany containing dense industrial-urban populations (includes the Ruhr). A special comparative survey was made of the distributive system as it affected food supermarkets, food sections of general department stores and consumer cooperatives, individual food stores, shops with cooked meat, and eating houses. Author considers, among other things, the degree of concentration in butchery

retailing, diversification of food retailing in butcher shops, and the practice of general food stores to include a range of fresh meats.

289. ZUCCHI, GIULIO. Problemi e prospettive della produzione della carne in Italia (Problems and outlook for meat production in Italy). (I) Bologna, Institute for Agr. Econ. and Policy of the Univ. of Bologna, Nov. 1963. 173 pp.

Analyzes trends in supply and demand for all types of meat in OECD countries. Includes a short chapter on the EEC. Examines production methods in different parts of Italy. Summarizes and tabulates distribution of livestock production according to farm size and to type of holding; value of livestock in relation to total capital invested; availability, by region, of feed (farm-grown or purchased); and trends (1956-61), by region, in cattle numbers. Also includes a chapter on demand projections up to 1972.

Dairy Products

290. ELKAN, P. G. New Zealand's butter and cheese in the European Economic Community. (E) New Zealand Inst. Econ. Res. Paper No. 2. Wellington, 1962. 85 pp.

Discusses the developments expected in the butter and cheese markets of the EEC in the mid-1960's, with special reference to New Zealand's prospects for continued exports. Many tables and charts in the text and appendix show data that support the econometric methods used.

291. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. Means of adjustment of dairy supply and demand (E,F,S) FAO Commodity Bul. Ser. No. 37. Rome, 1963. 107 pp.

Discusses the surplus situation developing in the world dairy markets and various methods of dealing with it. Makes proposals for means of limiting production in the economically developed countries and for increasing consumption in the developed as well as developing countries. Studies the structure of production, marketing, consumer tastes, trade, and government policy for several developed countries, including Belgium, the Netherlands, France, Germany, and Italy.

292. GOLLNICK, H. The problems of stabilizing the market for butter by means of government measures in EEC countries. (F,G) Informations internes sur l'agriculture No. 5 (New Ser.). Brussels, July 1965. 113 pp. (mimeographed.)

An econometric study which analyzes the market for butter in a number of EEC countries. Assesses the most theoretically rational forms of intervention to insure stability of prices for both seasonal and long-term supplies entering the retail market. Concludes with a very tentative forecast of future developments, but the study is primarily analytical and its recommendations are purely theoretical.

93. INSTITUT FÜR WIRTSCHAFTSFORSCHUNG. Italy--a future market for European milk. (G) Schnelldienst, Munich, July 1963. pp. 13-23.

The small increase in Italian milk production between 1956 and 1961 (2 percent compared with 4 percent in Germany) was due in part to the exodus of labor from the main agricultural producing regions of the North but mainly to producer price uncertainty. In 1957, 97 percent of all agricultural imports were still virtually unprotected, and no system of internal price support existed. Import restrictions introduced in 1959 and thereafter had only a limited effect. The introduction of EEC price regulations will have a stabilizing effect on prices and will stimulate domestic producers to meet rising demand. Displacement of work cattle through mechanization will also increase fodder acreages and milk yields. But labor, particularly in the North, will remain a limiting factor to expansion.

94. JORGENSEN, C. Dairy products in relation to future market formations. (E) Internatl. Jour. Agrarian Affairs 3(6): 331-354. London, Oxford Univ. Press, Aug. 1963.

Discusses the prospects for dairy production, consumption, and trade in the OECD countries. Points out trends from pre-World War II to 1959-60, and establishes income and price correlations. Projects future consumption and production, and notes the implications for trade, under various assumptions as to the future economic formation of the OECD countries.

95. LANDMANN, U. Problems relating to milk price statistics in Common Market countries. (G) Agrarwirtschaft, Zeitschrift für Betriebswirtschaft und Marktforschung 14(5): 242-245. Hanover, Strothe, May 1965.

Reviews a publication on the price of milk and dairy products issued by the statistical office of the EEC. Discusses the criteria which determine price ranges for milk and milk products, the widely varying methods of fixing and calculating prices in the six member countries, and the degree of comparability of statistics on dairy prices.

96. MAAS, M. J. The organization of the fresh milk market in the member nations of the EEC. (F,G,I,D) EEC Agr. Ser. No. 20. Brussels, 1965. 50 pp.

The first six chapters of this study describe the organization of the fluid milk markets in each of the member nations of the EEC, and include information on trends for the late 1950's and the early sixties. They also discuss levels of consumption, with a breakdown by type of product; the preponderance and structure of various marketing outlets and their profit margins; as well as a sketch of the structure of production and processing, of the level and nature of advertising, and of government policy. These chapters discuss topics on a country basis but they also discuss regional differences within countries. The last two chapters compare previous findings, and on the basis of results, discuss the problems which will have to be overcome in developing a common policy for this segment of the agricultural market.

297. O'CARROLL, B. M. The dairy industry in Europe. (E) Econ. Res. Ser. No. 10. Dublin, 1963. 47 pp.
298. ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT. Income and price elasticity of demand for milk and milk products. (E,F) Paris, 1962. 184 pp. (mimeographed.)

A detailed econometric analysis of the demand for milk and milk products in several countries, including Denmark, France, West Germany, and the Netherlands. Discusses in detail means of increasing the demand for milk and milk products by measures affecting various segments of total demand, and gives the models used in the covariance analyses. Contains many text tables showing the data used and the results obtained. An appendix includes graphs, which supplement the data of the text, and a list of national officials serving as contacts.

299. SCHLECHTY, DAVID L. Record 1965 butter output creates growing EEC surplus (E) Foreign Agr. Washington, U.S. Dept. Agr., Feb. 7, 1966. pp. 9 and 15.

A discussion of the difficulty which the EEC has encountered in trying to hold down its butter stocks, and the interim measures taken in 1965. Author concludes that only a lower common target price for milk will solve the problem.

300. STROBEL, DAVID R. What's happening in the export market for nonfat dry milk. (E) Foreign Agr. Washington, U.S. Dept. Agr., July 18, 1966.

Rapid rises in EEC nonfat dry milk production threaten U.S. markets both in the EEC and in non-EEC countries. This is seen, however, as being more than offset by growing world demand for this product.

Poultry Meat and Eggs

301. BURTIS, E. L., AND HABJANIC, B. The European market for eggs and the problem of surpluses. (E,F,S) FAO Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. Statis. 13(10): 1-10. Rome, 1964.

Surveys the egg market situation during 1962 and 1964, and discusses long-term factors affecting production, consumption, and trade of eggs. Authors conclude that there is a long-term surplus in Europe, and propose measures to (1) strengthen consumer demand, (2) institute direct production controls, (3) control the market indirectly through the dissemination of economic information to farmers, or through prices, and (4) dispose of the surplus through government aid programs, both domestic and foreign.

302. DALEIDEN, G. Agricultural policy and the import of poultry meat from the United States. (E) Common Market Law Rev. 1(3): 339-350. London, Stevens, 1963.

Discusses the history of U.S.-EEC confrontation over U.S. poultry exports to the EEC and the relevant articles of the GATT treaty. Daleiden concludes that the United States has no grievance recognized under the GATT treaty, and that the decline in U.S. exports is due mainly to the fact that U.S. production is not always of export quality. In his opinion, Americans have to adapt themselves to European currency and weights, markings and packings, long transport, and sometimes to prolonged storage.

303. GOCHT, H. Structural changes in the West European egg industry under the influences of agricultural policies (G,E). Berichte uber Landwirtschaft 43(4): 785-808. Hamburg, Bundesm. Ernahr. Landwirt. u. Forsten, 1965.

Discusses developments in supply and in the structure of industry since 1950; future demand ; and basic conditions for continued rationalization.

304. HULSEMEYER, F. Changes in methods of egg marketing. (G) Freising-Weihenstephan, Gesellschaft fur Wirtschafts und Sozialwissenschaften des Landbaues, Oct. 1964. 16 pp. (mimeographed.)

Paper presented to the Fifth Annual Conference of the Society of Agricultural Economics and Sociology held in Freising-Weihenstephan in October 1964. Compares recent developments in the Federal Republic of Germany with some aspects of egg marketing in the Netherlands, Denmark, and the United Kingdom.

305. WOHLKEN, E. Demand elasticities for eggs. (G,E summary) Agrarwirtschaft, Zeitschrift fur Betriebswirtschaft und Marktforschung 9(11): 349-361. Hanover, Strothe, Nov. 1960.

306. WOHLKEN, E. Demand elasticities for poultry meat. (G,E summary) Agrarwirtschaft, Zeitschrift fur Betriebswirtschaft und Marktforschung 12(11): 353-365. Hanover, Strothe, Nov. 1963.

307. WOHLKEN, E. The pattern of poultry meat imports into the German Federal Republic since 1958. (G,E summary) Agrarwirtschaft, Zeitschrift fur Betriebswirtschaft und Marktforschung 14(5): 229-235. Hanover, Strothe, May 1965.

Updates a previous study. Discusses the pattern of poultry imports into the Federal Republic of Germany since 1958. Poultry imports are grouped according to stage of processing, country of origin, and type of poultry. Indicates seasonal fluctuations in amounts imported.

Fruits and Vegetables

308. ANONYMOUS. Primi risultati analitici delle indagini sulla produzione, conservazione e trasformazione degli ortofrutticoli: (Emilia-Romagna: preliminary analytical results of an inquiry into the production, conservation and processing of fruit and vegetables). (I) Bologna, Natl. Acad. Agr., Jan. 1965. 77 pp. (mimeographed.)

The inquiry covering a nonrandom sample of between $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent and $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent (according to type of production) of all holdings over 1 hectare and 50 percent of all processing firms will be followed up by a marketing study. Discusses fruits such as apples, pears, peaches and cherries; and gardening produce for marketing, such as asparagus, strawberries, onions, green beans, peas, and tomatoes. The main topics investigated were structure of holdings, density of plantings, production methods and degree of specialization, existing marketing channels for each crop (and motivation for choice), projections of fruit supplies, and future planting intentions for all crops. Also investigates existing equipment and marketing outlets and future increases in capacity.

309. CODA-NUNZIANTE, GIOVANNI. The citrus market. (I) Univ. of Naples, 1963. 141 pp.

After stressing the increasing importance of citrus production in the economy of southern Italy and Sicily during the fifties, as well as the shortcomings of present productive and marketing structures, the author devotes nearly half of the book to a description of marketing organization and legislation in Israel, Spain, the United States, and South Africa. He is concerned not so much with future Italian policy on citrus production as with the means of carrying out such a policy effectively and coherently. He recommends the setting up of a central citrus council with a register of all producers to coordinate exports, encourage the formation of producer cooperatives, organize extension services, and impose grades (both for the export and home markets), but without letting it become in any way monopolistic.

310. EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY. The organizations of producers for the sale of fresh fruits and vegetables in the countries of the EEC. (F,G,I,D) EEC Agr. Ser. No. 19. Brussels, 1965. 132 pp.

Discusses the legal framework of producer organizations in each member country and for the EEC as a whole, their activities, their importance in the market, and their economic roles. Thirty-eight tables and several illustrations in the appendixes provide supporting information.

311. FOLLEY, R. R. W. Tomato growers' interests in a West European market. (E) Wye College, Asford, Kent, Dept. Agr. Econ., July 1964. 52 pp.

An economic examination of early tomato production under glass in Britain, Guernsey, and the Netherlands. Discusses the English grower's place in the European market in the event of free trading and "guided" production.

312. KEMMERS, W. H. Horticulture in the European Common Market. (E) Internatl. Jour. Agrarian Affairs 4(5): 300-314. London, Oxford Univ. Press, Apr. 1965.

Discusses the pattern of inter-European trade, the patterns of demand, natural conditions, and geographic situations influencing horticulture in the EEC and the trends that can be expected under EEC policy.

313. KEMMERS, W. H. The structure of trade in fruits and vegetables in the EEC countries: standardization and method of control. (F,G,I,D) EEC Agr. Ser. No. 12. Brussels, 1963. 45 pp.

The first section of this study examines the structure of the fruit and vegetable markets, and tendencies in the marketing of these products. Considers in detail the collection and distribution phases of marketing and summarizes in the last chapter the situation in each of the six EEC countries. The second section discusses the policy currently affecting this market, the aims of that policy, and the objectives of EEC policy as regards this market, along with a proposed program.

314. MAINIE, P. The growth of marketing groups; the case of fruits and vegetables. (F) Economie Rurale, No. 55, pp. 3-60. Paris, Societe Francaise d'economie rurale, Jan./Mar. 1963.

Of relatively recent growth, selling groups in 1963 accounted for 25 percent of interregional trade in fruit, though only 5 to 10 percent in vegetables. The author forecasts further rapid growth. Although the structure of the industry will, in the long run, tend to become oligopolistic, this is unlikely to be at the public expense in view of the high degree of substitutability of its produce and the virtual impossibility of excluding new entrants. The big regional markets ("marches d'interet national-MINS") not only compete for government investment funds but involve a contradictory marketing concept to group trading and packing stations. These markets, an expensive form of infrastructure, risk becoming otiose unless they are used by groups simply as centers for market information or possibly for storage. But their high interest and maintenance charges may involve rents which groups intent on cutting costs will not be prepared to bear. Author concludes by considering the approaching problem of interregional competition between groups dealing in similar products. Will this be solved by an extension of oligopoly or by government regulation through "economic committees" of producers, as envisaged by the "Loi complementaire?"

315. MAINIE, P. Italian fruit exports: new lessons from a brief visit. (F) Federation Nationale des Centres d'Etudes Techniques Agricoles Study No. 945. Paris, July 1964. 13 pp.

Part I discusses main trends in the production and export of dessert apples and pears, peaches, and table grapes in Italy. The leading fruit-producing regions are Emilia-Romagna (Modena-Rimini-Ferrara triangle) and the South (Naples, Foggia, and Bari). Apple production in Alto-Adige is being modernized, but that in the Po Valley is stagnant and backward. Part II stresses the fact that increased domestic demand (apples and pears are now being exported from northern Italy to the Mezzogiorno), combined with labor shortages, have provided strong incentives to rationalization. Export trade is increasingly concentrated in the hands of a few large private firms and cooperatives. This increasingly oligopolistic situation (easing the substitution of capital for labor in the orchards) could constitute a threat, in the author's view, to the French fruit industry in the German and Swiss markets. However, the difficulties in revolutionizing

southern agriculture, from a technical and economic standpoint, are formidable.

316. MAINIE, P., AND OTHERS. Trends in peach production. (F) Federation Nationale des Centres d'Etudes Techniques Agricoles Study No. 1027. Paris, Mar. 1965. 8 pp.

Traces developments between 1950 and 1960, and makes 1970 projections for each of the five main producing regions of southern France.

317. MATZNER, F., AND THIMM, H. Market outlets for the fruit industry in the Federal Republic of Germany. (G) Der Erwerbobstbau 5(9): 173-176. Hamburg, Parey, Sept. 1963.

Maps illustrate the predominant form of marketing outlet for fruit in each Bezirk. A table shows the development, by Lander, between 1950 and 1961. As with vegetables, direct and retail sales of fruit fell appreciably during this period, but sales through cooperatives and to the processing industry increased.

318. MULLER, G. The development of West German horticultural production under the influence of the EEC. (G) Proc. German Acad. Agr. Sci. 13(2): 1-40. Berlin, 1964.

Vertical integration and limited possibilities for technical innovations endanger the independence of German fruit and vegetable growers, most of whom are small-scale farmers. An even greater danger to them will be the reduction of tariff control for horticultural products within the EEC making the German market an outlet for the surplus production of other EEC countries. The main competitors are (1) the Netherlands, with its modern production techniques, high-quality products, and thorough market organization; and (2) Italy, because of its favorable climate and relatively low production costs. France is also trying to extend its horticultural production, in spite of an obvious tendency towards overproduction within EEC. The agricultural policy of the EEC will lead to stiff competition among the main European horticultural exporters on the German market, which may result in the liquidation of the majority of German horticultural enterprises.

319. SCHULZ, H. Eine Studie uber Saisonbereinigung von Obst-und Gemusepreisen in Theorie und Praxis (A study on seasonal adjustment of fruit and vegetable prices in theory and practice). (G) Brussels, European Economic Community, 1965. 341 pp.

Discusses the various methods of time series analysis and its usefulness for a study of fruit and vegetable prices. Gives a general explanation of the elements of time series analysis and then describes in detail the Deutsche Bundesbank (Federal Bank of Germany) method, the Bongard method, and the Weichselberger method. Also discusses the method used in building a comprehensive price index. Includes data for all EEC countries except Luxembourg.

320. THIMM, HEINZ. Vegetable marketing in the Federal Republic. (G) Kali-Briefe No. 16. Munich, Jan. 1964. 10 pp.

Maps illustrate the predominant form of marketing outlet for vegetables in each Bezirk: direct sales, sales through retailers, wholesalers, cooperatives, or to processors. A table shows the percentage of sales in each category made in 1950 and 1951.

Sugar

321. KOTTL, J. The Austrian sugar and sugar-beet industry in the EEC. (G) Forderungsdienst 11(4): 113-121. Vienna, Apr. 1963.

The EEC has almost reached the point of self-sufficiency in its production of sugar. West Germany is presently the only sugar importer, but its imports are tending to decrease. The EFTA countries, however, are only 40 percent self-sufficient in their production. This is due to Great Britain's high import requirements. Prices of sugar beets are difficult to compare, but in France, where the production reserve is the highest, prices are lowest. Prices of sugar beets in Austria are fairly high, second only to those of West Germany. This report includes recommendations for a marketing regulation on sugar within the EEC, and comments on the resulting consequences for Austria's sugar policy.

322. WIENS, W. Changes in the pattern of sugar consumption in the German Federal Republic since 1952. (G,E summary) Agrarwirtschaft, Zeitschrift für Betriebswirtschaft und Marktforschung 13(8): 258-264. Hanover, Strothe, Aug. 1964.

Discusses sugar production, consumption, and self-sufficiency in Germany, including factors determining the level of consumption.

Tobacco

323. FEDERATION NATIONALE DES PLANTEURS DE TABAC EN FRANCE. La culture du tabac en Allemagne (Tobacco growing in Germany). (F) Technique et Documentation No. 9. Clichy, Imprimerie Nouvelle de L'Ile-de-France, 1955. 49 pp.

Besides technical information, this publication gives total tobacco acreages and average size of individual tobacco enterprises for each State. Also gives details of one 14-acre holding in a typical Rhineland tobacco-producing parish, and of one 11-acre holding and one 55-acre holding in Baden.

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