

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT WASHINGTON, D. C. 20523 BIBLIOGRAPHIC INPUT SHEET	FOR AID USE ONLY <i>Batch 37</i>
---	--

1. SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION	A. PRIMARY Agriculture	AA50-0000-0000
	B. SECONDARY Research	

2. TITLE AND SUBTITLE
 A program of research on Food for Peace, pt.3: annotated bibliography

3. AUTHOR(S)
 (100) Witt, Lawrence
 (101) Mich.State Univ. Economic and Agr.Development Inst.

4. DOCUMENT DATE 1966	5. NUMBER OF PAGES 119p	6. ARC NUMBER ARC 338.19.M624
---------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---

7. REFERENCE ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS
 Mich.State

8. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES (*Sponsoring Organization, Publishers, Availability*)

9. ABSTRACT

10. CONTROL NUMBER PN-AAC-197	11. PRICE OF DOCUMENT
12. DESCRIPTORS Economic development Nutrition Food aid PL 480? Food supply Reviews Foreign policy Surpluses	13. PROJECT NUMBER
	14. CONTRACT NUMBER CSD-677 Res
	15. TYPE OF DOCUMENT

338.19
ML624
Part 3



OF RESEARCH ON
FOR PEACE

PART III

Annotated Bibliography

A REPORT BY THE

**ECONOMIC AND AGRICULTURAL
DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE**

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
East Lansing, Michigan

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I SUMMARY

PART II THE RESEARCH MAP

PART III ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

	page
INTRODUCTION	1
A BEGINNING BIBLIOGRAPHY	2
THE GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY	8
Books	8
Journal Articles	20
Monographs and Bulletins	74
International Documents	85
United States Government Documents	90
Unpublished Reports	108

PART III

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

INTRODUCTION

The bibliographical references presented here constitute an introduction to the literature on Food For Peace and on the use of surplus agricultural commodities in programs of assistance to developing countries. The research project proposals shown in Part II of this research map contain numbered references to items in this bibliography. These references appear in paragraph "b" (Research Completed and in Progress) of each project proposal, and are intended to direct the reader to published items which are relevant to the project under discussion. They are not necessarily the only published items which are relevant, in this bibliography or elsewhere. However, they should give an idea of the research background and general state of knowledge on particular topics to anyone interested in preparing a full research proposal (as described in Part I).

The references are separated into the following categories: book,* journal articles, monographs and bulletins,* international documents, U. S. government documents, and unpublished reports. Early efforts to separate the references by subject headings proved unworkable because many of the items covered more than one subject. However, since there are multiple references (e.g., a reference item may be cited in more than one project proposal), the lack of subject headings should not seriously inconvenience those using the bibliography.

* The distinction between "little books with paper covers" and "long monographs with paper covers" is not very clear. Books and monographs shade into each other.

In addition to the bibliography prepared for this research map, readers may wish to consult two other bibliographies which deal with food aid and P. L. 480:

Elizabeth Henderson, "A Selective Annotated Bibliography on Food Aid and the Utilization of Agricultural and Other Surpluses of Developed Countries as Development Aid," prepared for the World Food Program, Food and Agriculture, Rome, November 1963 (mimeographed) 197 p.

Robert H. Deans, "Tentative Doctorate Thesis Bibliography," prepared under the Economic Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 1963 (mimeographed) 35 p.

A BEGINNING BIBLIOGRAPHY

For those who may wish a set of references which give a general introduction to Food For Peace and the use of surplus agricultural commodities, a selection from the main bibliography is given below. The number shown for each reference identifies it in the main bibliography where the annotation appears. These items were chosen primarily for their comprehensive treatment of Food For Peace and their general availability to prospective readers. While valuable in these respects, they are not presented here as either the most valuable publications on the subject, or as having greater merit than those excluded from this introductory bibliography.

BOOKS:

1. Adams, Dale W., Richard G. Wheeler, Guillermo A. Guerra E., Philip F. Warnken, L. W. Witt. Public Law 480 and Colombia's Economic Development, Michigan State University, Department of Agricultural Economics, and Medellin, Colombia, the Departamento de Economía y Ciencias Sociales Facultad de Agronomía e Instituto Forestal, Universidad Nacional de Colombia: March 1964, 384 p.
7. Benedict, Murray and Elizabeth Bauer. Farm Surpluses: U. S. Burden or World Asset?, Berkeley, Calif., University of California, Division of Agricultural Sciences, 1960. 232 p.

BOOKS continued:

NO.

- 19 Crawford, Sir John G. Using Surpluses for Economic Development. In: International Conference of Agricultural Economists, 11th, Guernavaca, Mexico, Aug. 1961. London, Oxford University Press, 1963. 377-411 pp.
- 22 Dandekar, Vishnu M. Use of Food Surpluses for Economic Development. Gokhale, India, 1956. 153 p. (Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Publication No. 33).
- 30 Ginor, Fanny. Uses of Agricultural Surpluses, Analysis and Assessment of the Economic Effect of the U. S. Public Law 480 Title I Program in Israel. Jerusalem, Research Department, Bank of Israel, 1963. 469 p.
- 36 Haroldsen, Edwin O. Food--One Tool in International Economic Development. Editor, Center for Agricultural and Economic Adjustment, Iowa State University Press, 1962. 419 p.
- 52 McGovern, George. War Against Want: America's Food for Peace Program. New York, Walker and Company, 1964. 148 p.
- 60 Paarlberg, Donald. American Farm Policy: A Case Study of Centralized Decision-Making. New York, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1964. 375 p.
- 67 Schultz, Theodore, W. Economic Crisis in World Agriculture. Ann Arbor, University Press, 1965. 114 p.
- 69 Schultz, Theodore W. Transforming Traditional Agriculture. New Haven and London, Yale University Press, 1964. 212 p.

JOURNAL ARTICLES

- 101 Allen, George. Economics, Politics and Agricultural Surpluses, Journal of Agricultural Economics, Vol. 15, no. 3, June 1963: 410-430.
- 102 American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals, v. 309, Jan. 1957.
- 113 Beringer, Christoph. P. L. 480 and Economic Development (A Case Study of West Pakistan), Pakistan Development Review, Feb. 1963; 78.
- 128 Britnell, G. E. The Implications of United States Policy for the Canadian Wheat Economy, Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science, v. 22, no. 2, Feb. 1956: 1-16.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

- 131 Brown, Lester R. Population Growth, Food Needs and Production Problems, World Population and Food Supplies, 1980, American Society of Agronomy, Sp. Publication no. 6, Feb. 1965: 3-22
- 146 Cochrane, Willard W., A. B. Mackie and G. C. Chappell. Potential Uses of Farm Products as Aid to Developing Countries, Journal of Farm Economics, v. 45, no. 5, Dec. 1963: 961-973.
- 157 Davis, John H. Agricultural Surpluses and Foreign Aid, American Economic Review, v. 49, May 1959: 232-241.
- 158 Davis, John H. Surplus Disposal as a Tool for World Development--Objectives and Accomplishments, Journal of Farm Economics, v. 40, Dec. 1958: 1484-94.
- 160 Davis, Joseph S. Food for Peace, Food Research Institute Studies, v. 1, no. 2, May 1960: 135-150.
- 172 Economist, Series of articles on American private aid, v. 189, Oct. 11, 1958: 141-2; Nov. 15, 1958: 895-6; Dec. 6, 1958: 1158-60; Dec. 11, 1958: 604-5.
- 180 Ezekiel, Mordecai. The Role of Food in Economic Development, Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics, v. 10, no. 2, 1962: 1-17.
- 183 Farnsworth, Helen C. American Wheat Exports, Policies, and Prospects, Food Research Institute Studies, v. 1, no. 2, May 1960: 221-281.
- 191 Fisher, Franklin M. A Theoretical Analysis of the Impact of Food Surplus Disposal on Agricultural Production in Recipient Countries, Journal of Farm Economics, v. 45, no. 4, Nov. 1963: 863-75.
- 202 Goering, Theodore J. Public Law 480 in Colombia, Journal of Farm Economics, v. 44, no. 4, Nov. 1962: 992-1004.
- 258 Kahn, Alfred E. Agricultural Aid and Economic Development: The Case of Israel, Quarterly Journal of Economics, v. 76, Nov. 1962: 568-591.
- 283 Mason, Edward S. Foreign Money We Can't Spend, Atlantic, v.205, May, 1960: 79-80.
- 336 Schultz, Theodore W. U. S. Endeavors to Assist Low-Income Countries Improve Economic Capabilities of their People, Journal of Farm Economics, v. 43, Dec. 1961: 1068-77.
- 355 Sen, S. R. Impact and Implications of Foreign Surplus Disposal on Underdeveloped Economies--The Indian Perspective, Journal of Farm Economics, v. 42, Dec. 1960: 1031-42.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

- 357 Shefrin, Frank. The World Food Program--An International Experiment in the Use of Food to Aid-Developing Countries, *The Economic Annalist*, Ottawa, Canada, Department of Agriculture, v. 34, nos. 5 and 6, Oct.-Dec. 1964.
- 371 Stern, Robert M. Agricultural Surplus Disposal and the U. S. Economic Policies, *World Politics*, v. 12, April 1960: 422-33.
- 408 Wickwar, Hardy. Distribution is Social: Some Aspects of International Food Programs, *Social Service Review*, v. 38, no. 1, March 1964: 51-56.

MONOGRAPHS AND BULLETINS

- 502 Allen, G. R., and R. G. Smethurst. The Impact of Food Aid on Donor and Other Food-Exporting Countries, Rome, Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, 1965 (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. World Food Program Studies no. 2).
- 503 Anderson, Walton J. Canadian Wheat in Relation to the World's Food Production and Distribution, 1964 Sponsored by Alberta Wheat Pool Manitoba Pool Elevators, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Modern Press, 1964: 100 p.
- 504 Asher, Robert C. Grants, Loans, and Local Currencies: Their Role in Foreign Aid, Washington, The Brookings Institutions, 1961: 142 p.
- 517 Dandekar, V. M. The Demand for Food, and Conditions Governing Food Aid During Development, Rome, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 1965: 69 p. (United Nations, Food and Agriculture Organization. World Food Program Studies no. 1).
- 522 Farm Foundation, Chicago. Increasing Understanding of Public Problems and Policies, 1961; A Group Study of Four Topics in the Field of Extension Education: Extension Education in Farm Policy, Economic Development, Marketing Agreements and Orders, and International Trade and American Agriculture. By Don Paarlberg; Sherwood O. Berg, and L. W. Witt, Chicago, 1961: 150 p.
- 528 Ford Foundation. Agricultural Production Team. Report on India's Food Crisis and Steps to Meet It. Issued by the Government of India Ministry of Food and Agriculture and Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation, New Delhi, Government of India, April 1959; 258 p.
- 533 Goering, T. and L. W. Witt. United States Agricultural Surpluses in Colombia: A Review of Public Law 480, East Lansing, Michigan, Michigan State University, Agricultural Experiment Station, 1963: (Michigan State University Agricultural Experiment Station. Technical Bulletin, no. 289).

MONOGRAPHS AND BULLETINS continued:

- 537 Hamilton, W. E. and W. M. Drummond. Wheat Surpluses and Their Impact on Canada-United States Relations, Canadian-American Committee sponsored by National Planning Association and Private Planning Association of Canada, 1959: 52 p.
- 539 Hardin, Lowell S. and Leon F. Hesser. Development of Markets for Agricultural Products in Japan, Lafayette, Indiana, Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, Nov. 1960: 40 p. (Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, no. 719).
- 545 Kottman, Ray M., Earl O. Heady, and Donald Paarlberg, et.al. The Role of Food in World Peace, An International Symposium in Observance of the Land Grant Centennial, 1862-1962: Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State University, 1962.
- 556 Menzie, Elmer L. and Robert G. Crouch. Political Interests in Agricultural Export Surplus Disposal Through Public Law 480, Tucson, Ariz., University of Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station, September 1964 (Arizona University, Agricultural Experiment Station, Technical Bulletin, no. 161).
- 557 Menzie, Elmer L., L. W. Witt, Carl K. Eicher and Jimmie Hillman. Policy for United States Agricultural Export Surplus Disposal, Tucson, Ariz., University of Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station, Aug. 1962: 111 p. (Arizona University, Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin No. 150).
- 558 Mikesell, Raymond F. Agricultural Surpluses and Export Policy, Washington, D.C., The American Enterprise Association, Inc., Feb. 1958.
- 588 Witt, L. W. Making Decisions on Special Export Programs, Increasing Understanding of Public Problems and Policies, Chicago, Farm Foundation, 1961.

INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS

- 603 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Development Through Food, A Strategy for Surplus Utilization, rev. ed., Rome, 1962: 162 p. (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. Freedom From Hunger Campaign. Basic Study, no. 2)
- 604 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Disposal of Agricultural Surpluses, By Gerda Blau, Rome, 1954: (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. FAO Commodity Policy Studies, no. 5)

INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS continued:

- 616 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Possibilities of Increasing World Food Production, By Walter H. Pawley, Rome, 1963: 231 p. (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. Freedom From Hunger Campaign. Basic Study, no. 10)
- 617 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Committee on Commodity Problems. Use of Agricultural Surpluses for Emergency Relief and Special Feeding Programs; Report of the Working Group to Expand Pilot Research Study Outline, Rome, June 9, 1958: 8 p. (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. Committee on Commodity Problems. Subcommittee on Surplus Disposal. Report)
- 620 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Uses of Agricultural Surpluses to Finance Economic Development in Underdeveloped Countries: A Pilot Study in India, Rome, June 1965: 65 p. (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. Commodity Policy Studies, no. 6)
- 626 Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Food Aid, Its Role in Economic Development, Paris, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 1962: 85 p.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

- 758 U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Development and Trade Analysis Service. Operation of the Public Law 480 Program in Brazil, Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Nov. 1963. (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, ERS-Foreign No. 59).
- 760 U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Development and Trade Analysis Division. The Role of Agricultural Commodity Assistance in International Aid Programs, by Frank D. Barlow, Jr. and Susan Libbon, Washington, D.C., March 1965. (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. ERS-Foreign No. 118).
- 772 U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Foreign Regional Analysis Division. Man, Land and Food, Looking Ahead at World Food Needs, by Lester R. Brown, Washington, D. C., Nov. 1963. (Dept. of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Economic Report, No. 11).
- 782 U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Foreign Regional Analysis Division. The World Food Budget 1970, Washington, D.C., 1964. (Foreign Agricultural Economic Report, No. 19).
- 796 U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Foreign Agricultural Service. The Role of Public Law 480 in India's Economic Development, Washington, D.C., Nov. 1959.

THE GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

BOOK

1. Adams, Dale W., Richard G. Wheeler, Guillermo A. Guerra E., Philip F. Warnken, and L. W. Witt. Public Law 480 and Colombia's Economic Development, East Lansing, Michigan, Michigan State University, Department of Agricultural Economics, and Medellin, Colombia, the Departamento de Economía y Ciencias Sociales Facultad de Agronomía e Instituto Forestal, Universidad Nacional de Colombia: March 1964. 384 p.

Comprehensive review of the P. L. 480 program in Colombia, with emphasis on Title I. Projects possible levels and adjustments in farm production under three assumptions of import volumes, with accompanying prices of farm products. Indicates the farm organization of about a dozen typical farms in various parts of the country, and possible adjustments.

2. Almond, Gabriel (ed), A Theory of Political Modernization . Princeton, Princeton University Press, for 1965 or 1966 publication.
3. Apodacu, A. Corn and Custom: The Introduction of Hybrid Corn to Spanish-American Farmers in New Mexico. In: Spicer, Edward H. Human Problems in Technological Change: A Casebook. Case 2. New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1952. 35 p.
4. Baker, Edward, Allan and D. S. Foskett. Bibliography of Food; A Select International Bibliography of Nutrition, Food and Beverage Technology and Distribution, 1936-56. London, Butterworths Scientific Publications, 1958. 331 p.
5. Barber, Clarence L. The Impact of United States Farm Policy on Canadian Agriculture; in Aitken, Hugh G. C. The American Economic Impact on Canada. Durham, N. C., Duke University Press, 1959. 176 p. (Duke University, Durham, N. C. Commonwealth Studies Center. Publication No. 9).

Barber argues that the impact of U. S. farm policy and surplus disposal programmes is damaging to Canadian agriculture, but alternative surplus disposal programmes might be no better; in any case Canadians tend to exaggerate the effects - which, so far, have been serious but not disastrous.

6. Banfield, E. C. The Moral Basis of a Backward Society. Glencoe, The Free Press, 1958. 204 p.
7. Benedict, Murray and Elizabeth Bauer. Farm Surpluses: U. S. Burden or World Asset?, Berkeley, Division of Agricultural Sciences, University of California, 1960. 232 p.

This book is mainly concerned with export problems. The export programs of World War II and after, as well as the problem of idle stocks and excess capacity, are discussed with reference to specific commodities and programs both within and outside the confines of P.L. 480. Long-term trends and problems are presented and current program issues and problems are discussed.

BOOKS continued:

8. Benham, Frederic C. *Economic Aid to Underdeveloped Countries*. Issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. London, Oxford University Press, 1961. 121 p.

Benham says: "It is ridiculous that the United States should be embarrassed by large and growing stocks of food while people elsewhere go hungry. The objection raised by countries such as Canada and Australia, that this would interfere with their normal export trade, reflects a very selfish attitude.... they can well afford some fall in their export earnings as a contribution..... to the relief of poverty. For the poorer countries (such as Burma and Thailand, if rice were involved) arrangements could be made to compensate them for any loss." (p. 105).

9. Bird, Alan R. *Surplus: The Riddle of American Agriculture*. New York, Springer Publishing Company, Inc., 1962. 128 p.

Chapters 4 and 12 consider export disposal.

10. Borgstrom, George. *Fish as Food*. New York, Academic Press, 1961-65. Vol. I-III.

The whole series - three volumes - deals with a very detailed study of fish industry and its role as a source of food. The first volume deals with Production, Biochemistry, and Microbiology; the second deals with Nutrition, Sanitation, and Utilization; and the third volume discusses Handling and Processing.

11. Braibanti, Ralph and Joseph Spengler, eds. *Tradition, Values and Socio-Economic Development*. Durham, N. C., Duke University Press, 1961. 305 p.
12. Brecher, Michael. *Political Instability in the New States of Asia*. In: Harry Eckstein and David E. Apter eds. *Comparative Politics: A Reader*. New York, London, Oxford University Press, 1963. 226 p.
13. Burgess, Anne and R. F. A. Dean, eds. *Malnutrition and Food Habits; Report of An International and Interprofessional Conference*, The Macmillan Company, New York, 1962. 210 p.

After a discussion of malnutrition, its causes, and how it exists today there is an examination of how food habits change: (1) spontaneously, (2) through guided change, and (3) through Community Development Programs. In bringing about change in food habits for nutritional improvement the social scientist can: (1) see the nutritional pattern in perspective with the total culture, thus identifying elements that can be changed without undue strain on the entire culture; (2) discover food interests of the people and the means that these can be used for improvement; (3) identify local foods that are nutritionally helpful; (4) introduce new foods that will harmonize with the local diet, enlisting the help of the people in introducing new recipes; (5) recognize situations where improvement cannot be accomplished without drastic change; and (6) foresee and avoid undesired consequences of change.

14. Calder, Peter R. *Common Sense About a Starving World*. New York, Macmillan, 1962. 176 p.

BOOKS continued:

15. Chenery, H. and P. Clark. *Interindustry Economics*. New York, Wiley, 1959. 345 p.
16. Clark, Colin and Margaret Haswell. *The Economics of Subsistence Agriculture*. New York, London, Macmillan, St. Martin's Press, 1964. 218 p.

Evidence from 57 countries on subsistence agriculture in which each family's main efforts are devoted to producing its food requirements.

17. Coale, Ansley J. and E. M. Hoover. *Population Growth and Economic Development in Low Income Countries: A Case Study of India's Prospects*. New Jersey, Princeton University Press, 1958. 389 p.

Considerable discussion of India's long-run comparative advantage, comparing agriculture and industry.

18. Cohen, Elie A. *Human Behavior in the Concentration Camp*. New York, W. W. Norton and Co., 1953. 295 p.
19. Crawford, Sir John G. *Using Surpluses for Economic Development*. In: *International Conference of Agricultural Economists, 11th, Guernavaca, Mexico, Aug. 1961*. London, Oxford University Press, 1963. 377-411 pp.

A general statement on using surpluses in development and the conditions under which surpluses would be desirable. Points out how surpluses can retard agricultural development. Argues that by absorbing a reduction in wheat exports to India, Australia has made a development contribution. A judicious evaluation of P.L. 480, mainly on the basis of India.

20. Cummings, Richard Osborn. *The American and His Food: A History of Food Habits in the United States*. Chicago, Illinois, The University of Chicago Press, 1941. 291 p.

This book traces the changes that has taken place in American food practices prior to 1940. The problems it outlines resemble some being encountered in other less-developed countries.

21. Gussler, Margaret and Mary L. DeGive. *'Twixt' the Cup and the Lip; Psychological and Socio-Cultural Factors Affecting Food Habits*. New York, Twayne Publishers, 1952. 262 p.

Deals with the foodways--Theory, tradition, and change associated with them. Also implications for policy are given. This book deals fully with the sociological, anthropological, and social psychological effects associated with foods and the introduction of change.

BOOKS continued:

22. Dandekar, Vishnu M. Use of Food Surpluses for Economic Development. Gokhale, India, 1956. 153 p. (Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Publication No. 33).

An analysis of the need for food in economic development.

23. Dixey, Roger N. ed. International Explorations of Agricultural Economics; A Tribute to the Inspiration of Leonard Knight Elmhirst. Ames, Iowa, Iowa State University Press, 1964. 306 p.

This book includes a series of contributions by various authors on agricultural policy and development. Of particular interest is the report by Kazushi Ohkawa (Japan) entitled "Concurrent Growth of Agriculture with Industry: A Study of the Japanese Case."

24. Dreier, John C. ed. The Alliance for Progress -- Problems and Perspectives. Baltimore, Md., The Johns Hopkins Press, 1962. 141 p.

In five essays considering different aspects and problems of the Alliance for Progress program, the demand for careful, intelligent, long-range and multilateral planning is paramount. The writers advocate that economic development cannot come without social change.

25. Eicher, Carl, and L. W. Witt, eds. Agriculture in Economic Development. New York, McGraw-Hill, Inc., 1964. 415 p.

The following three articles are of particular interest: Ragnar Nurkse, Trade Fluctuations and Buffer Policies of Low Income Countries; Gerda Blau, International Commodity Arrangements; L. W. Witt, Development Through Food Grants and Concessional Sales.

26. Fisher, Joseph L. and Neal Potter. World Prospects for Natural Resources; Some Projects of Demand and Indicators of Supply to the Year 2,000. Baltimore, Md., Johns Hopkins Press, 1964.

27. Form, William H. and Sigmund Wosow. Community in Disaster. New York, Harper and Brothers, 1958.

A description and analysis of social mobilization after a disaster.

28. Foster, George M. Traditional Cultures and the Impact of Technological Change. New York, Harper and Brothers, 1962. 292 p.

This book deals with change in traditional cultures in a very thorough and complete way. Although there is very little mention of change in foodways, much of the information in this book could be extrapolated and usefully applied to altering and/or changing food habits.

29. Frankovic, Vlado, Vidojka Kozak and Alenka Rismal. The Influence of Incomes and Prices Upon the Level of Consumption in Slovenia. Ljubljana, Economic Institute of Slovenia, 1958.

Economic analysis of consumption patterns.

BOOKS continued:

30. Ginor, Fanny. Uses of Agricultural Surpluses, Analysis and Assessment of the Economic Effect of the U. S. Public Law 480 Title I Program in Israel. Jerusalem, Research Department, Bank of Israel, 1963. 469 p.

A comprehensive study that evaluates the effects of P. L. 480 imports on a developing economy. Israel has benefitted as P.L. 480: (1) Saved scarce foreign exchange, (2) provided additional investment capital, (3) stimulated additional employment, (4) stabilized prices, (5) increased consumption, and (6) facilitated public development of the agricultural sector.

31. Greep, Roy O. (Editor). Human Fertility and Population Problems: Proceedings of the Seminar sponsored by The American Academy of Arts and Sciences with the support of The Ford Foundation. Cambridge, Mass., Schenkman Publishing Co., Inc., 1963. 278 p.

This Seminar brings together a group of undergraduate, predoctoral and post-doctoral students with a group of outstanding investigators, to consider problems of fertility and those resulting from the population explosion. The main areas of discussion are: The Biology of Fertility, Field Studies on Fertility of Human Populations, The Economic Effects of Fertility Control in Underdeveloped Areas, Frontiers in Methods of Fertility Control, and Socio-Cultural Aspects of Population Growth.

32. Groenveid, Dauwe. Investment for Food. Amsterdam, North Holland Publishing Company, 1961. 146 p.

Estimates probable growth in population and food supply for 1960-70, and 1960-80. Estimates the cost of additional agricultural investments needed to provide food for this expanded population by 1980 at \$138 billion, of which 30 percent would be in foreign exchange.

33. Grondona, L. St. Clare. Utilizing World Abundance. London, Allen and Unwin, 1958. 190 p.

The full title of this booklet is, Utilizing World Abundance by the Inauguration of a System to Establish Accessible Reserves of Essential Commodities so Administered as to Achieve Continuity of Supply with Reasonable Price Stability at Realistic Levels.

Chapter III discusses the U. S. desire to reduce its surpluses, P.L. 480 sales to various countries, Australian and Canadian protests, and concludes that it is quite likely that all these countries "would favorably consider consigning to the British (or any other) nation, price stabilization operation -- not to confer any boon or bounty but as a matter of common sense."

BOOKS continued:

34. Gunther, Hermann-Ernst. Die Marktregulierungen für Milch and Molke-
eiprodukte in Westeuropa. Kiel, Institut für Welwirtschaft, 1950.
172 p. (Kieler Studien; Für Welwirtschaft des Institut für der
Universitaet Kiel, 53).

A description of market regulations for dairy products in Western Europe. Were it not for "free" American deliveries there would be good prospects for exporting dried skim milk to developing countries; this is especially true in India, where the fat content of local milk is so high that it can be used only with the addition of skim milk, so that any expansion of Indian dairy production automatically expands also the market for skim milk.

35. Guetzkow, Harold S. and Paul H. Bowman. Men and Hunger: A Psychological
Manual for Relief Workers. Elgin, Illinois, Brethren Publishing
House, 1946. 72 p.

This is a discussion of an experiment held at the Laboratory of Physiological Hygiene in Minneapolis (University of Minnesota) in 1944 where 32 men were observed for three months at their normal weight for six months as they lost 25 percent of their body weight and for three months of rehabilitation as they regained the lost weight. It studies the behavior changes during starvation: irritability, constant thought about food, mercurial moods, and their changes during rehabilitation. As the book is also meant as a handbook for those working with starved people, it gives many suggestions as to how to treat such people from a psychological standpoint.

36. Haroldsen, Edwin O. Food--One Tool in International Economic Develop-
ment. Editor, Center for Agricultural and Economic Adjustment,
Ames, Iowa State University Press, 1962. 419 p.

Areas of interest:

The World's Food Shortage: Nutritional Requirements and the Demand for
Food by G. R. Allen.

Nutritional Needs by World Regions by Phipard S. Shepard.

Population Projections, Economic and Social Development: Hopes and
Aspirations by Jean Burgeois; Pichart.

The World Food Supply: Progress and Promise by Q. M. West.

Food and Population Pressures: A 25 year Look Ahead by S. E. Johnson.

The Pattern of World Trade in Foodstuffs: Past and Present by Erik
Thorbecke and J. B. Condliffe.

Research Work by FAO - M. Ezekiel.

World Food Research: Status and Goals in ERS by K. L. Bachman.

37. Hathaway, Dale E. Government and Agriculture, Public Policy in a
Democratic Society. New York, The Macmillan Company; London,
Collier-Macmillan, 1963. 412 p.

Chapter 4, pp. 83-131. "Low Returns in Agriculture: Why Farmers Are
Underpaid but not Always Poor." This chapter applies fixed asset
theory to problems of supply adjustment.

BOOKS continued:

38. Heady, Earl O. *Agricultural Policy Under Economic Development*. Ames, Iowa, Iowa State University Press, 1962. 682 p.

Efforts should be made to divorce, and not marry, problems of our surplus capacity and needs in our foreign policy with economic development of other countries. The author concludes that U. S. surplus disposal programs have many facets, but on balance are generally favorable. He does indicate that surplus foods will be a depressant on local agriculture.

39. Heilbroner, Robert L. *The Great Assent: The Struggle for Economic Development in Our Time*. New York, Harper and Row, 1963.

This book is interesting and can be read with ease. It includes a general picture of the problem of underdevelopment and discusses political, economic and social problems related to development. The challenge to America and the West is given strong emphasis.

40. Holt, Robert T. and Robert W. van de Welde. *Strategic Psychological Operations and American Foreign Policy*. Chicago, Ill., University of Chicago Press, 1960. 243 p.

41. *Japanese Import Requirement: Projections of Agricultural Supply and Demand for 1965, 1970 and 1975*. Institute for Agricultural Economic Research, Director, Taizo Shinohara. Tokyo, Japan, University of Tokyo, Department of Agricultural Economics, March 1964. 248 p.

This report includes projections for commodity imports of over a dozen agricultural commodities.

42. Jensen, Lloyd O. *Man's Foods, Nutrition and Environments in Food Gathering Times and Food Producing Times*. Champaign, Illinois, Garrard Press, 1953. 278 p.

43. Keys, Ancel et.al. *The Biology of Human Starvation*. Minneapolis, Minn., University of Minnesota Press, 1950. v. 2, 1385 p.

44. Krause, Walter. *Aid Through Agricultural Surpluses - Economic Development*. San Francisco, Calif., Wadsworth Publishing Co., 1961. 524 p.

Chapter 22, is similar to his monograph published by the University of Iowa.

45. Lewis, John P. *Quiet Crisis in India: Economic Development and American Policy*. Washington, D.C., Brookings Institute, 1962. 350 p.

This study was begun in 1958 as an analysis of Indian development with some emphasis on the role of the United States could play in such development during the 1960's.

46. *Linear Programming and the Attack on Malnutrition. Recherche Operationnelle et. Problems du tiers-Monde; Collogue de Paris, Juin, 1963; Dunod, Paris, 1964.*

BOOKS continued:

47. Lionberger, Herbert F. *Adoption of New Ideas and Practices*. Ames, Iowa, Iowa State University Press, 1960. 164 p.

This book is primarily a review of research studies on the adoption of new ideas. Implications and applications of this research for educational programs are pointed out and extensive bibliographical information is presented.

48. Loomis, Charles P. and J. Allan Beegle. *Rural Social Systems*. New York, Prentice-Hall, 1950. 873 p.
A textbook in rural sociology and anthropology.

49. Manne, A. *Key Sectors of the Mexican Economy, 1960-70*. Chapter 16 of *Studies in Process Analysis*, edited by A. Manne and H. M. Markowitz, Cowles Commission Monograph 18, New York, Wiley, 1963.

50. Mayer, Albert. *Pilot Project India: The Story of Rural Development at Etawah, Uttar, Pradsh*. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1958. 350 p.

51. McLellan, David S. and Donald Clare. *The Politics of Public Law 480*. To be published by Eagleton Foundation.

52. McGovern, George. *War Against Want: America's Food for Peace Program*. New York, Walker and Company, 1964. 148 p.

This book generally outlines the purposes, problems, and effects of Food for Peace both in the past and in the projected future. The place of the program in American domestic and foreign policy is also illuminated to some extent.

53. Millikan, Max F. and Donald L. M. Blackmer (eds). *The Emerging Nations: Their Growth and United States Policy*. Boston, Mass., Little, Brown and Co., 1961. 171 p.

54. Mudd, Stuart, ed. *The Population Crisis and the Use of World Resources*. The Hague, Netherlands, W. Junk, 1964. 563 p. (World Academy of Arts and Science, Publication No. 2).

Articles dealing with world population explosion and its economic, social and political implications.

55. Mundlak, Yair. *Long-Term Projects of Supply and Demand for Agricultural Products in Israel; with Projections of Population and Income by Nadar Halevi, Jerusalem*. Falk Project for Economic Research in Israel. The faculty of Agriculture, Hebrew University, May 1964: 224 p.

This little book summarizes long-term projections of supply and demand for Israel agriculture. The methodology and the general approach are laid out. The results are presented and some policy implications are discussed. Awarded one of three prizes for best published research in 1964 by the American Farm Economics Association.

BOOKS Continued:

56. Myrdal, Gunnar. Population--A Problem for Democracy. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1940. 237 p.

This study of the population problem is in reference to America and nations of Europe. Using Sweden as a reference point, the author advocates establishing a stable population by decreasing undesired births but at the same time decreasing the infant mortality rate so as to insure the population remaining stable, rather than decreasing.

57. Myrdal, Gunnar. Rich Lands and Poor: The Road to World Prosperity. New York, Harper and Brothers, 1957. 168 p.

Broad approach to development problems. No particular emphasis on food aid. Argues that a comprehensive theory of development is needed.

58. National Council of Applied Economic Research. Long-Term Projections of Demand for and the Supply of Selected Agricultural Commodities 1960-61 to 1975-76. New Delhi, India, printed by the Commercial Printing Press Limited, National Council of Applied Research, Bombay, April 1962. 262 p.

The projections described herein are designed to arrive at probable magnitudes of demand for the commodities specified (foodgrains, oilseeds, cotton and tobacco), the extent of their supply through domestic production, and the likely order of export surpluses or import deficits.

59. Nevett, Albert. Population: Explosion or Control? A Study with special reference to India. London, Geoffrey, Chapman. 1964. 224 p.

Related to Indian views on women, marriage, sex, family and other social factors.

60. Paarlberg, Donald. American Farm Policy: A Case Study of Centralized Decision-Making. New York, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1964. 375 p.

Along with a complete review of American farm policy problems, an analysis of Food For Peace is presented. Means of relieving the U.S.'s heavy stock position are discussed, including some views by the receiving nations. Paarlberg coordinated Food For Peace in the last years of the Eisenhower administration.

61. Paddock, William and Paul Paddock. Hungry Nations. Boston, Toronto, Little, Brown and Company, 1964. 344 p.

The authors indicate that development fails to happen and "the fault lies deep within the development projects themselves." Of particular interest is Chapter Eight 'The Fallacy of "Surplus" Food Shipments--Down the Drain.' Many other "fallacies" are presented, related to public health programs, social reform, land reform and foreign aid. Over-simplification."

62. Paul, Benjamin D. Health, Culture, and the Community. New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1955. 493 p.

BOOKS continued:

63. Pye, Lucian W. (ed.). *Communications and Political Development*. Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1963. 381 p.
64. Rao, Gijendra K.R.V. and Bharm Narain. *Foreign Aid and India's Economic Development*, New York, Asia Publishing House, 1963. 111 p.

This book reviews India's experience with all foreign aid programs. Chapter IV, particularly pp. 83-87, contains some analysis of P. L. 480 in the Indian development experience. After considering acreage under cultivation, agricultural investment and farm inputs, the authors conclude that the surplus program has not adversely affected agricultural productivity.

65. Renner, Hans D. *The Origin of Food Habits*. Long, Faber and Faber, 1944. 261 p.
66. Rogers, Everett M. *Diffusion of Innovations*. Long, The Free Press of Glencoe, New York, Macmillan, 1962. 367 p.

This book summarizes literature on the diffusion of new ideas, up to and including 1962. Although the book deals primarily with agricultural innovations, it also includes examples in a number of other areas. The generalizability of the underlying principles are evident and pointed out.

67. Schultz, Theodore W. *Economic Crisis in World Agriculture*. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University of Michigan Press, 1965. 114 p.

While most of the world has failed in its struggle to produce more, the U. S. has failed in its attempts to decrease food production. Agricultural production goes up in spite of less acreage being farmed. Schultz takes a close look at these production problems. He looks at agriculture in terms of profit to the farmer and proposes a theory of dynamic imbalance to convert traditional agriculture into modern agriculture. He also examines our government's mass shipments of food to hungry nations and questions whether these supplies may do more harm than good.

68. Schultz, Theodore W. *The Economic Value of Education*. New York and London, Columbia University Press, 1963. 92 p.

The author here presents a brief and concise statement on the economics (both costs incurred and profits) of education. He does not deal with public finance of education or the issues of highly educated man-power required for economic growth. A complete bibliography on the issues dealt with is presented.

BOOKS continued:

69. Schultz, Theodore W. *Transforming Traditional Agriculture*. New Haven and London, Yale University Press, 1964. 212 p.

After an outline of the problem and a statement on the attributes of traditional agriculture, Schultz uses a comparative input-output demand model of analysis to indicate the process of how change takes place in traditional agriculture. He then goes on to offer suggestions as to how those engaged in traditional agriculture may be assisted in meeting these changes. Basically, he concludes that the low rate of return on investment in traditional agriculture indicates that a more profitable set of factors will have to be developed and supplied if progress is to be made.

70. Scrinshaw, N. S. *Critical Problems Needing Investigation in Some Fields of Medicine in the Tropics: Nutrition, Proceedings of Fourth Conference on Research Needs in Tropical Medicine*, New Orleans, Louisiana State University, April 29-30, 1960. 109-123 pp.

71. Sen, Samar R. *The Strategy for Agricultural Development and Other Essays on Economic Policy and Planning*. New York, Asia Publishing House, 1962, 244 p.

A collection of 18 essays and lectures delivered by the author on various aspects of economic development in general and agricultural planning in India in particular. Describes the strategy of agricultural development, techniques of planning programmes and problems and policies regarding commodity prices.

72. Sen, Samar R. *Using Surpluses for Economic Development Proceedings of the Eleventh International Conference of Agricultural Economists*. London, Oxford University Press, 1963. 395-399 p.

Sen is in broad agreement with Sir John Crawford's "Using Surpluses for Economic Development" (q.v.), and makes three major additional points: (1) If India has been able to absorb large imports under P.L. 480 without adverse effects on either prices or production of domestic wheat, this was primarily "because these additional supplies were injected not into a stagnant, but into a developing economy. (2) It is not quite correct to assume that, but for P.L. 480 supplies, Australian wheat would necessarily have found a much larger market in India. Without such supplies, India would certainly have preferred to restrain the rate of increase of consumption. (3) The real answer to the persisting American surplus problem is not restriction but the creation of new effective demand and this can best be done by using food surpluses together with non-food or cash assistance for accelerating the economic development of underdeveloped countries. (Another version in *Agricultural Situation in India*, v. 16, no. 7, October 1961. 747 p.)

73. Sherif, Muzafer. *Reference Groups*. New York, Harper and Row, 1964. 370 p.

This book deals with individual behavior and group processes in differentiated social settings. Major focus is on interaction processes in reference groups over a time span and their consequences for the individual.

BOOKS continued:

74. Shorter, F. C. Foodgrains Policy in East Pakistan, Public Policy-- Yearbook of the Graduate School of Public Administration, Harvard University, Mass., 1959.

75. Simoons, Frederick J. Eat Not This Flesh. Madison, Wis., University of Wisconsin Press, 1961. 241 p.

Mostly deals with food taboos. Points out how beef, chicken flesh and eggs, dogmeat, and horse and camel flesh comprise such important potential sources of animal protein that their more general use might contribute substantially to reducing widespread protein deficiency. He also very effectively shows how food taboos are originated and maintained.

76. Smith, Victor E. Electronic Computation of Human Diets. East Lansing, Michigan, Michigan State University, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, 1964. 234 p.

77. Sorenson, Vernon L. (ed.). Agricultural Market Analysis. East Lansing, Michigan, Michigan State University, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, 1964. 344 p.

Discussion of marketing in relation to economic development; suggests tools of analysis and general approach to private and public marketing problems.

78. Tandon, B. C., Editor. The Third Five Year Plan and India's Economic Growth. Allahabad, Chaitanga Publishing House, 1962. 324 p.

This book includes chapters on aspects of the economy and expectations under the Third Plan. P. L. 480 is considered in a chapter on deficit financing and foreign aid. If food imports exceed the needs of an expanding employment they might decrease prices unduly and cause a disinvestment in agriculture. This concept is theoretically rather than empirically oriented.

79. Trowell, Hubert C., J.N.P. Davies, and R.F.A. Dean. Kwashiorkor. London, Edward Arnold Ltd., 1954. 308 p.

80. Ward, Robert E. Studying Politics Abroad: Field Research in the Developing Areas. Boston, Little, Brown and Co., 1964. 245 p.

81. Weidner, Edward. The World Role of Universities. New York, McGraw Hill Book Co., Inc., 1962. 366 p.

Discussion of overseas projects of American universities.

82. Witt, L. W. and Carl K. Eicher. Implications of Food Supply Problems, in Problems of Change in Underdeveloped Areas. Social Science Series 8. East Lansing, Michigan, Michigan State University Press, 1963. pp 47-70. 148 p.

Suggests nature of problems in increasing farm production and reasons why P. L. 480 may both aid and hinder development.

BOOKS continued:

83. Wolf, Charles, Jr. *Foreign Aid: Theory and Practice in Southern Asia*. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University Press, 1960. 442 p.

This book is concerned with problems of foreign aid from the standpoint of an economist; an effort is made to render the use of economic tools and reasoning intelligible to non-economists as well. The author tries to meet such problems by describing and organizing the foreign aid record of the U. S. in terms of the allocation of aid among countries of a particular region (South and Southeast Asia), and between military and economic programs within the region.

84. World Federation for Mental Health. *Cultural Patterns and Technical Change*. A manual edited by M. Mead. Paris, UNESCO, 1953. 348 p.

This book deals with the importance of food in each culture. Particularly informative here is the "Nutrition" article pp. 211-220, which states "we now should ask, not how we change people's bad habits into good habits, but what are their habits, how are they learned, by what mechanisms are the self-preservative choices of some foods and rejection of others perpetuated. Mead takes this hypothesis and develops brief but meaningful examples of problems in: (a) Food Patterning, e.g. The creation of nutritional imbalance by the introduction of a money economy to the exclusion of the agricultural cycle; (b) Food and Value; (c) Food Preferences; (d) Introduction of Change, (includes bibliography).

JOURNAL ARTICLES:

101. Allen, George. *Economics, Politics and Agricultural Surpluses*, *Journal of Agricultural Economics*, v. 15, no. 3, June 1963: 410-430.

A positive statement on the usefulness of Food For Peace Programs to underdeveloped countries. He points out the theoretical case that surplus food will induce a government to neglect its agriculture, but claims that it is very difficult to find examples of this. Also discusses nutritional aspects of food deficits and surpluses.

102. *American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals*, v. 309, January 1957.

This journal issue summarizes a good deal of competent research on disasters.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

103. Anderson, T. G. and H. E. Smith. Some Effects of Quantitative and Qualitative Stunting on Maze Learning in the White Rat, *Journal of Comparative Psychology*, v. 6, 1926: 337-359.

As far as the criterion of time is concerned, both the qualitatively and quantitatively stunted rats were much slower than the normal control rats in running a maze. Following a period of realimentation with all groups of rats nearly the same weight, the groups again made much more nearly the same records.

104. Arroyane, G. Wilson, D. DeFunes and Moisés Béhar. The Free Amino Acids in Blood Plasma of Children with Kwashiorkor and Marasmus, *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, no. 11, 1962: 517-523.

The plasma-free amino acids of five children with kwashiorkor and two with marasmus were determined by ion-exchange column chromatography. In agreement with previous workers, the total amino acids in children with kwashiorkor was found to be approximately half of those in healthy children. In general, the amino acids most affected were the essential ones with the exceptions of lysine and phenylalanine. Of the non-essential amino acids, tyrosine, cystine, and arginine were the lowest in concentration. Similar changes were observed in the two children with marasmus. In two children with kwashiorkor, the increases in the individual plasma amino acids two and one-half hours after a milk feeding did not tend to correct the disproportions found in their fasting amino acid pattern.

105. Arroyave, Guillermo, M. Flores, and M. Béhar. The Effect of a Controlled Increment in Dietary Nutrient Intake on Blood and Urine Biochemistry in Children, *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, v. 15, no. 6, 1964: 331-340.

The hemoglobin, Vitamin A, carotene, Vitamin C, and riboflavin content of the blood of a number of children was determined. With an increase in the diet, vitamin A and C increased by 3-4 fold. Vitamin C, carotene and riboflavin in the blood responded as expected. Serum vitamin A showed practically no increase during the study. Urinary excretion of thiamine decreased despite increased intake.

106. Asher, R. E. Multilateral Versus Bilateral Aid: An Old Controversy Revisited, *International Organization*, v. 16, Autumn, 1962: 697-719.

The thesis of this article is that the case for multilateral aid through U.N. agencies is as strong as it ever was. Powerful reasons for utilizing multilateral machinery outside the U.N. framework have also arisen. Paradoxically, the case for bilateral aid, too, remains strong. We shall therefore, continue to employ a variety of channels during the foreseeable future. However, we need a more rational basis for a division of labor than has yet been presented. Some guidelines for a better modus vivendi: are accordingly suggested - more in hope of stirring up thought than of promptly influencing policy.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

107. Bagchi, K., Kaldar, S. R. Choudhury, B. Sanyal, and P. C. Sen. A Study of Nutritional and Non-nutritional Factors in the Incidence of Kwashiorkor in the Rural Area (Singus) of West Bengal, Journal of Indian Medical Association, v. 34, no. 11, 1960: 441-449.
108. Barlow, Frank and Susan Libbin. Contribution of Public Law 480 to International Economics Aid and Development, Foreign Agricultural Trade, February 1963.

This article traces the changing attitudes from the disposal of agricultural surpluses to the concept that aid in the form of food and fiber makes an important contribution to economic development. The scope of the P.L. 480 program is reviewed in relation to the total U.S. foreign aid program, which in turn is evaluated in relation to the global flow of development assistance from the industrial countries of Western Europe, Japan, Canada and the U. S. To the developing countries of Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America. Discussed also, are differences in the levels and types of aid made available by the donor countries and recent progress in global planning and coordination of development assistance through the Development Assistance Committee of the O.E.C.D.

109. Bateman, D. I. Surplus Disposal and Supply Control: A Comment, Journal of Farm Economics, v. 47, no. 1, 1965: 153-55.

A comment of the Hillman and Loveday article, "Surplus Disposal and Supply Control", Journal of Farm Economics, August 1964.

110. Beaton, G. H., G. Arroyane and M. Flores. Alterations in Urban and Rural Populations in Guatemala, American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, v. 14, no. 5, 1964: 269-79.

One-hundred seventy-five pregnant, lactating and non-pregnant women were studied. Dietary studies revealed a moderate protein intake but a low intake of animal protein in the women in the rural areas.

111. Beeuwkes, A. M. Studying the Food Habits of the Elderly, Journal of American Dietetic Association, v. 37, 1960: 215-18.

Describes the food habits of elderly people in the U.S.A. and the elements which must be taken into account pointing out that "Physicians and others respond best to disability, disease, deficiency, and distress. We must learn to respond equally well to prevention, protection, preservation, and the improvement of health both personal and private."

112. Béhar, Moises. The Story of Incaparina, Utilization of Available Sources of Vegetable Protein for Human Feeding, Journal of American Medical Women's Association, v. 18, 1963: 384-88.

Various treatments for both severe and mild cases of kwashiorkor are presented with evidence from successful use of vegetable protein. Several formulas using vegetable proteins are presented and a comparative study between one vegetable mixture and milk with respect to absorption and retention of protein by young children is cited.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

112. Béhar, Moises. The Story of Incaparina, Utilization of Available Sources of Vegetable Protein for Human Feeding, Journal of American Medical Women's Association, v.18, 1963: 384-388.

Various treatments for both severe and mild cases of kwashiorkor are presented with evidence from successful use of vegetable proteins. Several formulas using vegetable proteins are presented and a comparative study between one vegetable mixture and milk with respect to absorption and retention of protein by young children is cited.

113. Beringer, Christoph. P. L. 480 and Economic Development (A Case Study of West Pakistan), Pakistan Development Review, February 1963: 78 p.

Describes the effects of the disposal program on relative and absolute prices and the impact of surplus disposal on domestic agriculture.

114. Beringer, Christoph. Real Effects of Foreign Surplus Disposal in Underdeveloped Economies: Comment, Quarterly Journal of Economics, v.67, no. 2, May 1963: 317-323.

A critical comment on an article of the same name by Denna R. Khatkhat in the Quarterly Journal of Economics. The surplus disposal program as it has been administered in Pakistan has had substantial negative income effects for agriculture and very likely has retarded agricultural development according to the author. Administration of the program has called for selling P. L. 480 Wheat in the larger cities and forcing domestic wheat to be sold either in the area where it was produced or in the truly surplus areas at a larger price discount. The author offers figures to support his claim but does not consider the effect of P. L. 480 on other commodities or on total investment in agriculture.

115. Bhende, Vinay P. Development Planning in Underdeveloped Countries, Management Science, v. 10, July 1964: 796-809.
116. Bloomfield, John J. Current Progress in the Development of Occupational Health Programs in Latin America, American Journal of Public Health, v. 54, no. 11, November 1965: 1914-1920.
117. Blyth, C. A. and G.A.Crothill. A Pilot Programming Model of New Zealand Economic Development, Econometrica, v. 33, 1965: 357-81.
118. Bolton, J. H. and F. M. C. Forester. Eating Habits and Pregnancy, Medical Journal of Australia, v. 1, 1959: 361-363.

Pregnant patients who developed complications which were of possible nutritional origin, and which are defined, had a significantly lower intake of animal protein during pregnancy and before pregnancy and ate fewer significant protein meals per day than patients with no complications.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

119. Bonin, Bernard. La participation canadienne au plan Colombo, L'Actualite economique, v. 34, no. 3, October/December 1959 :400-413.

Describes the Colombo Plan, Canada's contribution to it and its mechanics direct financial aid or use of counterpart funds for Canadian shipments of wheat, flour, copper and aluminum for projects like electricity generation combined with irrigation. Raises the question whether this latter system does not endanger traditional Canadian export markets and encourage future productions which will compete with Canada's own. Originally Canada's food aid was for urgent relief purposes; later "to counteract the effects of P. L. 480".

120. Bonne, A. Political Economy of Aid to Underdeveloped Countries, Political Quarterly, v. 29, July 1958: 289-300.

121. Botting, D. C. New Concepts in Economic Assistance for Underdeveloped Countries, Western Political Quarterly, v. 14, 1961: 496-516.

122. Brandes, Ely M. Food for the Hungry of the World, Journal of Stanford Research Institute, v. 5, (first quarter 1961):

Discussion of problems of surplus disposal and possible use in economic development. Concludes that the program has considerable potential.

123. Bressani, Ricardo, N. S. Scrinshaw, M. Béhar, and F. Viteri. Supplementation of Cereal Proteins with Amino Acids, II: Effect of amino acid supplementation of corn-massa at intermediate levels of protein intake on the nitrogen retention of young children, Journal of Nutrition, v. 66, December 1958: 501-510.

124. Bressani, R., D. Wilson, M. Béhar, M. Chung, and N. S. Scrinshaw. Supplementation of Cereal Proteins with Amino Acids, Journal of Nutrition, v. 79, 1963: 333-340.

This article discusses the results of lysine supplementation of wheat flour fed to young children at different levels of protein intake in the presence and absence of other amino acids.

125. Bressani, R., D. L. Wilson, M. Béhar, and N. S. Scrinshaw. Supplementation of Cereal Proteins with Amino Acids, Journal of Nutrition, v. 70, 1960: 176-182.

This article discusses the effect of amino acid supplementation of wheat flour as measured by nitrogen retention of young children.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

126. Bressani, R., D. L. Wilson, M. Chung, M. Béhar, and N. S. Scrinshaw. Supplementation of Cereal Proteins with Amino Acids, *Journal of Nutrition*, v. 81, 1963: 399-404.

The results of the present study in children indicate that instead of lysine, methionine, and tryptophane as predicted from comparison with the FAO reference protein, only threonine is deficient in oats fed at a protein intake of 2.0 g/kg/day. At a level of 1.5 gms of protein per kg/day, both lysine and methionine also appear to be slightly deficient, although only with the two added together is the difference significant.

127. Brisebois, G. Les Problemes de Marche du ble canadien, *L'Actualite economique*, v. 31, no. 2, July/Sept. 1955: 226-261.

Due to food preferences, difficulties arise in distributing wheat surpluses in Asia. It is urged that wheat prices should therefore be kept below rice prices.

128. Britnell, G. E. The Implications of United States Policy for the Canadian Wheat Economy, *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*, v. 22, no. 2, February 1956: 1-16.

The U. S. policy in question is domestic agricultural support and surplus disposal abroad and the implications are bad - but at the time of writing, not disastrous. Figures of Canadian wheat stocks, acreage, exports, etc. are presented and speculation as to the future.

129. Bronfenbrenner, M. Modest Proposal for Surplus Disposal, *American Economic Research Papers and Proceedings*, v. 45, May 1955: 239-53.

Considers costs and means of surplus disposal and the impact on both domestic and foreign agriculture. Discussions by D. G. Johnson and Don Kaldor follow.

130. Brouer, S. C. Economic Aid: An Inventory and Problems for Attitude Research, *Public Opinion Quarterly*, v. 22, Fall 1958: 416-20.

131. Brown, Lester R. Population Growth, Food Needs and Production Problems World Population and Food Supplies, 1980, American Society of Agronomy. Special Publication No. 6, February 1965: 3-22.

A discussion of the man-land relationship, mainly using all grains considered in the aggregate as a general indicator of per capita output.

132. Brozek, J. Semi-Starvation and Nutritional Rehabilitation, *Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, v. 1, January 1953: 107-118.

JOURNAL ARTICLES Continued:

133. Burgess, Anne. Nutrition Education in Public Health Programs - What Have We Learned?, American Journal of Public Health, v. 51, no. 11, 1961: Part 2, 1715-26.

In Natal, Ward and Jacob found that the smaller the group the greater the cultural influence on the interpretation of a nutrition and health poster. Generally points out the need for social and cultural awareness by health and nutrition workers in the field. Demonstrates through references, the value of social as well as medical training when making recommendations.

134. Burgess, Anne. Traditional Systems of Child Care, Journal of Tropical Pediatrics, v. 3-4, December 1957: 118-124.

This article compiles literature by anthropologists on food habits and attitudes. It serves to point out the danger of changing one habit in the cultural structure without altering the rest of the culture, i.e., breakdown of prolonged breast feeding and not giving the children any milk to replace breast feeding. It also points out that outside workers often bring their own biased values with them making it difficult for them to see the implications of practices which they may be making.

135. Calder, Richie. Feeding Four Billion People, Journal of Agricultural Economics, v. 15, December 1963: 584-94.

136. Calderwood, James D. L 'Agricoltura Americana: Problema Economico di Difficile Soluzione, Economia Internazionale, v. 9, no. 2, May 1956: 271-278.

Contrasts U. S. "dumping" of surpluses with Soviet policy of buying the same commodities from underdeveloped countries; recommends discontinuance of discriminatory sales but concedes the legitimacy of gifts of surpluses to poor countries in emergencies.

137. Capel, George L. Some Implications of an Export Subsidy, Journal of Farm Economics, v. 39, December 1957.

This essentially is a theoretical discussion of the possible effects of an export subsidy on an agricultural product.

138. Cassel, J. Social and Cultural Implications of Food and Food Habits, American Journal of Public Health, v. 47, 1957: Part 1, 732-40.

Outlines a program which was effective among Zulus in South Africa in increasing the consumption of green vegetables, eggs and milk. Outlines the following general principles: (1) Health workers should know the people's beliefs, attitudes, knowledge and behaviour intimately before attempting to introduce any innovation into an area; (2) The pattern or system into which these customs or beliefs fit must be analyzed. This knowledge helps in explaining and predicting difficulty in change as well as giving leads to techniques for sub-cultural groups are necessary. Social science can also help determine any long-range effects of the program probably determined by integration into the cultural pattern.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

139. Cepede, Michel. Demographie et Development. In: Progress et Agriculture, Calvers de l'institut de Science Economique Appliquee, February 1962: Supp. 122 Serre Ag. 1:33-43.

Considering the ratio between active and total population and the productivity rates at given nutritional levels, the author concludes that nutritional and health improvements for mothers and children alone would enable economic development to catch up, in time, with the task of feeding the world population. External help is inspirative through the 'negative phase', however, nutritional improvements for adult workers and the elimination of seasonal unemployment could help alleviate the problem.

140. Chandrasekaran, C. Cultural Patterns in Relation to Family Planning in India, Journal of Tropical Pediatrics, v. 2, June 1956: 37-42.

The results of the investigation show a close similarity between patterns of sex union in Lodi Colony and Ramangaram. Institutional taboos of a religious nature are being observed by about half the population in both areas. Abstinence during pregnancy and lactation are also generally accepted. Of special significance is the fact that when menstrual onset is the chief determinant of abstinence, the timing of coitus appears to coincide with the days of the woman's ovulation. Here we may speculate that a traditional belief brings the chosen time of coitus exactly into that part of the menstrual cycle which contemporary knowledge indicates to be the time of greatest likelihood of pregnancy.

141. Clark, C. How Many Starving Millions?, National Review, v. 16, January 1964: 522.
142. Clark, F. Le Gros. Food Habits and How to Change Them, The Lancet, v. 2, no. 247, July 1944: 53-55.

The objectives in changing food habits are: (1) increased consumption of milk and vegetables; (2) some substitution of cheese and fish for meat; and (3) reduced consumption of sugar (Note: during wartime) through desire to continue new food habits beyond wartime). In achieving these objectives, the complex conditions behind established food patterns should be considered.

143. Clark, John M. U. S. Surplus Disposals, Quarterly Review of Agricultural Economics, January 1956.
144. Cochrane, Willard W. Farm Technology, Foreign Surplus Disposal and Domestic Supply Control, Journal of Farm Economics, v. 41, December 1959.

Suggests that technological advance is such that both domestic supply control and surplus disposal are needed. Discusses how food can aid development.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

145. Cochrane, Willard W. Public Law 480 and Related Programs, The Annals, September 1960.

This volume attempts to examine: (1) Farm policy in light of the radically changed situation of the United States in the world; (2) Adapting domestic farm programs to foreign policy; and (3) Achieving better farm policy in the political process.

146. Cochrane, Willard W., A. B. Mackie, and G. C. Chappell. Potential Uses of Farm Products as Aid to Developing Countries, Journal of Farm Economics, v. 45, no. 5, December 1963: 961-73.

The major emphasis in this report is on the rapid growth in population in the developing countries, and the consequent substantial expansion in demand for food in countries which do not have foreign exchange with which to pay for imports.

147. Corsa, Leslie, Jr. Family Planning in Pakistan, American Journal of Public Health, v. 55, no. 3, 400-403.

A background description of family planning programs in Pakistan is given. The progress of the five year plans is noted; the assistance of the Ford Foundation and Population Council along with the Royal Swedish government is acknowledged. The possibilities inherent in the use of certain devices, notably plastic coils are evaluated.

The advantages and disadvantages of these devices are noted. The advantages being that: (1) they can remain in uterus for long periods and (2) they eliminate the repeated thought and action required by most other devices. The disadvantages are a few ill side effects such as bleeding or cramps and involuntary expulsion which limit their use in some women.

148. Coursin, David B. Effects of Undernutrition on Central Nervous System Function, Nutrition Review, v. 23, no. 3, March 1965: 65-68.

In this article Coursin reviews the research which has been done in this area and concludes simply that more adequate; (1) Exploration of the molecular components operant in the brain cell as they relate to mentation; (2) Procedures for measuring brain function on a conceptual basis with consideration of family background, environmental circumstances, and cultural factors; and (3) Techniques for measuring neuro-physiological mechanisms that integrate them both into the total functioning complex individual, are needed.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

149. Cravioto, Joaquin. Application of Newer Knowledge of Nutrition on Physical and Mental Growth and Development, *American Journal of Public Health*, v. 53, no. 11, November 1963: 1803-1809.

Cravioto points out that the major determinents of growth and size are: (1) Parental height, (2) Parental body build, and (3) Nutritional status. Children from parents who are tall and large are mentally advanced during the growing period over children from small and short parents. If underfeeding starts when the individual is immature, the result is arrested biochemical development and the individual will resemble one younger than his real age.

It has been shown in anemias that undernutrition retards the development of the central nervous system and that defects in height and weight are directly correlated to mental scores. The author reports that during recovery from kwashiorkor the mental scores improve, except in children under six months of age and that in these very young children the deficit remains. Therefore, the younger the child the less the effect of rehabilitation upon the mental score.

150. Crawford, Sir John. Australian Trade Policy: Comment and Question, *Journal of Agricultural Economics*, v. 3, no. 1, July 1959: 1-10.

The paper is concerned with far more than just Australian trade policy. It is, in fact, a restatement in common sense terms and plain language of the theory of comparative advantage. With respect to American surplus disposal in the underdeveloped countries of Asia, Crawford says: "Whatever Australian trade and industries, these problems are nothing to the difficulties - both political and economic - confronting us if Asia does not develop." Development, he says, is an area in which Australia is leaving too much of the thinking to be done by Americans and Europeans. He ends with a plea for more thinking and more grants.

151. Crawford, Sir John. The Significance of Recent Developments in Asia for the Economic Future of Australia. *Economic Record*, v. 37, no. 79, September 1961: 273-93.

In this article a former Secretary of the Department of Trade in Australia suggests, very cautiously, that Australia might supply surplus wheat as development aid to India and other developing countries in Asia. Australia needs more export outlets and the future of Australia exports lies in Asia. With special reference to India, P.L. 480 Wheat supplies "undoubtedly helped internally in curbing domestic prices of grain... likewise, they have relieved the strain on India's foreign exchange".

Australia should increase the present 0.35 percent of her GNP as development aid: "throw in her lot wholeheartedly with 'Food For Peace', and contribute more non-commercially.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

152. Cutwright, Phillips. National Political Development: Measurement and Analysis, American Sociological Review, v. 28, April 1963: 253-64.
153. Daniel, Martinez P. Education and Culture in Nutrition, Salud Publica Mexico, v. 6, no. 1, July-August 1964: 745-6.
154. Dann, M. et.al. The Development of Prematurely Born Children with Birth Weights or Minimal Postnatal Weights of 1000 gms or Less, Pediatrics, v. 22, 1958: 1037.
155. Davies, G. N. Cultural Aspects of Changing Food Habits, Journal of the New Zealand Dietetic Association, v. 13, December 1959.

A professor of preventative dentistry points out that in order to change peoples' dietary habits, we must first learn why people eat as they do and what is the importance of existing food habits in the general cultural and social content. It is not merely a question of teaching new facts, but one of educating the people to find a place for these changes in their systems of values and beliefs.

The ability of man to adapt his way of life and his metabolism to his total environment is sufficiently marked to keep nutritionists humble in their knowledge of the requirements of even the most essential of the known nutrients.

156. Davis, Howard P. Sharing Our Surplus by Food Donations Under P.L. 480, Foreign Agriculture, v. 24, no. 2, 1960: 12-13.

Based on several years of travel in 21 countries. The author states that the donations under P.L. 480 have worked surprisingly well, considering the varied conditions under which the program must operate. He concludes that the program has enormous quantities of surplus food to hungry people all over the world with a minimum of waste and trade interference, has stimulated the interest of many other governments and has demonstrated the concern of American people for the less fortunate.

157. Davis, John H. Agricultural Surpluses and Foreign Aid, American Economic Review, v. 49, May 1959: 232-41.

Article deals with facts and principles concerning P.L. 480 programs, and evaluation of such programs, both from the point of view of recipient countries and from that of the United States contains suggestions on how surplus disposal can be of greater assistance to economic development.

158. Davis, John H. Surplus Disposal as a Tool for World Development-- Objectives and Accomplishments, Journal of Farm Economics, v. 40, December 1958: 1484-94.

Suggests that food aid can make a development contribution.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

159. David, John H. Surplus Food Spurs Growth Abroad, *Economic World*, May 1959: 3.

Description of P.L. 480 contributions to increasing economic development.

160. Davis, Joseph S. Food For Peace, *Food Research Institute Studies*, v.1, no. 2, May 1960: 135-50.

A review of limitations to the Food For Peace Program -- especially valuable section on barter.

161. Dawson, A. Food For Development: The World Food Program Launched in 1963 to Explore Further A Multilateral Basis, How Food Aid Can Help Development, *International Labour Review*, v. 90, August 1964: 99-129.

Describes the concept of the new World Food Program of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization.

162. Dean, R. F. A. Kwashiorkor in Malaya, *Journal of Tropical Pediatrics*, v. 7, no. 3, 1961; N.R. 1962: 3-39.

Points out the cultural and socioeconomic factors of importance in the causation of Kwashiorkor. The food supply is not the sole factor: local customs and food prejudices, food distribution facilities, and parental attitudes towards children all play a significant and in many respects a powerful role. How is the western nutritionist to deal with people whose daily practices and mode of living are the anti-thesis of his own scientific approach?

163. Dean, R. F. A. Kwashiorkor in Malaya: The Clinical Evidence, *Journal of Tropical Pediatrics and African Child Health*, v. 7, no. 2, 1961: 39-48.

Dean comments on the incidence of kwashiorkor cited in a number of surveys taken in the Perak River region of Malaya. The results of these surveys are analyzed and suggestions as to how they could have been improved are posited. The effects of weather, ethnic groups, unemployment as well as local customs are used in explanation of the survey results. This is an excellent article demonstrating the techniques and problems of food surveys.

164. Devadas, R. P. and A. Radharukmani. The Effects of A Balanced Lunch Program on the Growth and Nutritional Status of School Children, *Nutrition Reviews*, v. 23, no. 2, February 1965: 35-37.

A test group of Indian children showed a significant nutritional improvement when given one-third of their daily food requirements in an experimental school lunch program. They also indicated that the program had altered many of their food tastes. Sociability was significantly increased during the test period.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

165. Dey, Sushil K. Role of Foreign Aid in Development, Political Quarterly, v. 30, July 1959: 283-92.
166. Die Bedeutung der americanishen Überschussguter fur die Osterreichische Wirtschaft, Monatsberichte des Osterreichischen Institutes fur Wirtschaftsforschung, v. 31, no. 1, January 1958: 24-30.

Details of seven surplus disposal agreements between the U.S. and Austria between 1955 and 1957 - six concerning agricultural products and one of coal. Effect on the structure of Austrian imports with the surplus disposal program in the U.S. Wheat imports rose from 19 to 53 percent. Similar though less pronounced movements took place in the case of cotton - Details on the use of counterpart funds are provided.

167. Dietz, George J. Developing Foreign Markets Through Local Currency Projects, Journal of Farm Economics, v. 39, no. 5, December 1957: 1529-37.

A discussion of how, in the USDA's view, expanding foreign demand may be accomplished through advertising, promotion and other programs financed by local currency.

168. Dirks, Frederick C. U. S. Exports of Surplus Commodities. International Monetary Fund. Staff Papers, Washington, D.C. v. 5, no. 2, August 1956; 200-217.

The argument in this study is that U. S. agricultural export competition is not to be measured by an identifiable set of surplus disposal transactions but by the overall magnitude of U.S. commodity exports and their accompanying sales policy. The paper gives some tentative statistics on structural changes in world trade along these lines.

169. Downs, Elinor F. Nutritional Dwarfing A Syndrome of Early Protein Calorie Malnutrition, American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, v. 15, no. 5, November 1964: 275-81.

A number of children on low protein diets were observed. Repeated non-specific illnesses and occasional severe infections, which plagued the children from the first months of life, increased protein loss and raised the level of protein requirements. It was found that the children, who were all under three years of age, became increasingly deficient in size compared to Western standards over time. Light in weight, short in stature, relatively normal body proportion and subcutaneous fat appropriate to weight, they appeared to be alert and in good physical condition.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

170. Dudley, V. Marketed Agricultural Surplus and Economic Growth in Underdeveloped Countries, *Economic Journal*, v. 73, December 1963: 689-702.

Argues: (1) that the peasant has a relatively high propensity to save; (2) that only part of the increase in his income is likely to be translated into consumption of goods produced on the farm, a large part being used for increased consumption of other goods; and (3) that the peasant in underdeveloped economies does not have a fixed and stable target of income, and therefore an increase in productivity does not lead to a diminution of effort and a constant total output.

171. Duncker, K. Experimental Modification of Children's Food Preferences Through Social Suggestion, *The Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, Columbus, Ohio, v. 33, 1938: 489-507.

An experiment was performed with three to five year old children where they were asked to choose the food they liked best after another child of the same age had done so. By this and another experiment where the children were told a story in which one food was particularly liked and another particularly disliked, it was concluded that with children a high degree of social suggestion could be set up in imitation of actual or imaginary predecessors. This influence also tends to survive the original situation.

172. *Economist*, Series of articles on American private aid, v. 189, October 11, 1958: 141-2; November 15, 1958: 895-6; and December 6, 1958: 1158-60.

173. *Economist*, Series of articles on U. S. foreign aid, v. 200, August 5, 1961: 539-40; v. 203, April 7, 1962: 35-6; v. 204, September 22, 1962: 1104; v. 205, November 24, 1962: 767-8; v. 208, August 10, 1963: 529; and v. 209, December 28, 1963: 1336.

174. Elliot, F. F. Redirecting World Agricultural Production and Trade Toward Better Nutrition, *Journal of Farm Economics*, v. 26, February 1944: 10-30.

An early effort to consider the implication of improved nutrition on the structure of agricultural production.

175. Ellis, Howard S. Review (Political Economy of American Foreign Policy. Its Concepts, Strategy, and Limits) - Report sponsored by W. Wilson Foundation and National Planning Association), *World Politics*, v. 8, April 1956: 413-22.
176. Emerson, Rupert. Nationalism and Political Development, *Journal of Politics*, v. 22, February 1960: 3-28.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

177. Ezekial, Mordecai. Apparent Results in Using Surplus Food for Financing Economic Development, *Journal of Farm Economics*, v. 40, November 1958: 915-23.

Ezekial states that the evidence thus far shows no conclusive proof that the disposal of surpluses for economic development can help recipient countries, and can do so without harming other exporters of the products involved; neither does it prove the contrary. Rather, it does suggest that under favorable conditions and good administration in the recipient countries, quite good results may be secured in both respects. However, Ezekial states that further study is needed on how surplus disposal agreements have been conceived and operated.

178. Ezekial, Mordecai. Impact and Implications of Foreign Surplus Disposal on Developed Economies and Foreign Competitors: The International Perspective, *Journal of Farm Economics*, v. 42, December 1960:

A presentation of the international perspective of surplus disposal.

179. Ezekial, Mordecai. Proposed New Directions in World Agricultural Policy, *Journal of Farm Economics*, v. 36, August 1954.

Review of FAO problems with a discussion of food and development.

180. Ezekial, Mordecai. The Role of Food in Economic Development, *Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, v. 10, no. 2, 1962: 1-17.

A general discussion of the use of abundant food supplies from the developed countries to help raise nutritional levels and accelerate the economic development of the less-developed countries. He traces the development of the FAO Principles of Surplus Disposal and the Concept of Additionality, i.e., concessional food put on the domestic market must be added to the food consumption that would otherwise take place, without the lowering of domestic food prices.

181. Ezekial, Mordecai. U. S. Surpluses and A Hungry World, *The Nation*, v. 131, no. 12, September 24, 1955: 260-263.

This article serves as a suggestive forerunner to many of the measures used since 1955 to distribute U.S. surpluses to the needy persons of the world. The unequal distribution of food production throughout the world and the fact that food production must increase faster than population growth are main issues.

182. Falcon, W. P. Real Effects of Foreign Surplus Disposal in Underdeveloped Economies: Further Comment, *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, v. 77, May 1963: 323-26.

The major shortcomings of the 'price effect' portion of Khatkhate's article is that he fails to distinguish between several very different types of farmer response... As will be shown; such distinctions are extremely important in analyzing surplus-commodity assistance.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

183. Farnsworth, Helen C. American Wheat Exports, Policies, and Prospects, Food Research Institute Studies, v. 1, no. 2, May 1960: 221-81.
- Comprehensive review of American wheat programs and problems of the past eight years. Critical of P. L. 480, assessing it as mainly surplus disposal, and as a creator of international tensions.
184. Farnsworth, Helen C. Imbalance in the World Wheat Economy, Journal of Political Economy, v. 66, no. 1, February 1958.
- An analysis of the current imbalance of the world wheat economy and the prospects of changes in population, wheat production and per capita consumption to solve it.
185. Farnsworth, Helen C. The Problem Multiplying Effects of Special Wheat Programs, American Economic Review, v. 51, no. 2, May 1961: 353-70.
- The contention is that all special wheat programs in the U.S. and elsewhere, create more problems than they solve. In the case of the U.S. wheat surplus disposal programs, the new problems include: the recipient countries' unwillingness to distribute food free, except in emergencies; the competing countries' outcry against P.L. 480 barter deals; the trade-diverting effect of local-currency sales, their limited usefulness for development; in the U. S. the problems are inroads into commercial markets, intergovernmental friction, and much general befuddlement.
186. Fathauer, G. H. Food Habits - An Anthropologist's View, Journal of American Dietetic Association, v. 37, 1960: 355-358.
- This article is a summary of the cultural influence on food habits and the problems of change. It does not, however, propose or attempt to say anything new in the field.
187. Ferro-Luzzi, G. Food Patterns and Nutrition in French Polynesia, American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, v. 11, 1962: 299-311.
- The examination of the nutritional level of the population living in French Polynesia revealed that at the present time food availability, food consumption and nutritional status were, generally speaking, adequate. However, significant demographic, social, and economic changes are rapidly taking place, which are likely to lead to a deterioration of the nutritional status of the population in the near future. The main reasons for this are the high demographic pressure, the decline in the traditional economic resources, and the shift in Polynesian food habits toward Western standards. A call for nutritional education is made.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

188. Fisher, Coleman C. Food and Freedom, In: American Society of Agronomy Food For Peace, Madison, Wisconsin, American Society of Agronomy, 1963: 85-94.

The author addresses himself to various types of foreign assistance programs. He contends that past experience indicates that food assistance is very important and effective.

189. Fisher, Franklin M. A Proposal for the Distribution Abroad of the United States' Food Surplus, The Review of Economics and Statistics, v. 44, February 1962:

A proposal to expand the Food for Peace Program so that the food export markets of friendly nations are not damaged. Proposal involves domestic price support in recipient countries.

190. Fisher, Franklin M. Statement by Franklin M. Fisher. Annals of Collective Economy, v. 34, no. 2-3, April-Sept. 1963: 337-51.

191. Fisher, Franklin M. A Theoretical Analysis of the Impact of Food Surplus Disposal on Agricultural Production in Recipient Countries, Journal of Farm Economics, v. 45, no. 4, November 1963: 863-75.

This paper presents a theoretical analysis of the problems raised for the domestic agriculture of underdeveloped countries by the use of foreign food surplus. The issues analyzed are two-fold: (1) How large and serious a discouragement to domestic agriculture is the importation of foreign food surpluses? (2) Given the type of expenditure for economic development to which the receipts from surplus sales are devoted, by how much do such expenditures offset any negative effect of the surplus by encouraging development of domestic agriculture?

192. Flores, M. et.al. Annual Patterns of Family and Children's diets in three Guatemalan Indian Communities, British Journal of Nutrition v. 18, 1964: 281.

The authors indicate that the deficient diet of the pre-school child is due not only to the shortage of good-quality food but also to prejudice and lack of knowledge about the feeding of small children. This is pointed up by the fact that the only animal protein sources considered suitable for small children in these three Guatemalan communities were milk and eggs. Meat and meat products were not offered to small children, except in small amounts, even when the foods are available to the family.

193. Flores, M. Dietary Studies for the Assessment of the Nutritional Status of Populations in Non-modernized Societies, American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, v. 11, 1962: 344-55.

The author concludes that for ascertaining nutritional status there is no substitute for family dietary surveys, especially when a new area is being investigated. The minimum number of days for such a study must be a week, the normally universal period during which the cycle of family's customary life is repeated. The most advisable method is a combination of recalling previous meals and weighing the food that is to be consumed by the family or the individual.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

194. For the Child Who Has Nothing, New Republic, The Editors, v. 151, AP. 2, no. 425, December 1964: 7-9.

This article reviews an international conference held at the National Academy of Sciences in Washington discussing nutrition of pre-school children. Papers presented at the conference pointed out that malnutrition in the birth to five year age group permanently impairs physical growth, reduces resistance, therefore, opening the way for more severe disease and also irreparable mental retardation. The problem of vitamin supplementation is also pointed out.

195. Foreign Agricultural Service. World Food Congress, Foreign Agriculture Including Foreign Crops and Markets, Special World Food Congress Issue., Washington, D.C. , U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. v. 1, no. 23, June 10, 1963: 1-16.
196. Fraser, Gordon O. Discussion: Developing Foreign Markets Through Local Currency Projects, Journal of Farm Economics, v. 39, no. 5, December 1957: 1537-39.

Discussion of Dietz paper.

197. Frey, Frederick W. Surveying Peasant Attitudes in Turkey, Public Opinion Quarterly, v. 27, Fall, 1963: 335-55.
198. Garnett, Gwynn. American Agriculture Stake in U. S. Foreign Policies, Foreign Agriculture, November 1957: 13, 14 and 23.

Our basic farm export objective is and must continue to be maximum exports through commercial channels for dollars. We should continue to work toward a balanced production that does not force the coalition of surplus disposal programs.

199. Gerber, M. and R. F. A. Dean. Gesell Tests on African Children, Pediatrics, v. 29, 1957: 1055.
200. Gerlach, Luther P. Socio-cultural Factors Affecting the Diet of the Northeast Coastal Bantu, Journal of the American Dietetic Association, v. 45, no. 5, November 1964: 420-24.

This study concludes that diet is dependent on a complex web of intertwining social, economic, political, macro-religious, technologic, attitudinal, and environmental factors. These factors influence food production, distribution, acceptance, and consumption. Those who wish to improve diet must, therefore, study all aspects of the food-getting and using complex in its socio-cultural and environmental matrix and implement programs of change and development accordingly. Authorities who fail to do this may actually cause harm to a people's food supply and diet while attempting to help them.

201. Gilkey, Robert. Laos: Politics, Elections and Foreign Aid. Far Eastern Survey, v. 27, June 1958: 89-94.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

202. Goering, Theodore J. Public Law 480 in Colombia, *Journal of Farm Economics*, v. 44, no. 4, November 1962: 992-1004.

States that P. L. 480 programs have two types of effects: Commodity impact and a money effect. Local authorities may view the program as a device which permits deferment of priorities for public investment. This study looks at these questions with reference to wheat, cotton, barley, corn, potatoes, beans and sesame.

203. Goldsmith, Grace A. Vitamin A Deficiency: Medical Aspects, *Journal of American Medical Women's Association*, v. 17, 1962: 399-405.

204. Gomez, F., R. Ramos, S. Frank, J. Cravioto, R. Chavez, and J. Vazquez. Mortality in Second and Third Degree Malnutrition, *Journal of Tropical Pediatrics*, v. 2, 1956: 77-83.

The mortality rate in 733 malnourished children hospitalized from 1949 to 1952 was subjected to analysis. The significant influence on mortality of the degree of malnutrition, and the presence of water and mineral imbalance, diarrhoe, and acute broncho-pnemopathy has been demonstrated. The existence of evident oedema or of skin lesions has no influence on mortality. The significance of the findings are discussed.

205. Gonzales, H. Domestic Political Effects of Foreign Aid: The Failure in Boliva, *Inter-American Economic Affairs*, v. 15, Fall, 1961: 77-88.

206. Gonzalez, Nancie L. Solien de. Beliefs and Practices Concerning Medicine and Nutrition Among Lower-Class Urban Guatemalans, *American Journal of Public Health*, v. 54, no. 10, October 1964: 1726-34.

This paper attempts to describe current medical and nutritional beliefs and practices among lower-class urban Guatemalans. A study based upon questionnaires and intensive interviews was conducted in 57 lower class Ladino (Latin as opposed to Indian culture) families living in Guatamala City and its immediate environs. The majority of the samples studied were born in rural areas and had moved to the city in early youth. The sophistication of urban life was impinged upon this group in many ways, but most of their basic values remain similar to those of the folk societies from which they have sprung.

207. Gonzalez, Silva E. J. Al margen del "Programa de Alimentos para la Paz," *Anales de la Sociedad Rural Argentina*, v. 45, no. 4, April 1961: 30-32.

The recent visit to Argentina and other Latin-American countries of a U. S. mission seeking outlets for American surplus food products under the Food For Peace Program is described as the latest move of many aimed at solving the American surplus problem. While it is conceded that the U. S. aims also at assisting underdeveloped countries to increase their rate of development, the best solution to the world surplus problem from the Argentine point of view is to restore freedom to international trade and to expand it.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

208. Gopshan, C. Studies on Lactation in Poor Indian Communities, *Journal of Tropical Pediatrics*, v. 4, no. 3, 1958: 87-97.

There was an inverse relationship between the adequacy of lactation performance of a community and its position in the social scale. Among the highly educated women of the highest socio-economic group, it was found that over 80 percent were unable to breast feed their infants even up to six months after delivery. Among the lowest socio-economic classes, failure to breast feed the infants at least for a period of six months was practically unknown. It became clear from the study that social and cultural factors and their psychological and emotional accompaniments were far more important determinants of lactation performance than dietary and nutritional factors. The successful lactation of the poor mother is often achieved at the expense of her tissues, therefore, although good for the child, may be deleterious to the mother if maternal diet is not improved.

209. Gough, H. G. An Additional Study of Food Aversions, *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, v. 41, 1946: 86-88.
210. Graubard, Mark. Food Habits of Primitive Man, *Scientific Monthly*, v. 55, 1942: 342-49 and 453-60.
211. Gremliza, F. G. L. A Method for Measuring the Quality of Village Conditions in Less Developed Rural Areas, *American Journal of Public Health*, v. 55, no. 1, January 1965: 107-115.

This article is concerned with laying down parameters for measuring environmental factors in villages so that a program can be more easily coordinated. Important components of the very complex ecological nature of rural developing communities are identified, examined and submitted to classification. Thus it can be used as a check on inadequate local housing, sanitary, and communal conditions within an area.

212. Greulich, W. W. A Comparison of the Physical Growth and Development of American-born and Native Japanese Children, *American Journal of Anthropology*, v. 15, 1957: 489.
213. Growth Failure Associated with Maternal Deprivation, *Nutrition Reviews*, v. 21, 1963: 229-31.
214. Greulich, W. W. Growth of Children of Some Race Under Different Environmental Conditions, *Science*, v. 127: 1958: 515.
215. Guggenheim, K. and Dreyfuss, F. Food Habits and Food Consumption of Jews from Cochin in Israel, *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, v. 7, 1959: 519.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

216. Guthrie, Helen A. Infant Feeding Practices in Five Community Groups in the Philippines, *Journal of Tropical Pediatrics*, v. 10, no. 3, December 1964: 65-73.

The mothers of 245 infants between 18 and 36 months of age, from five rather homogeneous community groups ranging from a rural barrio to a middle class urban area, were questioned regarding their infant feeding practices. Some practices, such as use of rice as an early dietary supplement, were common to all groups. Others, such as the incidence and duration of breast feeding, the age of introduction of solid foods, and the extent of reliance on medical advice, showed changes with degree of urbanization. Some of the practices associated with highest degree of urbanization were of nutritional benefit to the child, while others were potentially detrimental.

217. Gutman, G. O. Agricultural Surpluses and Economic Development, *Quarterly Review of Agricultural Economics*, v. 13, no. 1, January, 1960: 1-7.

Discussion of two ways in which food surpluses can be used for purposes of investment. Points to the danger of receiving countries shaping their development plans in such a way as to absorb large quantities of surplus commodities to the detriment of optimum resource allocation.

218. György, P. How to Reach the Pre-school Child, *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, v. 14, February 1964: 65-9.

Report on the symposium held at the Villa Serbelloni, Lake Como, Italy. Mortality rates in children one to four years are sometimes 40 times higher than comparable rates among children of the same age in affluent countries. Estimated that 70 percent of pre-school children in developing regions of the world today are suffering from malnutrition, particularly protein-calorie malnutrition. Provides both general and specific recommendations.

219. György, Paul. Malnutrition Among Children in Developing Countries, *Journal of American Medical Women's Association*, v. 18, 1963: 381-383.

A discussion of protein-calorie malnutrition and vitamin deficiencies in developing countries is presented. The importance of breast milk being available for infants to prevent undernutrition is emphasized. According to the author medical assistance, nutritional education, and programs similar to school-lunch programs, to mention a few, are necessary conditions for improving the welfare of pre-school children.

220. György, Paul. Protein-Rich Foods in Calorie-Protein Malnutrition, *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, v. 14, no. 1, January 1964: 7-12.

There is no certainty that the basal diet of the malnourished child contains the vitamins necessary for enhancement of protein efficiency ratio values.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

221. Haber, Mrs. Z. Health Department American Joint Distribution Committee, Geneva; Infant Feeding Program in Morocco, Health Education Journal, Published by the Central Council for Health Education, Tavistock House, Tavistock Square, London, W.C. 1, May 1964.

A pilot project to improve the state of nutrition of children of six months to three years. The plan included feeding plans for breast fed infants, cooking demonstrations, and a program for pregnant and nursing mothers. An evaluation of project is presented.

222. Hagen, E. E. Program for Underdeveloped Areas, Confluence, v. 4, January 1956: 432-42.
223. Hand, D. B. A Nutrition Survey of Armed Forces of Pakistan, III, Food Habits and Technology, Journal of Nutrition, v. 68, July 1959: Suppl. 2, 19-22.
224. Hardin, Charles, Editor, Agricultural Policy, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Politics and the Public Interest, The Annals, v. 331, September 1960.

The entire volume is a discussion of current agricultural problems. Among the articles the deal with trade policy, food and development, and surplus disposal.

Cochrane, Willard W., Public Law 480 and Related Programs; Horne, M. K. Jr., Cotton; Kristjanson, R. L., Wheat; Soth, Lauren K., Foreign Policy, and Farm Opinion; and Witt, L. W., Trade and Agricultural Policy.

225. Hauch, H. M., J. R. Hanks, and S. Sudsaneh. Food Habits in a Siamese Village, Journal of American Dietary Association, v. 35, November 1959: 1143-48,
226. Hauch, H. M. and Frank L. Tabrah. Infant Feeding and Growth in Nigeria, Journal of American Dietary Association, v. 43, 1963: 327-30.
227. Haviland, H. Field. Foreign Aid and the Policy Process, American Political Science Review, v. 52, no. 3, September 1958: 689-724.
228. Hayes, Samuel P., Jr. Discussion: Role and Character of Foreign Aid, American Economic Review, v. 49, May 1959: 245-48.

Discussion of some articles written on foreign aid. It concentrates on two problems: one concerns the nature of the activities undertaken with foreign aid funds, and the other the way these activities are planned and administered.

229. Hillman, Jimmie S. Agricultural Surplus Disposal--A Case Study: Brazil, Proceedings of the Western Farm Economics Association, Pullman, Washington, 1958: Mimeo 66-80.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

230. Hillman, Jimmye S. Can Food For Peace Solve Our Farm Surplus Problem?, Farm Policy Forum, v. 14, no. 2, Iowa State University Press, 1961-62.

Argues that Food For Peace alone cannot solve farm problems.

231. Hillman, Jimmye S. Impact and Problems in Administration of Export Programs, Journal of Farm Economics, v. 37, February 1955: 96-108.

This article reviews the major export acts and discusses four problems to present programs. They are: (1) Fundamental Inconvertibility: Soft Currencies, (2) Administrative Difficulties, (3) Conflict with Farm Programs, and (4) Impediments in U. S. Commercial Policy. Conclusion: Example and not retaliation must be the key to U. S. economic policy. Both the agricultural and trade policies of the U. S. should be dealt with in the content of foreign economic policy as a whole.

232. Hillman, Jimmye S. Suggested Modifications in Public Law 480, Paper delivered at Annual Meeting, Western Farm Economics Association, Wyoming, July 26, 1963.

233. Hillman, Jimmye S. and Elmer L. Menzie. Attempts to Expand Agricultural Exports Through U. S. Government Action, Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics, v. 17, no. 1, 1964.

The historical rise in importance of U. S. agricultural exports, and the attempts of government to maintain or expand them, are the main concern of this article. The development of this setting is intended to assist in explaining the present large scale actions used to promote exports through subsidies, special sales and barter arrangements.

234. Hillman, Jimmye S. and Loveday. Surplus Disposal and Supply Control, Journal of Farm Economics, v. 46, no. 3, August 1964:

This article presents a simple model showing the relationship which exists between the surplus disposal program and a program of voluntary supply control of agricultural products.

235. Hoffman, Earle S. The Economics of Surplus Disposals, Journal of Agricultural Economics, Australian, v. 5, no. 1, September 1961: 34-48.

Evaluates U. S. surplus disposal against eight criteria: Five economic-allocative efficiency, marginal utility, income distribution, internal stability, and rate of development; and three non-economic-humitarian (nutritional), political (domestic policy) and strategic (foreign policy) considerations. Discusses the effects of surplus disposal programs, for each criterion, in respect of surplus countries, competing and recipient countries.

236. Horowitz, David. Economic Development and Democracy, Journal of International Affairs, v. 16, 1962: 183-90.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

237. Hoselitz, B. F. Difficult Act of Generalization (Review of the Future of Underdeveloped Countries: Political Implications of Economic Development by E. Staley), *World Politics*, v. 7, January 1955: 304-14.
238. Holt, Emmett L. Jr. Nutrition in A Changing World, *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, v. 11, 1962: 543-48.

If the improved diet benefits the parasite more than the host, then it will diminish rather than increase resistance; if the host is benefited more than the parasite, resistance will be improved. American nutritionists are generally cautioned that they may, in some cases, be fighting straw dummies at home when they could be used much more meaningfully abroad.

239. Howe, E. E., E. W. Gilfillan, and Max Milner. Amino Acid Supplementation of Protein Concentrates as Related to the World Protein Supply, *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, v. 16, no. 3, March 1965: 321-26.

Since the protein intake of the cassava-banana-yam-eating segments of the world population is neither adequate in quantity nor quality, in most cases, the nutritional value of protein concentrates will not be greatly affected by the protein content of the remainder of the diet. For this reason it is important to know whether the quality of the available protein concentrates can be improved by amino acids, lysine, threonine, and methionine singly or in combination, will upgrade the quality of the oilseed proteins to values approaching or equal to that of a high quality animal protein and casein.

240. Howe, E. E., G. R. Janson, and E. W. Gilfillan. Amino Acid Supplementation of Cereal Grains as Related to the World Food Supply, *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, v. 16, no. 3, March 1965: 315-20.

Calculations indicate that for the cereal eating populations of the world, shortage of proteins is one of "quality" rather than "quantity". Evidence has been advanced to the effect that under the most adverse conditions, i.e. subsistence entirely upon cereal grains with no intake of animal protein, the protein consumed when calorie requirements are satisfied would be adequate both for infants and adults if it were of a quality comparable to the animal proteins. Amino acid supplementation involving only lysine, tryptophane, and threonine will prevent the development of protein deficiencies of those consuming cereal based diets.

241. Hultman, L. W. Agricultural Disposals as Foreign Aid: An Appraisal, *Journal of Inter-American Studies*, v. 3, October 1961: 527-39.

This article seeks to examine: Do the agricultural disposals embodied in section 402 of the mutual security act and P. L. 480 constitute an effective form of economic assistance to underdeveloped areas and also promote United States' foreign policy objectives?

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

242. Hundley, J. M. et.al. Height and Weight of First Grade Children as a Potential Index of Nutritional Status, American Journal of Public Health, v. 45, 1955: 1454.
243. Jansen, G. R. and E. E. Howe. World Problems in Nutrition, American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, v. 15, 1964: 262-70.

Protein shortage in the face of rapid population increase is noted. Most of the protein shortage in much of the world is one of quality, not quantity. The only real exceptions are those countries, particularly Africa, in which a large percentage of the daily caloric intake is derived from low protein foods such as cassava and potatoes. In areas in which the major part of the caloric intake is furnished by wheat, millet, teff, barley or sorghum, the chief deficiency is that of lysine and tryptophane when based on rice, lysine and threonine. It is recommended that an effective amino acid supplementation program be seriously considered.

244. Jelliffe, D. B. Cultural Blocks and Protein Malnutrition in early Childhood in Rural West Bengal, Pediatrics, v. 20, 1957: 128.

While the protein-calorie syndrome is mainly due to poverty, and especially the inability to buy animal protein foods, together with repeated attacks of enteritis and constant intestinal parasitism, in addition, it was found that certain aspects of the local domestic culture pattern acted as "cultural blocks" between the child and the theoretically available sources of protein. Local methods of infant feeding are summarized and some of the important cultural blocks outlined, including delays in the traditional rice-feeding ceremony, reasons for unwillingness to introduce mixed feedings in the second six months of life, failure to use or produce certain foods. General dietary restriction during illness, and specific blocks with regard to individual sources of protein. The importance of having health measures based on an understanding of the domestic culture pattern is emphasized.

245. Jelliffe, Derrick B. Culture, Social Change and Infant Feeding, Current Trends in Tropical Regions, American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, v. 10, 1962: 19-45.

The author suggests that two considerations are of particular significance when attempting to improve infant diets in tropical regions: (1) Variation local ecology and culture pattern and (2) Failing lactation, bottle feeding and tinned milks.

Attempts to improve infant feeding must also consider such features of the local ecology as existing methods and possibilities, cultural food attitudes, agricultural practices, dominant forms of malnutrition, associated social, parasitic and infections nutritional conditioning factors and so on. Bottle feeding is a particular problem and can be a lethal weapon in the hands of the majority of tropical mothers, and tinned milk is also a problem.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

246. Jelliffe, Derrick B. Village Level Feeding of Young Children in Developing Tropical Regions, Journal of American Medical Women' Association, v. 17, 1962: 409-17.

This article is relatively technical but very informative with respect to plans for infant feeding programs, particularly in developing tropical regions. Problems are presented relative to ethnic, religious, dietary and socioeconomic subgroups. The main discussion areas are: Local factors, situation in Buganda, and methods of improving infant feeding.

247. Jelliffe, Derrick B. and F. J. Bennett. Cultural and Anthropological Factors in Infant and Maternal Feeding, Federal Proc., v. 20, 1961: 155.
248. Jelliffe, Derrick B. and John F. Bennett. Cultural Problems in Technical Assistance, Children, v. 9, 1962: 171-77.
249. Jelliffe, Derrick B. and R. F. A. Dean. Protein-Calorie Malnutrition in Early Childhood, Journal of Tropical Pediatrics, v. 5, no. 3, 1959: 96-106.

This is an article on kwashiorkor and marasmus. Causes, symptoms and recommended treatments are all briefly dealt with.

250. Johnson, D. Gale. Discussion: Agricultural Trade and U. S. Foreign Policy, Journal of Farm Economics, v. 39, no. 5, December 1957:
Discussion of a paper.
251. Johnson, Glenn L. The State of Agricultural Supply Analysis, Journal of Farm Economics, v. 42, no. 2, May 1960.
252. Johnson, Sherman. The Strategy of Food Aid, Foreign Agriculture, January 1962.
Argues that market development and economic development are major results of P.L. 48C. Also points out that most of food needs must be supplied locally.
253. Johnston, Bruce F. Farm Surpluses and Foreign Policy, World Politics, v. 10, no. 1, October 1957.
An early somewhat critical discussion of farm surpluses in relation to foreign policy.
254. Johnston, Bruce F. Review : Haroldsen, Edwin O. (ed.), Food - One Tool in International Economic Development, Journal of Farm Economics, v. 46, February 1964: 265-69.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

255. Jones, P. R. M. and R. F. A. Dean. The Effects of Kwashiorkor on the Development of the Bones of the Hand, *Journal of Tropical Pediatrics*, v. 2, no. 1, 1956: 51-68.

(1) The X-ray appearance of the bones of the hand of 53 children nearly all between one and thirty months, compared with healthy children of the same age.

(2) In the children with kwashiorkor, the appearance suggested decalcification, development was considerably retarded, and there were many transverse lines indicating a past disturbance of growth.

(3) Although growth had probably ceased in the acute stage of the disease, the degree of retardation often found was so great that slowing or cessation of bony growth must have occurred many months previously. The evidence is consistent with the theory that the acute episode is often imposed upon a critical state of ill health.

(4) The changes during treatment and convalescence are described, and the states illustrated.

256. Jones, W. O. Farm Price Policy and the Surpluses. *Political* v. 10, Summer 1956: 214-228.

257. Joosten, J. H. L. Problemen van onderontwikkelde gebieden en landbouwoverschotten. *Landbouwvoorlichting*, v. 20, no. 2, February 1963: 69-76.

A very critical view of the World Food Program - or what the author presumably means when he speaks of a "Development Through Food Fund". Many countries are concerned about the disturbance to normal trade and the author himself fears adverse consequences for the agricultural structure of such countries as India and Pakistan, which could easily produce the additional food they need. He does concede, though, that P.L. 480 shipments helped to alleviate hunger in India. He concludes: "My opinion is that this movement of Development through food is superfluous and probably harmful."

258. Kahn, Alfred E. Agricultural Aid and Economic Development: The Case of Israel, *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, v. 76, November 1962: 568-591.

Article tries to show whether or not surplus agricultural commodities have made directly or indirectly a (1) contribution to Israel, (2) permanent or temporary income effect, (3) stabilizing effect and progress toward viability. He concludes that the really important contribution of P.L. 480 was the expanded productive capacity it financed. The net impact on domestic agriculture was certainly positive. There is no reference to its influence on governmental policy.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

259. Kaldor, Don and Arnold Bulsen. Methods, Assumptions and Results of Free Market Projections for the Livestock and Feed Economy, Journal of Farm Economics, v. 43, May 1961: 357-64.
260. Khatkhate, Deena R. Money Supply Impact of National Currency Counterpart of Foreign Aid: An Indian Case, The Review of Economics and Statistics, v. 45, February 1963: 78-83.

Discussion of monetary problems of counterpart funds.

261. Khathate, Deena R. Some Notes on the Real Effects of Foreign Surplus Disposal in Underdeveloped Countries, Quarterly Journal of Economics, May 1962: 186-96.

The article is concerned with two commonly held opinions that (1) surplus commodities adversely affect agricultural production and investment and saving in the agricultural sector and (2) use of local currency is inflationary. The author is in general disagreement on both counts. He argues the controversial theory that farmers in a subsistence economy do not respond to price changes except to produce more and sell more as price declines. Surplus commodities help hold down food prices and are inflationary only if used for projects in addition to those already budgeted.

262. Kindelberger, C. P. United States Economic Foreign Policy: Research Requirements for 1965, World Politics, v. 11, July 1959: 588-613.
263. Knockblock, H. Precocity of African Children, Pediatrics, v. 22, 1958: 601.
264. Kravis, J. R. and M. W. S. Davenport. Political Arithmetic of International Burden-Sharing, Journal of Political Economy, v. 71, August 1963: 309-30.
265. Krehl, Willard A. Factors Affecting Utilization and Requirements of Vitamins and Minerals, American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, v. 11, 1962: 383-99.

Krehl gives a number of suggestions of how one might evaluate nutritional status before obvious signs of nutritional deficiency develop.

266. Kristjanson, R. L. Discussion: Impact of Surplus Disposal on Foreign Competitors and the International Perspective on Surplus Disposal, Journal of Farm Economics, v. 42, December 1960.

Discussion of Mortensen and Ezekiel papers.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

267. Kunkel, John H. Psychological Factors in the Analysis of Economic Development, *Journal of Social Issues*, v. 19, no. 1, January 1963: 68-87.

The role of the individual has recently come to be considered as being primarily responsible for the origin of change and the determination of its course in economic and social development. In studying this role, the psychoanalytic approach has been unsatisfactory. It is very difficult to test any personality theories that influence social change, and thus it is difficult to accept them as valid. On the other hand, the behavioristic approach, based on operant conditioning, is much more satisfactory. Thus, in a traditional society where norms are securely established, there is not much social change, while in a transitional society there is a great deal of social development since norms are not firmly established, are often inconsistent with each other, and many sanctions are weak.

268. Kust, Matthew J. Economic Development and Agricultural Surpluses, *Foreign Affairs*, v. 35, no. 1, October 1960.

Argues that the world's surpluses can all be used for economic development. Fails to separate price and international commodity stabilization from surplus disposal and development. Proposes a commodity exchange union.

269. Lat, J. Widdowson, M. Elsie, and R. A. McCance. Some Effects of Accelerating Growth 3: Behavior and Nervous Activity, *Proceedings of the Royal Society, London, Series B-153*, 1960: 347-56.

The behavior and nervous activity of rats which had been made to grow fast by a superabundance of food in the first week or two of life were compared with the same characteristics in litter-mates which had been suckled in large litters, and gained weight much more slowly.

The rapidly growing animals were more active and inquisitive at each chronological age than their slower-growing litter-mates, and they appeared to profit more by previous experience which indicates they learned more quickly.

It is suggested that nutritional variables may underlie some of the correlations which have been found by others between physical and mental development at similar chronological ages in children. It is also possible that children today, who are admittedly growing faster than they did 50 years ago, should be expected to display a correspondingly greater mental activity and ability to learn, conclude the authors.

270. Lee, D. Cultural Factors in Dietary Choice, *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, v. 5, 1957: 166.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

271. Leiby, George M. and Fernando Figueira. A Community Health Challenge-Northeast Brazil, American Journal of Public Health, v. 54, no. 8, August 1964: 1207-21.

This discussion presents three aspects of Northeast Brazil's Health problem. First, it describes an interrelationship of health to economy. Second, it highlights a role for the parental population sector in community development, family planning, and as a structured sample for demographic studies. Finally, it reviews the international effort in health resources development for the period January 1, 1962 to January 1, 1964.

272. Lewis, Julius V. A Study of the Health of a Pre-School Age-Group in an African Urban Community, Journal of Tropical Pediatrics, v. 5, no. 1, June 1959: 10-21.

This study, on the outskirts of Durban, South Africa, cites problems encountered in the pre-school age group. The discussion of the findings in terms of social and cultural determinants is particularly interesting because of the urbanization implications. Strong rural ties and a constant flow of people to and from rural and urban areas spreads disease. Mothers are forced to go out to work due to economic difficulty, thus, depriving the children of parental care and supervision. Breast-feeding may decrease or cease. In many cases the mother is replaced by older children or the grandmother. Other problems also indicate deprivation and social maladjustment.

273. Little, I. M. C. A Critical Examination of India's Third Five-Year Plan, Oxford Economic Papers, v. 14, no. 1, February 1962: 1-24.

Discusses the critical role P.L. 480 commodities play in India's development planning. In evaluating the development plan the author concludes that not enough attention is given to underemployment and a high birth-rate and that more aid, especially for balance of payments purposes, will be needed; (2) reviews sector planning and also includes his views on investment criteria.

274. Lurie, A. O. and W. P. U. Jackson. Aldosteronuria and the Edema of Kwashiorkor, American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, v. 11, 1962: 115-26.

Disturbances in electrolyte metabolism in kwashiorkor are well-known, but the causes of these abnormalities have not been defined. Diarrhea, often a precursor of kwashiorkor, may produce potassium deficiency but has also been shown, experimentally, to occur as a result of protein depletion.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

275. Luyken, R., F. W. M. Luyken-Koning, and N. A. Pilaar. Nutrition Studies in New Guinea, *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, v. 14, no. 1, January 1964: 13-27.

Nitrogen balance studies were carried out with Papuan school children used to sweet potato diets. The nitrogen content of sweet potato leaves is remarkable high (766 + 164 mg. per 100 gms.) and contributes considerable to the protein value of the diet. Larger quantities of nitrogen are retained from sweet potato diets supplemented with peanut and pigeon pea proteins. Nitrogen retention is seldom improve by supplementation with methionine or lysine, the first and second limiting amino acids.

276. Maddox, G. Superstitious Side of Eating, *Today's Health*, v. 41, December 1963: 48-51.
277. Maiden, A. C. B. Some Aspects of Commodity Policy, *Journal of Agricultural Economics*, v. 4, no. 1, July: 1960: 3-14. (Australian)

An outline of Australia's defensive policy vis-a-vis P.L. 480: Australia could neither just do nothing, nor compete "in the give-away business", so she concentrated her efforts on working through the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal for due observance of the FAO Principles. An example is the "usual marketing requirement" clause the U. S. has begun to insert in the P.L. 480 agreements. Argues against increased U.S. surplus disposal by stating that recipient countries (a) often lack port and handling facilities for larger shipments and (b) cannot sell the wheat locally at too low a price without hurting their own production - which to some extent negates the consumption-increasing aspects of surplus disposal.

278. Malnutrition in Africa, *Nutrition Reviews*, v. 21, 1963: 307-9.
279. Marshall, C. Balfour. The Population Problem, *American Journal of Public Health*, v. 54, no. 4, 644-48.
280. Martin, Joe A. Surplus Export Policy and Domestic Farm Policy, *Journal of Farm Economics*, v. 39, December 1957.
- Consideration of inconsistencies between domestic and foreign policies.
281. Martin, K. Problems of Giving, *New Statesman*, 1961: 590.
282. Martin, W. J., David Morley and Margaret Woodland. Intervals Between Birth in a Nigerian Village, *Journal of Tropical Pediatrics and African Child Health*, v. 10, no. 3, December 1964: 82-5. Data presented were collected in Imesi, West Nigeria.

The average interval between births in an African village was found to be 35.5 months when the previous child survived and 17 months when the preceding child was stillborn or died before the age of one year. The interval increased with the order of birth. The majority of mothers conceived soon after the cessation of breast feeding, and the duration of breast feeding, therefore, was a major factor in determining the interval between births.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

283. Mason, Edward S. Foreign Money We Can't Spend, Atlantic, v. 205, May 1960: 79-80.

Popular condensed version of a government report.

284. Masuoka, Jitsuichi. Changing Food Habits of the Japanese in Hawaii, American Sociological Review, v. 10, 1945: 759-65.

This article deals with the change in food habits of people who have moved from Japan to Hawaii. The author concludes that in the face of declining Japanese social institutions - family, religious, business and educational - the change in attitudes of the people toward other things such as food will inevitably come.

285. Mauldon, R. G. Effects of American Farm Surplus Disposals, Farm Policy, v. 2, no. 1, June 1962: 25-29.

P. L. 480 transactions can raise the level of international trade over a period of several decades through income-generating effects. The dangers of harm to other exporters and of a fall in world commodity prices can be minimized by adequate consultations. It appears likely that transactions of the P.L. 480 type, perhaps broadened to include the surpluses of other nations and financed in part by an international agency, will continue to play a role in international commodity movements for many years.

286. Mayer, Jean. Food and Population: A Different View, Nutrition Reviews, v. 22, December 1964: 353-57.

Mayer's view is that the increase in population will continue for some time and concludes that the food supply will grow at similar rates.

287. Mayer, Jean. Food and Population: The Wrong Problem, Daedalus, v. 93, Summer 1964: 830-44.

This article essentially makes a point for the fact that we can step up food production enough to take care of expanding population, but can we keep pace with the other necessities? He believes that the Malthus-Marx argument is quite irrelevant compared to the Plato-Aristotle argument of trying for quality rather than quantity in population.

288. McGovern, G. Food For Peace: American's Helping Hand, American Federationist, v. 68, December 1961: 2-5.

289. Mead, Margaret. Cultural Contents of Nutritional Patterns, Centennial, Washington, D.C., American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1950.

290. Meredith, H. V. Body Size in Infancy and Childhood; A Comparative Study of Data From Okinawa, France, South Africa, and North America, Child Development, v. 19, 1948: 179.

Comparison among countries.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

291. Mickelsen, O. and J. M. Hundley, The Underfed, Journal of the American Dietetic Association, v. 39, 1961: 444-48.

In this article, the authors simply point out that pockets of under-nutrition exist in the U.S.A. They point to work done among Indians, Eskimos, Negroes, Migrants and the Aged to substantiate their claims.

292. Mikesell, R. F. Commodity Agreements and Aid to Developing Countries, Law and Contemporary Problems, v. 28, April 1963: 294-312.

Commodity problems with respect to individual commodity agreements and multilateral agreements for stabilizing export proceeds of the low income countries are discussed. He proposes that a committee be established under the OECD or its Development Assistance Committee to deal with the export problems of less-developed countries. By careful scrutiny by the committee, agencies could provide financing sufficient to maintain a country's investment programs in the face of sharp reductions in export earnings.

293. Mitchell, H. S. Nutrition in Relation to Stature, Journal of American Dietary Association, v. 40, 1962: 521.

294. Molina, Gustavo and Ilana Freda Noam. Indicators of Health, Economy and Culture in Puerto Rico and Latin America, American Journal of Public Health, v. 54, no. 8, August 1964: 1191-1206.

An important problem in the evaluation of health programs is that of indicators to measure change. Taking the point of view of the health administrator, the authors review indicators concerned with health states, socioeconomic conditions, and with health resources and services. They indicate the values and limitations and point out which ones appear useful.

295. Moore, Frank W. Methodologic Problems of Cross-Cultural Dietary Research, Journal of the American Dietetic Association, v. 45, no. 5, November 1964: 415-424.

This article discusses methodological problems encountered in setting up the Human Relations Area Files at Yale University, New Haven, Conn. The work does seem to set out guidelines for future work in the sphere of food patterns and their cultural context.

296. Morgan, Lucy I. Exporting the U. S. Farm Surpluses, Canadian Banker, v. 64, no. 2, Summer, 1957: 87-99.

Not available for review.

297. Mortensen, Erik, Impact and Implications of Foreign Surplus Disposal on Developed Economies and Foreign Competitors--The Competitor's Perspective, Journal of Farm Economics, Vol. 42, December 1960:

Surplus disposal as viewed by a competitor nation--Denmark.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

298. Mortimer, Carry. America's Bursting Granary, *The Banker*, v. 109, no. 402, July-August 1958: 438-48.

Granted that P.L. 480 local-currency sales of American surplus commodities are unfair competition from the point of view of other exporting countries, this article argues that in the broader view these sales are in the interest of the free world. Australia and Canada in particular, two of the principal critics of such sales, might without them, have been obliged to increase their own contributions to India and other Colombo Plan countries.

299. Mukherjee, P. K. Review of FAO Pilot Study No. 6, *Indian Economic Review*, vo. 3, August 1956.

300. Myers, Max. Discussion: Impact and Implications of Foreign Surplus Disposal on Developed Economies and Foreign Competitors, *Journal of Farm Economics*, v. 42, December 1960.

Review of Ezekiel, Mortensen papers.

301. Nehru, Braj K. Foreign Aid from the Viewpoint of Recipient Countries *Academy of Political Science Proceedings*, v. 27, January 1962.

302. Newcomer, Hale A. Barter in Mexican Cotton - A New Concept in International Trade? *Journal of Marketing*, v. 23, October 1958: 159-63.

The United States Department of Agriculture has resorted to limited "dumping" activities in the overseas market in order to dispose of its cotton surplus. This action has had adverse effects on several small countries, such as Mexico. Mexican cotton producers have attempted to solve their problems by using a barter system to increase cotton sales. This article analyzes the effects of the American "dumping" program on the Mexican economy and on world multilateral trade patterns.

303. Nicholls, William H. Discussion: The Role of United States Agriculture in World Affairs, *Journal of Farm Economics*, August 1957: 1129-33.

Discussion of the shortcomings of the use of P.L. 480 in disposing of our farm surpluses abroad.

304. Norman, E. C. Group Discussion in Changing Food Habits, *Journal of American Dietetic Association*, v. 34, 1958: 1187-89.

This paper attempts an evaluation of the way in which group discussion has been used in the field of nutrition and points out the manner in which it can be most effectively used by the nutritionist.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

305. Ogmore, Lord. Economic Aids to Progress: The Underdeveloped Countries, Contemporary Review, v. 200, November 1961: 568-74.

Presented herein is a review of the aids available to underdeveloped countries. The aids are divided into two classes, namely International Economic Assistance (provided mainly by organizations under the United Nations) and National Economic Assistance (including United Kingdom, United States and European Aid). The author's desire is to reduce misunderstanding about the topic of economic aid to underdeveloped countries.

306. Olson, Mancur, Jr. Some Social Implications of Economic Development, World Politics, v. 17, April 1965: 525-554.

"... This analysis... should at least suggest how important the political and social effects of economic development can be, and how important it is that both sides of the two-way relationship between economic change and socio-political change should be considered in studies of economic development or political modernization. These arguments should also suggest that the effects of economic development on social and political life are evidently much more complex than the usual generalizations about the level of economic development and the prospects of democracy would indicate."

307. Olson, R. O. Discussion: Impact and Implications of Foreign Surplus Disposal on Underdeveloped Economies, Journal of Farm Economics, v. 42, December 1960: 1042-45.

The author disagrees with Dr. Schultz's conclusion on the effects of P.L. 480 on recipient countries. There is no reason to expect decreased priority in the agricultural sector unless our surplus program is viewed as permanent. On the contrary, imports are likely to be used to finance agricultural development. Effectiveness of P.L. 480 assistance depends largely on complementary dollar aid.

308. Patwardhan, V. N. Nutritional Anemias in the Tropics, Journal of American Medical Women's Association, v. 18, 1963: 375-80.

The article describes the widespread occurrence of anemia in developing countries and the consensus that iron deficiency anemia is the predominant type. Reports of limited studies are presented showing that nutritional megaloblast anemia occurs in men, women, and children, particularly common in women during and immediately after pregnancy. It is stressed that reliable field methods for detecting nutritional megaloblastic anemia in the early stages is a necessity. Brief attention is given to the association of defective diets with nutritional megaloblastic anemia.

309. Pentony, P. Food Preferences, Food and Nutrition Notes and Reviews, v. 19, March and April 1962.

Hunger when it becomes sufficiently acute will usually outweigh food habits. It has been shown that the parental treatment of eating habits is symptomatic of the general parental attitude. Any educational program aimed at change will find that little progress will be made by reasoned argument or logical explanation alone.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

310. Peryam, D. R. Acceptance of Novel Foods: *Food Technology*, v. 1, 1963: 33.

The usual procedure of adapting foods to population preference does not apply in the case of novel foods, because a population can have no developed preferences in regard to foods that are novel to its members. Some generalizations about food habits are made. One is that food habits in individuals or a culture tend to be resistant to change, but the general principles of learning can still be expected to apply. He points out that there have been many controlled studies relevant to various aspects of the problem of food habits. The shortage exists with regard to the integrative type of work. Recent studies on problems of military feeding indicating areas of advance are described. At present, however, it is unlikely that any present generalized method for gaining the acceptance of novel foods will be forthcoming. Each problem will continue to require its own analysis to determine the best procedure.

311. Pincus, J. A. Aid, Trade, and Economic Development: What Policy for Commodities?, *Foreign Affairs*, January 1964: 227-42.

"... this article seeks to come to grips with two issues. First, what role can commodity policy play to help meet the less developed countries' foreign-exchange needs? Second, in light of the political and economic importance of commodity policies, how much-- or how little --could international commodity agreements, aimed at raising the prices of individual commodities above current levels, contribute to those needs?"

312. Pineo, Charles S. International Health Assistance Programs of the United States and their Relation to Problems of Sanitation, *American Journal of Public Health*, v. 54, no. 12, December 1964: 2014-22.

This article is an evaluation of assistance programs for health purposes sponsored by the U. S. in foreign countries. Problems relating to personnel, organization, and financing are analyzed and the needs connected with water supply and sewage disposal are used to illustrate an urgent situation in the health area.

313. Pretorius, P. J. and Z. M. Smit. The Effect of Various Skimmed Milk Formulae on the Diarrhoea, Nitrogen Retention and Initiation of Cure in Kwashiorkor, *Journal of Tropical Pediatrics*, v. 4, no. 2, September 1958: 50-60.

Bantu infants admitted to hospital with kwashiorkor were divided at random into four equal groups. The patients in three of these groups were treated with fresh skimmed milk together with a supplement, which consisted of dextrimaltose in the case of one group, of casein in another, of carob flour in the third group. The fourth group got spray dried skimmed milk, with no supplement. It is concluded that the addition of expensive supplements to skimmed milk was not essential for the initiation of cure in kwashiorkor.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

314. Pretorius, P. J. and A. S. Wehmeyer. An Assessment of Nutritive Value of Fish Flour in the Treatment of Convalescent Kwashiorkor Patients, *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, v. 14, no. 3, Part 1, 1964: 147-55.

Although the number of patients is small (45), and duration of the experiment short (six weeks), the results indicate that high quality fish flour could be of value in preventing protein malnutrition in patients recovering from kwashiorkor. However, before final assessment, long-term feeding trials are necessary.

315. Purvis, Malcolm. Some Observations on the Effects of P.L. 480 Wheat Sales, *Journal of Farm Economics*, v. 45, no. 4, November 1963.

Draws the following conclusions on the effects of Title I wheat imports on India's trade patterns and development: (1) In the absence of the P.L. 480 program, only part of the increase in India's wheat imports since 1954 would have occurred as commercial trade; increased commercial trade probably would have reduced capital imports and hindered India's long-term economic development; (2) India's imports of wheat from Australia and of P.L. 480 commodities did not discourage the Indian government from emphasizing agricultural development in the First and Third Five Year Plans.

316. Ranganathun, A. Feeding the People: An Analysis of India's Food and Population Problem, *United Service Institution Journal*, v. 94, January-March 1964: 54-60.

317. Reid, Ian, W. Pond, L. Krook, A. U. Moore, and R. H. Barnes. Protein Calorie Malnutrition in Baby Pigs: Type of Protein, *Graduate School of Nutrition News, Cornell University*, v. 40, 1964.

Baby pigs fed a diet containing three percent protein and 25 percent fat develop a syndrome simulating kwashiorkor. To evaluate the severity of the malnutrition, various criteria are used including level of serum proteins, liver fat, liver pathology, and in some instances, learning behaviour. Various protein sources are compared.

318. Renaud, E. B. Influence of Food on Indian Culture, *Social Forces*, v. 10, no. 1, October 1931: 97-101.

The author shows the influence of the buffalo on the Indians of the Great Plains. Because they had to hunt a wandering animal, the Indians were nomadic people with a small population. Their clothing, shelter, cooking utensils and method of cooking were all determined by their necessary nomadic nature and by the food and material the buffalo provided. The social structure was also determined by the buffalo.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

319. Richter, J. Agricultural Surpluses for Economic Development, *Journal of Political Economy*, v. 44, February 1956: 69-75.

Discusses the contributions of the 1956 FAO meetings in Rome. He discusses the importance of additional consumption (not competing items) for a successful P.L. 480, Title I Program, among other important issues.

320. Richter, J. H. Towards an International Policy on Agricultural Trade, *Kyklos*, v. 16, no. 2, 1963: 203-227.

The article urges international study and agreement to help maintain international agricultural trade in the face of competitive national agricultural support policies. Various proposals including the French Pisani-Baumgartner plan are discussed. He suggests that in the intermediate term agricultural trade is likely to be hampered either by the growth of protection or by the growth of productivity, both in the developed and underdeveloped areas of the world.

321. Ripley, Randall B. Interagency Committees and Incrementalism: The Case of Aid to India, *Midwest Journal of Political Science*, v. 8, May 1964: 143-65.

The article points to the decisions on the size of the Indian aid program as the domain of a series of interagency committees. The argument of incrementalism is presented, which states that it is impossible to attain comprehensive coordination and evaluation in a complex program. The author examines the logical implications of "inevitable" incrementalism in light of the Indian aid policy and program.

322. Robertson, Barno, Zimmerman and Simmons. Effect of Early Protein Calorie Malnutrition on Learning Behaviour of Rats, *Graduate School of Nutrition News*, Cornell University, v. 41: no. 1, 1965.

323. Robertson, W. The American Cotton Dilemma and its International Repercussions *Economia Internazionale*, v. 9, no. 4, November 1956: 698-700.

After explaining the U. S. price support system, which he holds responsible for the failure of U. S. cotton production to adjust to demand, the author discusses the effects on foreign competitors (stimulation of production and exports) before P.L. 480 and after (uncertainty, probable fall or at least non-expansion of exports). Discusses foreign criticism. Adduces examples of surplus cotton for economic development (Indonesia, Austria). Suggests that if trade disturbances turn out to be great, it might be better to hold the surpluses as a buffer stock.

324. Rodseth, F. More African Taboos, *Nutrition*, v. 13, no. 3 and 8, 1959: 30-34. (Reprint from *Optima*, 1958: v. 8, no. 3.)

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

325. Roels, Oswald A. Vitamin A. Deficiency: A Serious Nutrition Problem in Many Areas of the World Today, *Journal of American Medical Women's Association*, v. 17, 1962: 406-8.

326. Rose, W. C., J. E. Johnson and W. J. Haines. The Amino Acid Requirements of Man: The Role of Valine and Methionine, *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, v. 182, 1950: 541-56.

The authors demonstrate that the amino acids which are necessary for the growth of the rat are also necessary for the maintenance of nitrogen equilibrium in man. The exclusion, even for a short period of any one of the essential amino acids in man, produced changes in appetite, sensations of fatigue and marked nervous irritability.

327. Rosenstein-Rodan, P. N. International Aid for Underdeveloped Countries, *Review of Economics and Statistics*, v. 43, May 1961: 107-116.

Discusses both absorptive capacity and repayment capacity for loans to low income countries. "It also discusses 'What Is Aid?' and 'What Is Not 'Economic Aid'?". Data and discussions of the following topics are included: The Burden of International Aid, Rates of Growth in Underdeveloped Countries, and Method of Computing Capital Inflow.

328. Rosovsky, Henry and Ohkawa Kazushi. The Indigenous Components in the Modern Japanese Economy, *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, v. 9, April 1963: 476-501.

Discussion of consumer tastes with economic development and its impact on capital output ratio.

329. Royer, J. Note on Rural Surveys Covering Food Consumption and Household Expenditure in Tropical West Africa, *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*, v. 8, no. 1, January 1959.

330. Salber, Eva J. The Effect of Different Feeding Schedules on the Growth of Bantu Babies in the First Week of Life, *Journal of Tropical Pediatrics*, v. 2, 1956: 97-101.

The results reported are: (1) Babies fed on a self demand basis lose more weight from birth to the third day than babies fed at regular intervals; (2) Despite this greater loss, the rate of gain of the babies on a self demand schedule is so great that they overtake the babies fed at regular intervals, and are closer to birth weight at the seventh day; and (3) Babies fed every three hours make more satisfactory progress than babies fed every four hours.

331. Salera, V. MITAID: Waste, International Bickering and Some Development, *Inter-American Economic Affairs*, no. 5, Fall 1957: 31-46.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

332. Sarma, N. A. Economic Development in India: The First and Second Five-Year Plans, Staff papers, International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C., v. 6, 1957-58: 180-238.

Essentially, this paper is a discussion of India's goals, methods of planning and success under the first two plans. Considerable emphasis is given both to agriculture and to external financing. U.S. food grains have had and will continue to have an important role in filling the gap in domestic production and maintaining stable conditions in the economy.

333. Schaefer, A. E. Nutritional Deficiencies in Developing Countries, Journal of American Dietetic Association, v. 42, 1963: 295-98.
334. Schlesinger, J. S. Foreign Aid: A Plea for Reason, Virginia Quarterly Review, v. 35, Spring 1959: 221-39.
335. Schultz, G. Food Taboos, Today's Health, v. 42, Fall 1964: 28-32.
336. Schultz, Theodore W. U. S. Endeavors to Assist Low-Income Countries Improve Economic Capabilities of Their People, Journal of Farm Economics, v. 43, December 1961: 1068-77.
337. Schultz, T. W. Value of U. S. Farm Surpluses to Underdeveloped Countries, Journal of Farm Economics, v. 42, no. 5, December 1960: 1019-30.

A generally critical opinion of the value of P.L. 480 commodities. The paper has the objectives of evaluating the costs and returns of P.L. 480 both in the U. S. and recipient countries. In particular, he speculates on the potentially serious long-run adverse effects upon the agriculture of receiving countries. The author is disturbed that little research or attention is being given to this question.

338. Schutjer, Wayne A. P. L. 480 and Farm Production: The Colombian Experience, Inter-American Economic Affairs, v. 19, no. 1, Summer 1965.

Discusses the effects of P.L. 480 imports upon Colombian agricultural production.

339. Schwartz, R. and R. F. A. Dean. The Serum Lipids in Kwashiorkor, The Journal of Tropical Pediatrics, v. 3-4, June 1957: 23-31.

Summary of the results are as follows: (1) The amounts of neutral fat, phospholipid, free and esterified cholesterol were determined in the serum of 20 children admitted for the treatment; (2) Soon after the treatment, there were large increases in the amounts of fat and esterified cholesterol; (3) The possibility is discussed that the increases were principally due to the release of fat and cholesterol from the liver; and (4) The theory is advanced that in kwashiorkor the failure to mobilize fat may be more significant than the mere presence of fat in the liver.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

340. Scott, Marjorie L. School Feeding: Some Present-Day Concepts and Activities, *Journal of Tropical Pediatrics*, v. 3, no. 4, 1958: 171-74.

The author outlines the problems, contributions and possibilities of school feeding programs.

UNICEF and the contribution of FAO in its advisory role are discussed, along with the possibility of integrating this program into nutrition programs in the larger community where the adults and pre-school children may be influenced.

341. Scott, R. B., et.al. Growth and Development of Negro Infant, *Pediatrics*, v. 29, 1962: 65 p.

Nutrition of Negro children.

342. Scrinshaw, Nevin S. Contributions of Biochemistry to Understanding and Solving the World Problem of Protein Malnutrition in Children, *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, v. 11, 1962: 593-602.

The author begins this article by noting that Dr. Cecily Williams first discovered kwashiorkor in Ghana in 1938. (Kwashiorkor--disease of the displaced child).

Kwashiorkor is characterized clinically by edema, blotchy pigmentation and desquamation of the skin, changes in the color and texture of the hair, extreme apathy and anorexia, retardation of growth and development, and a high mortality rate.

Marasmus, in comparison, is a form of partial starvation in which there is a serious deficiency of both protein and calories. In kwashiorkor the deficiency of protein is always more prominent than that of calories.

343. Scrinshaw, Nevin S. Nutrition and Infection, *Journal of American Medical Women's Association*, v. 17, 1962: 422-26.

344. Scrinshaw, Nevin S. Significance of the Appraisal of the Nutrient Intake and the Nutritional Status of Man, *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, v. 11, no. 5, 1962: 331-34.

The author outlines problems for a conference held at M.I.T. on the problems of accepting survey data as indicative of the actual nutrition and hunger level.

345. Scrinshaw, N. S., M. Behar, P. Viteri, G. Arroyane, D. Wilson, and R. Bressani, All Vegetable Protein Mixtures for Human Feeding, *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, v. 9, 1961: 196-205.

Low cost vegetable mixtures containing over 25 percent protein, intended for use in the prevention of protein malnutrition in underdeveloped areas, were fed to young children. It is recommended that plant protein sources may be used where animal protein are either expensive or in short supply.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

346. Scrinshaw, N. S., M. Behar, C. Perez, and P. Viteri. Nutritional Problems of Children in Central America and Panama, *Pediatrics*, v. 16, 1955: 378.
347. Scrinshaw, N. S., R. Bressani, M. Behar, and P. Viteri. Supplementation of Cereal Proteins with Amino Acids, I. Supplementation of Corn-Mass at High Levels of Protein Intake on the Nitrogen Retention of Young Children, *Journal of Nutrition*, v. 66, 1958: 485.
348. Scrinshaw, N. S., M. Behar, P. Viteri, G. Arroyane, and F. Tejada. Epidemiologic and Prevention of Severe Protein Malnutrition (kwashiorkor) in Central America, *American Journal of Public Health*, v. 47, no. 1, Part 1, January 1957: 53-62.

This article points out the epidemiologic factors in kwashiorkor as well as the characteristic symptoms. Preventive measures are then discussed. It is indicated that low income families, out of prejudice and ignorance, often withhold meat and eggs from the young child. Thus, educational effort must be directed along four lines: (1) Better feeding practices for the young child; (2) Discouragement of procedures for the treatment of diarrhea which serve only to weaken the child and aggravate the disease; (3) Teach mothers the recommended foods; and (4) Promotion of measures to prevent or decrease the prevalence of diarrhea disease in young children.

349. Scrinshaw, N. S., C. E. Taylor, and J. E. Gordon. Interactions of Nutrition and Infection, *American Journal of Medical Science*, v. 237, 1959: 367.

Distinctive patterns of interaction in respect to main classes of microbiologic agents of disease and kinds of malnutrition are outlined. The mechanisms of the synergism are then explained. These problems it is concluded must be treated as being interdependent.

350. Scrinshaw, N. S., D. Wilson, and R. Bressani. Infection and Kwashiorkor, *Journal of Tropical Pediatrics*, v. 6, no. 2, 1960: 37-41.

Infection and protein malnutrition combine synergistically to produce a net effect far more severe in its consequences than would result from either the protein malnutrition or the infection occurring alone in the individual or the population. Infection tends to precipitate kwashiorkor by resulting in a decreased food and hence nitrogen intake and increased nitrogen loss in the urine. Furthermore, children with protein malnutrition tend to have more frequent infections and these often prove fatal. The problem must be attacked by programs designed to combat both protein malnutrition and infection. A program to control only one will always be incomplete and much less effective than when preventive efforts take both into account.

351. Seardon, T. P., Editor. Symposium: New Look in Foreign Aid, *Academy of Political Science, (Proceedings)*, New York, v. 27, January 1962: 86-194.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

352. Seifrit, E. Changes in Beliefs and Food Practices in Pregnancy, *Journal of American Dietetic Association*, v. 39, 1961: 455-66.
353. Sen, A. K. The Choice of Agricultural Techniques in Underdeveloped Countries, *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, v. 7, April 1959; 279-85.
354. Sen, Binay Ransan. The Challenge of Hunger, *UNESCO Courier*, July-August 1962: 7-14.

The problem of agricultural development is a broad one and must be considered within the total framework of economic development. To increase crop yields, better seed, greater use of fertilizers, and the results of modern technological research must be used. Training of farmers is also necessary. Along with this comes education in its broadest sense, to decrease the illiteracy rate. Education must be done with sympathy, understanding, and patience in order to successfully combat ancient traditions and prejudices. In all this, not only is aid from prosperous nations necessary, but underdeveloped countries must take an active part in all phases of development.

355. Sen, S. R. Impact and Implications of Foreign Surplus Disposal on Underdeveloped Economies-- The Indian Perspective, *Journal of Farm Economics*, v. 42, December 1960: 1031-42.

The author claims that the P.L. 480 program in India has been successful because three points have been stressed: (1) assistance should be on a program basis and be integrated with Indian development plan, (2) India should be capable of completing any program slanted on its own, and (3) an agreement should be reached as to the length of the program. India has not allowed the availability of surplus foods to slacken its own agricultural development program.

356. Shefrin, Frank. Foreign Agricultural Organization and The Surplus Problem: Agriculture Abroad, Ottawa, Canada, Department of Agriculture, v. 14, no. 5, October 1959: 46-57.

A bi-monthly digest of agricultural policies in effect or under consideration in various countries, published by the Economics Division, Marketing Service, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada. The various numbers below discuss the sales programs as follows: Indian and U. S. Surplus Disposal Programs, v. 15, no. 4, August 1960: 13; P.L. 480 Supplies to Uruguay, v. 16, no. 1, February, 1961: 28; Turkey buys U. S. Surplus Wheat, Maize and Rice, v. 17, no. 6, December 1962: 34; and Chile's P.L. 480 and Commercial Wheat Imports, v. 18, no. 1., February 1963: 20.

357. Shefrin, F. The World Food Program -- An International Experiment in the Use of Food to Aid-Developing Countries, *The Economic Annalist*, Ottawa, Canada, Department of Agriculture, v. 34, nos. 5 and 6, October-December 1964.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

358. Sheps, Mindel C. and Edward B. Perrin. Changes in Birth Rates as a Function of Contraceptive Effectiveness: Some Applications of a Stochastic Model, American Journal of Public Health, v. 53, no. 7, 1963: 1031-46.

Generally, it was found with this model that more effective methods used by smaller fractions of the population would produce a greater decline in birth rates than would less effective methods used by a larger part of the population.

359. Sheriff, Muzafer. Experiments in Group Conflict, Scientific American, November 1956.

What are the conditions which lead to harmony or friction between groups of people? Here the question is approached by means of controlled situations in a boys' summer camp.

360. Sheriff, Muzafer. Superordinate Goals in the Reduction of Intergroup Conflict, The American Journal of Sociology, v. 63, no.4, January 1958: 349-56.

This paper summarizes an experimental study on intergroup relations, with emphasis on the reduction of conflict between groups. In the first phase, two groups were established independently by introducing specified conditions for interaction; in the second phase, the groups were brought into functional contact in conditions perceived by the members of the respective groups as competitive and frustrating. Members developed unfavorable attitudes and derogatory stereotypes of the other group; social distance developed to the point of mutual avoidance, even in pleasant activities. In the final phase of the experiment the measure that proved effective in reducing tension between groups was the introduction of goals which were compellingly shared by members of the groups and which required the collaborative efforts of all.

361. Siegel, P. S. Repetitive Elements in the Diet, American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, v. 5, 1957: 162.
362. Solien, Nancie L. and Nevin S. Scrinshaw. Public Health Significance of Child Feeding Practices Observed in a Guatemalan Village, Journal of Tropical Pediatrics, v. 3 and 4, December 1957: 99-104.

This article calls close attention to the importance of social and social psychological concepts in attempting to introduce improved nutrition program. The concept of special food needs for the health of young children is almost non-existent. "Food" and "medicine" are completely distinct concept in the culture studies, thus making it difficult to encourage the use of food to regain or promote health. The authors suggest that under these or similar conditions, the introduction of a new food would be more effective if its "harmlessness" rather than its benefits are stressed.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

363. Southworth, Herman M. The Economics of Public Measures to Subsidize Food Consumption, *Journal of Farm Economics*, v. 27, February 1945: 38-66.

This article discusses the relation of stamp plans and other consumption programs on the welfare of recipients, and suggests when actions are likely to avoid the program or trade the food for other products.

364. Spaulding, S. An Investigation of Factors Influencing the Communication Potential of Pictorial Illustrations, *Audio-Visual Communications Review*, v. 4, no. 1, 1956: 31-46.
365. Spaulding, S. Research on Pictorial Illustration, *Audio-Visual Communication Review*, v. 3, 1955: 43-44.
366. Spector, Paul, Augusto Torres, Stanley Lichtenstein, Harley O. Preston. Communication and Motivation in Community Development: An Experiment, Institute for International Services, An affiliate of the American Institute for Research, Washington, D.C., AIR-D16, November 1963.
367. Spengler, Joseph J. Economic Development: Political Preconditions and Consequences, *Journal of Politics*, v. 22, August 1960: 387-417.
368. Spengler, Joseph J. The World's Hunger--Malthus 1948, *Proceedings, Academy of Political Science*, New York, v. 23, 1949: 149-67.

This paper discusses population in relation to cycles of growth and to land resources that are able to be cultivated, in light of Malthus' thesis that man's capacity to reproduce if unchecked is greater than his capacity to increase food production. Though the conclusion is that the population pressure is not as great as in Malthus' time, this pressure is nevertheless recognized as a basic world problem.

369. Stam, Jerome M. The Effects of P.L. 480 on Canadian Wheat Exports, *Journal of Farm Economics*, November 1964.

This study presents data that indicates that P.L. 480 wheat exports have caused Canadian wheat sales to decline in certain areas. Canadian wheat sales declined on a percentage basis, in an eighteen country group, and on a percentage and quantity basis in a sixteen country group studied. Data suggests that normal wheat production in both the U. S. and Canada, during the 1950's would have greatly reduced the number of problems concerning wheat trade during this period.

370. Stern, Robert M. Agricultural Surplus Disposal as a Means Financing Economic Development, *Economica Internazionale*, November 1959.

This paper, developed from the author's larger doctoral thesis, is a discussion of how food aid may increase international development assistance.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

371. Stern, Robert M. Agricultural Surplus Disposal and the U. S. Economic Policies, *World Politics*, v. 12, April 1960: 422-33.

The article discusses some aspects of agricultural surplus disposal, such as: (1) use of the surpluses to accelerate growth in the underdeveloped countries; (2) whether surplus disposal is the best means of aiding underdeveloped countries; and (3) whether surplus disposal is adequate to cope with the domestic problems which underlie the accumulation of agricultural surpluses both in the U.S. and in the other major producing and exporting countries.

372. Stern, Robert M. The Regional Pattern of World Food Imports and Exports, *Weltwirtschaftliches Archive*, Hamburg, Band 83, Heft 2, 1959.

This report discusses some of the changes in trade patterns as a consequence of concessional exports.

373. Stevens, Robert D. The Influence of Urbanization on the Income Elasticity of Demand for Retail Food in Low Income Countries, *Journal of Farm Economics*, December 1963: 1495-99.

374. Stevens, Robert D. Rates of Growth in Food Requirements During Economic Development, to be published in the *Journal of Farm Economics*, December 1965.

This paper examines the effect of population growth, increased per capita income, and changes in food marketing channels on food requirements.

375. Stevens, Robert D. A Review of Measures of Farm Income for International Use, *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, v. 23, no. 4, October-December 1963.

This paper carefully compares definitions of some major currently used farm income measures. The review suggests that a single system of six basic measures of farm income is desirable. Such a basic set of measures would cover a large proportion of the needs of agricultural economists. Consideration is also given to a valid measure for comparing the returns obtained by farmers operating under different tenure, debt, and family labor situations as none is presently available.

376. Stoch, M. B. and P. M. Smythe, Does Undernutrition During Infancy Inhibit Brain Growth and Subsequent Intellectual Development?, *Archives of Diseases in Childhood*, v. 38, 1963: 546-52.

What is the effect of under-nutrition on growth of the human brain? This study concludes that under-nutrition during infancy does inhibit brain growth.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

377. Strauss, W. Changes in Food Habits in the Yemenite and Iraqi Communities in Israel, Israel Institute Appl. Social Research, Jerusalem, August 1958: 4.

Information obtained from 112 Yemenite and 89 Iraqi housewives resident in Israel mainly in Jerusalem, for varying periods of years. Changes in food habits were brought about by scarcity or high cost of traditional foods or ingredients, by gradual adaptation to Western standards, partly from the influence of the children, or by the prestige value of the food such as white bread. The diet of both Yemenites and Iraqis now included noodles and margarine and in some families, large amounts of vegetables.

378. Stycos, J. Malone. The Outlook for World Population, Science, v. 146, December 11, 1964: 1435-40.

This article deals briefly with short and long-run prospects for fertility decline, birth and death control measures, desired family size in a large number of countries, national birth control programs, and the role of research in dealing with these problems.

379. Suckling, Peter V. and J. A. H. Campbell. A Five Year Follow-Up of Colored Children with Kwashiorkor in Cape Town, Journal of Tropical Pediatrics, v. 2, 1956: 173-80.

(1) Despite a return to the poor surroundings, which encourage the disease, children with kwashiorkor in Cape Town usually make a good recovery; (2) with correct treatment, quick recovery takes place from oedema, hypoalbuminaemia, skin and mucous membrane changes, pancreatic disfunction, electrocardiographic changes and disorder of temperament, (described as peevishness and apathy) and there is no evidence of permanent damage; and (3) Anemia is corrected more slowly, but recovery is complete in five years.

380. Suygard, K. R. Economic Struggle: U. S. Economic Foreign Policy During the 1960's (abstract), Western Political Quarterly, v. 14, Summer 1961, 33-4.

381. Sweeny, Mary. Changing Food Habits, Journal of Home Economics, September 1942, v. 34, no. 7: 457-62.

In this examination of ways to change food habits so that Americans eat nutritionally better meals, the author proposes: (1) mass feeding situations offering balanced meals (possible because of the war situation, but still with consideration to the family meal situation); (2) the individual approach by nutrition study groups or pamphlets showing the need for nutritionally balanced meals; and (3) using appropriate motivation, centering upon maximum strength (to win the war) rather than passive duty; and at the same time (4) concentrating on the value of vitamins and minerals so as to insure flexibility in diet when shortages occur.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

382. Swerling, Boris. Some Interrelationships Between Agricultural Trade and Economic Development, *Kyklos*, v. 14, Fasc. no. 3, 1961.

The scope of the present paper, in the absence of accepted professional guidelines, extends to a number of interrelated themes: long-term trends in commodity trade; territorial classification systems, by which those patterns can best be described; secular hypotheses purporting broadly to summarize aspects of world economic development; distinguishing characteristics of primary - producing countries; the use of American agricultural surpluses in support of economic - development programs overseas; and the relation of agricultural trade to group conflicts associated with economic growth.

383. Swerling, Boris. The Role and Character of Foreign Aid--Discussion: *American Economic Review*, v. 49, May 1959.

384. Symonds, B. E. R. Clinical Studies of South Trinidadian Children (1) Fatal Nutrition, *Journal of Tropical Pediatrics*, v. 4, no. 2, 1958: 75-82.

Over a two year period, of 294 Trinidadian children dying from medical or infectious diseases in a general hospital, 94 percent had an autopsy performed. One hundred sixty-three of the children were aged between one month and one year of age. In these cases, malnutrition was the sole cause of death in 33 percent, and a major contributor in 36 percent of the cases. In contrast to the findings presented elsewhere, malnutrition was most common between the ages of one and seven months, which period accounted for 79 percent of the nutritional mortality in the first year and 68 percent of the nutritional mortality in the first 10 years.

385. Taggart, N. Food Habits in Pregnancy, *Proc. Nutritional Society*, v. 20, 1961: 35-40.

386. Tepley, Lester J. and John Balcomb. UNICEF's Approach to Child Malnutrition in the Tropics, *Journal of American Medical Women's Association*, v. 17, 1962: 418-21.

The authors state that UNICEF - assisted programs place greatest emphasis on making adequate supplies of naturally nutritious foods available to low-income people and to educate the public principles of nutrition and use of food. The need for adequate supplements and the importance of protein-rich foods are discussed. The need for training personnel for nutrition programs is emphasized.

387. Thompson, Florence A. The Reasons Mothers Take Their Children to A Health Centre, *The Journal of Tropical Pediatrics and African Child Health*, v. 7, no. 4, 1962: 107-112.

The author makes an appraisal of why Chinese, Malay and Indian Mothers brought their children to a Malayan clinic. Each of these ethnic groups are separately discussed in terms of vaccination, confinement, breast feeding, teeth and the milestones of development through which the child passes.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

388. Torrance, E. P. Psychological Aspects of Ratio Acceptability, *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, v. 5, 1957: 176.
389. Trager, F. N. and L. Gordon. Promoting Economic Development with Aid and Trade, *Antioch R 16*, Summer 1956: 223-35.
390. Trulson, M., et.al. Growth and Development of Peruvian Children, *Pediatrics*, v. 17, 1956: 510.
391. Turner, A. H. Canada's Experience in Agricultural Support Measures, *Journal of Farm Economics*, v. 41, no.5, December : 1250-65.

In describing Canada's system and especially the operations of the Agricultural Stabilization Board, the author mentions examples of relief donations and concessional sales, the latter at prices adjusted to U. S. concessional sales of the same product, (e.g. dried skim milk), as well as of sales at concessional prices to the United States (hogs).

392. Valassi, K. V. Food Habits of Greek-Americans, *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, 1962: 240-48.

It is pointed out that Greek Americans retain many of the food habits of their homeland and examples are given. The effect of these food practices is discussed and suggestions are given for helping these people adapt to diets low in energy or fat, bland, for diabetes, or restricted in sodium.

393. Valarche, Jean. The Problem of Agricultural Surpluses, *Revue d'Economie Politique*, v. 72, no. 2, March-April 1962. English Abstract in *Journal of Economic Abstracts*, v. 1, no. 1, January 1963: 109.

The author considers surpluses held by advanced countries, particularly France and the U.S.A. He considers agricultural protectionism of developing countries and relative means of disposing of surpluses of the developed countries from an international and national level.

394. Van Schaik, Theodore F. S. M. Food and Nutrition Relative to Family Life, *Journal of Home Economics*, v. 56, no. 4, 1964: 225-232.

This article summarizes for the general reader some of the most explicit problems involved in international nutrition programs. Such effects as the family surroundings and diet, location and communication, culture, function of nutrition, regularity of meals, income, style of life, size of family and family composition are briefly discussed.

395. Vernon, R. Foreign Aid: A Proposal Re-examined, *World Politics*, v. 9, July 1957: 579-92.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

396. Viner, Jacob. Economic Foreign Policy on the New Frontier, Foreign Affairs, v. 39, no. 4, July 1961.

Discussion of food for development, and implications of wages in kind. Argues that food as wages is a retreat from commercialization and development. The article is an appraisal of concrete details in the president's program, with particular attention to the content of his series of messages to Congress relating to American economic foreign policy.

397. Viner, J. et.al. Symposium: Report of the Clay Committee on Foreign Aid, Political Science Quarterly, v. 78, 1963: 321-62.

398. Walker, A. P. Health Hazards in the Urbanization of the African, Journal of American Clinical Nutrition, v. 11, 1962: 551-53.

Among Bantu mothers, breast feeding is giving way to the adoption of processed foods, stimulated in part by plausible advertising. He notes also the increasing instability and mobility of the family which in turn affect the health of the urban migrant.

399. Waterlow, J. C. and E. DePass. Further Observations on the Liver, Pancreas, and Kidney in the Malnourished Infants and Children, Journal of Tropical Pediatrics, v. 2, 1956, 189-98.

These authors studied 31 cases of malnutrition (of which 16 had kwashiorkor, 9 marasmus and 6 had malnutrition with infection) and a control group of twenty children.

They found that compared with a normal or ideal standard, the total amount of liver protein in the malnourished infants was reduced by nearly 40 percent. There was no significant difference in total liver protein between the cases of kwashiorkor and marasmus. The greatest increase in liver fat was found in the cases with the least depletion of liver protein. This suggests that there is no causal connection between the two pathological processes--decrease in liver protein and increase in liver fat.

400. Webb, John, K. G. T., Jacob, J. A. Bergum, S. Pereira, and Mary E. Dumm. Peanut Protein and Milk Protein Blends in the Treatment of Kwashiorkor, American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, v. 14, no. 6, 1964: 331-41.

Two protein blends developed by the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, India, containing peanut protein isolate combined with either dry skimmed milk or combined with casein, lysine, and methionine, have been compared with an equal amount of skimmed milk protein in the treatment of kwashiorkor. All children were fed equal amounts of each formula. There was no significant difference in the recovery process between the treatments except that diarrhoea persisted somewhat longer in children fed milk than in those given the experimental blends.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

401. Welbourn, H. F. Backgrounds and Follow-up of Children with Kwashiorkor, *Journal of Tropical Pediatrics*, v. 5, no. 3, 1959: 85-95.

The author studied children of various African tribes who regularly attended child welfare clinics in the vicinity of Kampala, Uganda. Sixty-five children attended with kwashiorkor. These were compared with a control group of the same ages attending the same clinics. Among the kwashiorkor children as compared with the controls, there were more boys than girls, fewer educated parents, more living in the town, more broken homes and fewer polygamous families. Underfeeding at the breast during the first six months of life and early weaning occurred very commonly among children with kwashiorkor. During recovery, in spite of returning to poor home conditions, the children maintained an accelerated rate of growth in height and weight and only four relapsed.

Unsatisfactory development was related in the first place to adverse social and domestic circumstances, and deterioration was precipitated by traumatic factors such as weaning and infections occurring at a time of crisis. The crisis depended upon the interaction of nutritional, immunological and physiological factors and once it was past the child became increasingly more able to hold his own.

402. Welbourn, H. F. Bottle Feeding: A Problem of Modern Civilization, *Journal of Tropical Pediatrics*, v. 3 and 4, March 1958: 157-66.

Until recently, breast feeding was accepted by African mothers as the only means of rearing their babies. Recently bottle feeding has been introduced. Among the Baganda living near Kampala, Uganda, it was found that there was a tendency, particularly among less educated families, to resort to supplementary bottle feeding, usually with very dilute milk. The dilute supplementary feeds tended to replace breast feeds and thus resulted in underfeeding which would not otherwise have occurred. This underfeeding lowered the child's reserves, and predisposed him to infections and possibly, later in the weaning period to kwashiorkor. The implications of this finding are discussed, and suggestions put forward for education and propaganda directed against the tendency to abandon breast feeding unnecessarily.

403. Welbourn, H. F. Weaning Among the Baganda, *Journal of Tropical Pediatrics*, v. 9, no. 1, June 1963: 14-23.

The majority of Baganda children are closely attached to their mothers during the first year of life, pass through a critical period of detachment during weaning and thereafter re-establish secondary more mature attachments. The weaning period is one of crisis in which the majority of children grow poorly and often suffer from physical illness as well as mental stress. Children with strong primary attachments adapt more easily to more mature relationships if opportunities are offered. Unfortunately, for many children, opportunities are undermined by repeated changes of home and by living with relatives who do not care. Because of increasing family instability and the frequent misuse of bottle feeding many babies fail to achieve strong primary attachments and they are particularly handicapped in adjusting to mature relationships.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

404. Wellin, E. Cultural Factors in Nutrition, Nutrition Review, v. 13, 1955: 129.

Food habits are thoroughly immersed in culture and affect food intake as importantly as do the soil, the climate, and the level of economic and agricultural development. Wellin noted that ethnographic accounts may identify important "natural" experiments on nutrition. Culturally conditioned differences were put to study by a group of investigators in far away Bosnia-Herzegovina. They contrasted two groups of the same national origin (Serbo-Croatian) but which differed in religion.

The Orthodox (Serbs) tended to have higher dietary fat intake and (a higher serum cholesterol level) than the Moslems. Here we have the sequence: (1) cultural determinants, (2) dietary intake, and (3) body metabolism.

405. West, Quentin. Use of Surplus Agricultural Commodities in the Economic Development of the Far East, Journal of Farm Economics, v. 41, December 1959: 1345-50.

P. L. 480 has come at an opportune time for the countries of the Far East. It has permitted purchase of food and fiber otherwise limited by scarce foreign exchange, prevented inflationary price rises and provided investment funds to bolster their economic development programs. Little reference is made to the impact of the program but the need for planning is emphasized.

406. Whitehead, R. G. and R. F. A. Dean. Serum Amino Acids in Kwashiorkor: Relationship to Clinical Condition, American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, v. 14, no. 6, 1964: 313-19.

A method for the estimation of serum amino acids using only one milliliter of serum and providing information on twelve amino acids is described. Applied to children admitted for the treatment of kwashiorkor, the method confirmed that in the acute stage of the illness there is a large reduction in indispensable amino acids, although dispensable amino acids may be kept at a high level. The imbalance was also found in children who showed few of the accepted signs of kwashiorkor except growth failure.

407. Whiteman, J. Food Habits in Nigeria, Nutrition, v. 15, 1961: 136-40.

Points out how Nigeria can be divided into two regions on the basis of climate, culture and economics, and these factors have affected the eating patterns of the people in the north and south. These dietary patterns are discussed.

In general, in the south of Nigeria they have rain so that root vegetables, such as yams and tapioca are basic foods. Fruits and greens also are available. The cow cannot live here due to the tsetse fly; thus result in a shortage of good protein foods.

In the north there is less rain but no tsetse fly. Millet in various forms is the staple food, supplemented with sour milk. There are few fruits and greens.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

408. Wickwar, Hardy. Distribution is Social: Some Aspects of International Food Programs, *Social Service Review*, v. 38, no. 1, March 1964: 51-56.

The author first considers the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) which went out of existence in 1947. Through his program, relief was supplied to governments so they could restore damaged systems of agriculture, factories, and other services. The proceeds of food aid were spent on relief and rehabilitation. There was, however, no guarantee that relief would reach those who needed it.

In the Food For Peace Program, provisions under Titles II and III of P.L. 480 that assure those who cannot afford adequate food receive it. In the U.N. World Food Program, money is spent on pilot projects for both social and economic development. The social factor enters first in the distribution of aid, and secondly in specific projects for social development, such as local government, community development, and training programs. Social development must be linked to economic development, since with social development comes better food distribution, thus increasing consumption, and therefore stimulating economic development.

409. Williams, Peter. Use of World Food Surpluses, *World Today*, v. 18, July 1962: 304-14.

This study is concerned with the use of food surpluses in raising living standards in underdeveloped countries.

410. Witt, L. W. Discussion: Impact and Implications of Foreign Surplus Disposal on Underdeveloped Economies, *Journal of Farm Economics*, v. 42, December 1960.

Discussion of Schultz's and Sen's papers.

411. Witt, L. W. Government Programs, Trade and Agriculture, *Agricultural Policy Review*, v. 3, no. 3, 1963: Published quarterly by the Agricultural Policy Institute, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N.C.

Discusses a number of misconceptions present in current P.L. 480 programs. Emphasizes that the primary impact is the commodity aid, not the use of local currency.

412. Witt, L. W. Increasing the Foreign Demand for Farm Products, *Iowa State College, Farm Policy Forum*, v. 13, no. 1., Winter 1960-61.

A description of U.S. surplus export program, its objectives and specific individual program impacts.

413. Wolf, C. Some Aspects of the Value of Less-Developed Countries to the United States, *World Politics*, v. 15, July 1963: 623-35.

JOURNAL ARTICLES continued:

414. Woltman, H. R. Multiple Price Schemes at Home and Abroad, *Journal of Farm Economics*, v. 40, no. 5, December 1958: 1742-53.

In pressing wheat and cotton surpluses upon the world market - both products for which international demand shows little signs of expanding the U.S. is unequivocally hurting the interests of other exporting countries, which are, on the whole, far more dependent on external trade than the U. S.

415. Woodruff, Calvin. An Analysis of ICNND Data on Physical Growth of the Pre-School Child, *International Conference on the Prevention of Malnutrition in the Pre-School Child*, National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C., December 10, 1964.
416. Woodruff, Calvin W. Growth and Nutrition of Lebanese Children, *Nutrition Reviews*, v. 23, no. 4, April 1965: 97-100.
417. World Population and Food Supplies, 1980, American Society of Agronomy, A.S.A., 677 South Segoe Road, Madison, Wisconsin. (A.S.A. Special Publication No. 6).
418. Wrong, Dennis H. Population Myths (about the causes and consequences and Control of Population growth) *Commentary*, v. 38, November 1964: 61-64.
419. Wurfel, David. Foreign Aid and Social Reform in Political Development: A Philippine Case Study, *American Political Science Review*, v. 53, June 1959: 456-82.

There is agreement on the ability of the foreign aid program to contribute positively to democratic processes of political social change. There is less agreement on the proposal that the United States should, wherever necessary and possible, intentionally attempt to stimulate social change within the context of an aid program. Nevertheless, some general considerations not heretofore presented in juxtaposition, and a case history to illustrate them are used to support this proposal.

420. Yarom, Rena and John McFie. Kwashiorkor in the Congo, *Journal of Tropical Pediatrics*, v. 9, no. 2, September 1964: 56-63.

A hundred successive cases of kwashiorkor in the Congo, treated during three months in the Kasai Province are reported. A brief review of the economic background is given. Clinical and laboratory data including associated diseases are presented and discussed, special emphasis being placed upon the relation between the severity of the disease and its various features and complications. Treatment, course of the disease in survivors, and factors concerning mortality are described. These observations are compared with other reports on the disease.

421. Zabler, Leonard. A New Real Measure of Food Production Efficiency, *Geographical Review*, v. 51, 1961: 549-69.

MONOGRAPHS AND BULLETINS:

501. Allen, George R. Cold War, World Poverty, and Land-Grant Colleges. Ames, Iowa, Iowa State University. Center for Agricultural and Economic Adjustment, 1962, 98 p.
502. Allen, G. R. and R. C. Smethurst. The Impact of Food Aid on Donor and Other Food-Exporting Countries, Rome, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 1965. (United Nations. Food and Agriculture Organization. World Food Program Studies No. 2).

The issues discussed herein relate to agricultural surplus problems and are as follows: Possible agricultural policies (structural reform through pressure on prices and structural reforms other than by price); supply control; social costs of surpluses; food programs as an outlet for intermittent surpluses, especially from small countries; and effects of food aid on third party commercial exporters. Supporting tables are presented.

503. Anderson, Walton J. Canadian Wheat in Relation to the World's Food Production and Distribution. 1964 Sponsored by Alberta Wheat Pool, Manitoba Pool Elevators, Saskatoon, Sask., By the Modern Press, 1964, 100 p.
504. Asher, Robert C. Grants, Loans, and Local Currencies: Their Role in Foreign Aid, Washington, D. C., The Brookings Institute, 1961, 142 p.

This booklet attempts to shed light on some important, controversial and ill-understood aspects of foreign aid. It deals with the theory and practice of granting, lending, and selling as they have evolved under bilateral and multilateral assistance programs since the close of World War II.

505. Attiga, Ali Ahmed. Opportunities and Problems of Using United States Surplus Food to Increase Capital Formation in Underdeveloped Countries, Brookings, S.D., South Dakota, Agricultural Experiment Station, August 1959, 206 p. (South Dakota Agriculture Experiment Station, Agricultural Economics Pamphlet, no. 103).

An analysis of how surplus food can provide a means for accelerating capital formation.

506. Bauer, Peter T. U. S. Aid and Indian Economic Development, Washington, D.C., American Enterprise Association, 1959, 119 p.

A critical analysis of U. S. aid and its possible effects on the Indian economy.

507. Beers, Howard W. Motivation for Community Development, Oakland, Calif., Society of Public Health Educators, Health Education Monograph no. 3, 2-7 p.

MONOGRAPHS AND BULLETINS continued:

508. Beringer, Christoph. The Use of Agricultural Surplus Commodities for Economic Development in Pakistan, Monographs in the Economics of Development, Karachi, Institute of Development Economics, no 12, January 1964, 100 p.

An analysis of the effects of P.L. 480 shipments to (mainly) West Pakistan. Consideration is given to the effects upon agricultural production, food consumption and the domestic flour mill industry. It is suggested that some adverse effects have occurred, particularly for commercial farmers on domestic agriculture.

509. Brown, Aubrey J. and Robert W. Rudd. The Market Potential for U.S. Tobaccos and Tobacco Products in Spain, Lexington, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Kentucky, Bulletin 656, 1958, 36 p.

Description of the factors that determine tobacco sales to Spain, including special P.L. 480 exports.

510. Bylund, Bruce H., R. S. Hostetter, and W. L. Tomlinson. Consumer Behavior. An Annotated Bibliography, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station, Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Department, Bulletin 33, January 1962.

511. Canadian-American Committee (Sponsored by National Planning Association of the U. S. and Private Planning Association of Canada). Towards a Solution of Our Wheat Surplus Problems, Washington, D.C., October 1959, 12 p.

A report describing the dimensions of the surpluses, the factors that contribute to their development and the problems they have bred.

512. Canadian-American Committee (Sponsored by National Planning Association and the Private Planning Association of Canada). Wheat Surpluses and the U. S. Barter Program, Washington, D.C., March 1960, 15 p.

An attempt to analyze the effects of the Barter Program.

513. Clifford, Roy A. The Rio Grande Flood: A Comparative Study of Border Communities in Disaster, Washington, D.C., National Academy of Sciences, Disaster Study No. 7, Publication no. 458, 1956, 145 p.

514. Conference on Economic Progress. Food and Freedom: Gearing U. S. Farm to World Plenty and Peace, Washington, D.C., October 1960, 80 p.

A look at the "American Farm Problem" in the international context. Argues that world needs require expanded and aggressive food programs.

515. Food Habits and Nutrient Intakes in a Siamese Rice Village. Cornell University, Department of Far Eastern Studies, 1958.

MONOGRAPHS AND BULLETINS continued:

516. Crawford, Sir John G. The World Agricultural Situation as related to Economic Development and Changing Economic Patterns. In: World Food Forum, Washington, D.C., U. S. Government Printing Office, May 15-17, 1962, 136-45 pp. (Proceedings Commemorating Centennial, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1862-1962).
517. Dandekar, V. M. The Demand for Food, and Conditions Governing Food Aid During Development, Rome, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 1965, 69 p. (United Nations, Food and Agriculture Organization, World Food Program Studies, no. 1).

"In Chapter I, we reviewed the food situation and prospects in the developing countries. In Chapter II, we examined a number of considerations relevant to the use of food aid during development. In conclusion, we shall briefly indicate what seem to us should be the main guidelines in deciding the quantum of food aid and the mode of its use to promote development in the developing countries."

518. De Hoyes, Arturo. The Tampico Disaster. East Lansing, Michigan, Michigan State University, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Social Research Service, January 1956. (A report to the committee on Disaster Studies).
519. Dessan, Jan. The Role of Multilateral Food-Aid Programs, Paris, Institut de Science Economique Appliques, 1965, (Institut de Science Economique Appliques, Study no. 5).
520. The European -American Symposium on Agricultural Trade, Amsterdam, 1963, (Proceedings), Food and Agriculture Information Center for European-American Trade, 1963.

More than 500 delegates from 18 nations took part. The Symposium discussion concerned international commerce in general, with particular reference to the influence of agricultural policies and programs upon trade. Its object: the stimulation of a free flow of products back and forth across the Atlantic.

521. European Economic Community. L'aide alimentaire de la C.E.E. aux pays en voie de development, Problemes poses et possibilities reelles, Bruxelles, European Economic Community, 1963. (European Economic Community Etudes Serie Agriculture, no. 14).

This is a policy paper attempting to bring together for countries of the European Economic Community, such information as is available on food aid.

522. Farm Foundation, Increasing Understanding of Public Problems and Policies, Chicago, 1961. A Group Study of Four Topics in the Field of Extension Education: Essentials of Modern Trade Policy by Don Paarlberg; The Role of Food for Peace by Sherwood O. Berg; Making Decisions on Special Export Programs by L. W. Witt, 150 p.

MONOGRAPHS AND BULLETINS continued:

523. Fitzgerald, Dr. D. A. Operational and Administrative Problems of Food Aid, Rome, Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, 1965, 63 p. (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, World Food Program Studies, no. 4).

The general outline of this study includes: Background history, definition, value and types of food aid; bulk-supply food aid; project oriented food aid; emergency food aid; and conclusions. The study is very timely and informative.

524. Fliegel, Frederick C. Food Habits and National Backgrounds, University Park, Penns., Pennsylvania State University, Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 684, October 1961.
525. Fonseca, Luiz and W. R. Lassey. Comprehension and Meaning in Visual Communication Among Illiterate, Low Literate and Higher Literate Individuals, Programa Interamericano de Informacion Popular Scientific Communication Service of the Institute of Interamerican Social Sciences of the OAS, San Jose, Costa Rica, February 1964. (Preliminary Report).
526. Fonseca, Luiz, and Kearn Bryant. Comprehension of Pictorial Symbols: An Experiment in Rural Brazil, Madison, Wisc., University of Wisconsin, Department Agricultural Journalism, College of Agriculture, Bulletin 30, April 1960.
527. Food in the Future: Concepts for Planning, October 8-9, 1964, Chicago, (Proceedings), Sponsored by Dairy and Food Industries Supply Association, Inc., 1145 19th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
528. Ford Foundation Team Report. Report on India's Food Crisis and Steps to Meet It, Issued by the Government of India Ministry of Food and Agriculture and Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation, New Delhi, Government of India, April 1959, 258 p.
529. Foster, George M. Problems of Intercultural Health Programs, Social Science Research Council, no. 12, 1958.
- This pamphlet deals with the problems of Intercultural Health Programs by first delineating the problems and secondly giving a brief analysis.
530. Foster, Phillips and Herbert Steiner. The Structure of Algerian Socialized Agriculture, College Park, Maryland, University of Maryland, Department of Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Experiment Station Misc. Publication No. 527, July 1964.
531. Foster, Phillips and Lawrence Witt. Part V: Problems of the Effective Use of Agricultural Surplus in the Maintenance of Peace, New York, 11 W. 42nd St., September 1960, 10 p. + app. 5 pages.

Six general problem areas are suggested. Research in relation to these problems is reviewed and suggestions are made for the kinds of new research which are appropriate.

MONOGRAPHS AND BULLETINS continued:

532. Geigor, Theodore and Leo Solomon. Motivations and Methods in Development and Foreign Aid, Washington, D.C., March 16-18, 1964, 152 p.

Proceedings of the Sixth World Conference, Society for International Development.

533. Goering, T. and Lawrence Witt. United States Agricultural Surpluses in Colombia: A Review of Public Law 480, East Lansing, Michigan, Michigan State University Agricultural Experiment Station, 1963. (Michigan State University Agricultural Experiment Station, Technical Bulletin, no. 289).

Indicates the commodity impact of wheat, cotton and vegetable oil imports, and the use of local currency. Local policy affected the results. Essentially aided Colombia during a period of falling exchange earnings from coffee.

534. Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics. Impact of Assistance under P.L. 480 on the Indian Economy, Peona, India.
535. Gold, N. L., A. C. Hoffman, and F. V. Waugh. Economic Analysis of the Food Stamp Plan; (a) U.S.D.A. Special Report, Washington, D.C., U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1940.
536. Gottlieb, David and Peter H. Rossi, A Bibliography and Bibliographic Review of Food and Food Habit Research, January 1961.
537. Hamilton, W. E. and W. M. Drummond. Wheat Surpluses and Their Impact on Canada-United States Relations, Canadian-American Committee sponsored by National Planning Association and Private Planning Association of Canada, 1959, 52 p.

A study of the importance of wheat to both countries and measures used by both to expand exports. Some of the political impacts of surplus disposal programs are discussed.

538. Hapgood, David. Policies for Promoting Agricultural Development, M.I.T. Center for International Studies, Virginia.

An aid sponsored seminar on current knowledge about agricultural development.

539. Hardin, Lowell S. and Leon F. Hesser. Development of Markets for Agricultural Products in Japan, Lafayette, Indiana, Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, November 1960, 40 p. (Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, no. 719).

540. Inter-American Economic and Social Council. Planning for Economics and Social Development for Latin America, Washington, D.C., Inter-American Economic and Social Council,

MONOGRAPHS AND BULLETINS continued:

541. Ioanes, Raymond. A Review of Policies to Expand the Demand for Farm Products. Raleigh, N.C., North Carolina State College, Agricultural Policy Institute, November 29, 1961, 23 p. (A paper presented at the Second Annual Farm Policy Review Conference).

A review of domestic and foreign demand expansion prospects. Essentially a description of the current P. L. 480 program.

542. Jelliffe, D. B. Infant Nutrition in the Subtropics and Tropics, World Health Organization, Geneva, Monograph, 1955.

This is a complete and well-documented review of infant feeding in the tropics.

543. Jesness, Oscar B. American Agriculture and Foreign Economic Policy, The American Assembly, United States Department of Agriculture: Perspectives and Prospects, 1955.

A statement of the conflicts of agricultural and foreign policy together with possible alternatives. Public Law 480 is included along with a broad review of domestic production and export subsidies.

544. Johnson, R. E. and R. M. Kark. Feeding Problems as Related to Environment, An Analysis of U.S. and Canadian Army Ration Trial and Surveys, 1941-46, Quartermaster Fld. and Container Inst. for the Armed Forces, Chicago, 1946.

545. Kottman, Ray M., et.al.. The Role of Food in World Peace, An International Symposium in Observance of the Land Grant Centennial, Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State University, 1962, 111 p. (Papers presented at the Ohio State University, April 30, May 1-2, 1962).

546. Krause, Walter. American Agricultural Surpluses and Foreign Economic Development Studies in Business and Economics, Iowa City, Iowa, State University of Iowa, College of Business Administration, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, 1960, no. 8, 36 p.

A description of U. S. disposal programs, their pro's and con's and possible alternatives.

547. Learn, Elmer W. and James P. Houch, Jr. An Evaluation of Market Development Projects in West Germany, St. Paul, Minn., University of Minnesota, Agricultural Experiment Station, June 1961. (University of Minnesota, Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin no. 455).

Evaluation of market development in terms of economics, administration, and market techniques. The major programs in West Germany are described and analyzed.

MONOGRAPHS AND BULLETINS continued:

548. Leibfried, James L. A Search for Rules for International Wheat Surplus Disposal, Brookings, S.D., South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, Economics Department, August 1959, 72 p. (South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, Agricultural Economic Pamphlet, no. 104).

The "rules" of the title concern the determination of "the level of commercial imports an underdeveloped country should maintain in addition to imports on concessional terms and as grants." On the basis of an analysis of the position in India, Pakistan, Brazil and Japan, the main indicator suggested for the calculation is the importing country's per capita income.

549. Lele, Uma J. and John W. Mellor. Estimates of Change and Cause of Change in Foodgrains Production India, 1949-50 to 1960-61, Cornell International Agricultural Development Bulletin no. 2, 43 p.

This bulletin includes trends from official estimates of foodgrain production, estimates of the rate of change in demand and consumption of food grains and the aggregate effect of increased inputs on foodgrains production.

550. Lessx, William A. The Social Effects of Typhoon Ophelia, 1960, on Ylithi, Los Angeles, Calif., University of California, Department of Anthropology, Reprinted from Micronesia, v. 1, no. 1, and 2, 1964.

551. Kewin, Kurt. Forces Behind Food Habits and Methods of Change. In: Committee of National Research Council on Food Habits. The Problem of Changing Food Habits, Washington, D.C., 1943, 35-65 p. (National Research Council, Bulletin no. 108, October 1943).

This study deals with why people eat what they do. The influence of food channels, the person who buys the food, and the ideology of this person were considered. In considering methods of changing food habits, it was discovered that a group decision method produced a more favorable attitude than a request of a group. Also, a nutritionist working in a group decision situation (discussion leading to a decision) was more effective than if he was working in a lecture situation.

552. Longwell, J. H., Director, What To Do About Farm Surplus, Proceedings: The Seventh Annual Missouri, Farm Forum, Columbia, Mo., University of Missouri, Agricultural Experiment Station, January 1965, 44 p. (Missouri University, Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin no. 166).

A series of talks describing the farm surplus situation and three solutions, "eat our way out", "develop new markets", "adjust production."

MONOGRAPHS AND BULLETINS continued:

553. Mead, Margaret. Food and The Family, UNESCO Food and People Series, New York, Manhattan Publishing, 1950, no. 1.

554. Mead, Margaret, ed. Food Habits Research: Problems of the 1960's, Washington, D.C., National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council, Publication 1225, December 1964, 39 p.

This is a very condensed bulletin on the problems of food habits which have been stimulated by cultural and technological changes particularly since 1945.

555. Mellor, John W. and Bruno De Ponteves. Estimates and Projections of Milk Production and Use of Concentrate Feeds: India 1951-76, Ithaca, New York, New York College of Agriculture: A Contract College of the State University, Cornell Industrial Agricultural Development Bulletin no. 6, December 1964, 39 p.

556. Menzie, Elmer L. and Robert G. Crouch. Political Interests in Agricultural Export Surplus Disposal Through Public Law 480, Tucson, Ariz., University of Arizona, Agricultural Experiment Station, September 1964. (Arizona Experiment Station, University of Arizona, Technical Bulletin no. 161).

This bulletin is primarily concerned with the political aspects of P.L. 480. It examines some of the political, social and economic issues considered by legislators, administrators and other interest groups involved in the development of the law. It also attempts to isolate objectives or goals of proponents and to determine whether or not the interested parties have been satisfied with results attained.

557. Menzie, Elmer L., L. W. Witt, Carl K. Eicher and Jimmie Hillman. Policy for United States Agricultural Export Surplus Disposal, Tucson, Ariz., University of Arizona, Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin no. 150, August 1962, 111 p.

A comprehensive study of the effects of U. S. surplus food and fiber roles on the economy, the recipient country and competing nations. Special attention is devoted to India, Israel and Colombia with the impact on agricultural development varying by countries.

558. Mikesell, Raymond F. Agricultural Surpluses and Export Policy, Washington, D.C., The American Enterprise Association, Inc., February 1958.

The author presents a succinct treatment of our surplus disposal programs, chiefly those associated with P.L. 480. He analyzes the scale of farm surpluses for foreign currency, direct grants and donations, barter transactions, and Export-Import Bank credits for farm exports. Also includes a description of the pricing in domestic agriculture and its impact upon agricultural exports.

MONOGRAPHS AND BULLETINS continued:

559. Myers, Max and Clarence Palmby. Export and Import Programs as Related to Domestic Price and Income Policies: A Situation Paper, Price and Income Policies, Ames, Iowa, Iowa State University, C.A.E.A. Report no. 7, December 1960.

A review of P.L. 480 and other export programs. Mainly a description of these programs from the viewpoint of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

560. Naggar, Said E.L. Foreign Aid to United Arab Republic, Institute of National Planning U.A.R., Cairo University, 93 p.

The contents include: (1) Back Ground, (2) Types and Structure of Aid, (3) American Aid, (4) Case Studies - A. Surplus Agricultural Commodities, and B. Egyptian American Rural Improvement; (5) Soviet and Other Sources of Aid - A. Industrialization Program, B. The High Dam, C. Other Sources of Aid and D. Aid from All Sources; and (6) Impact and Problems of Aid.

561. National Planning Association. Using American Agricultural Surpluses Abroad, Washington, D.C., National Planning Association, May 1955, 29 p. (Planning Pamphlet no. 91).

562. National Research Council. Manual for the Study of Food Habits. Washington, D.C., National Academy of Sciences, Bulletin 111, 1945, 142 p.

This bulletin summarizes the research done in this area up until the date of publication. A bibliography is included.

563. National Research Council. Committee on Food Habits, The Problem of Changing Food Habits, Washington, D.C. N.R.C. Bulletin 108, 1943, 177 p.

This is the minutes of two meetings (wartime) in which the problem of local food shortages was discussed. The problem of probable shortages in high vitamin vegetables in and near cities was considered, and the possibilities, difficulties and success of the British in establishing "victory" gardens were considered as possible solutions.

564. National Vitamin Foundation, Inc. Symposium on Nutrition and Behavior. Proceedings of a Symposium held at the University of Minnesota, School of Public Health, Laboratory of Physiological Hygiene, Minneapolis, Minnesota, April 27, 1956. New York, National Vitamin Foundation, 1957, 123 p. (Series no. 14).

565. Olson, Russell. Export and Import Programs as Related to Domestic Price and Income Policies: An Appraisal, Price and Income Policies, Ames, Iowa, Iowa State University, C.A.E.A. Report no. 7, December 1960.

A review of Myers-Palmby paper and of general farm trade policies.

MONOGRAPHS AND BULLETINS continued:

566. Pakistan Academy for Rural Development. An Evaluation of the Rural Public Works Program, Comilla, East Pakistan, 1962-63.
567. Population Bulletin. World Food Crisis -- 1964 Manna, Bread or Stones?, Population Reference Bureau, Inc. v. 20, no. 8, December 1964, 205-31 p.
568. Population Bulletin. World Population--1963, Population Reference Bureau, Inc., v. 19, no. 6, 1963, 137-68 p.
569. Raushenbush, Stephen. Not Too Much Food, Washington, D.C., Public Affairs Institute, 1959, 36 p.

A proposal program for linking farm surpluses to the world's needs of progress and peace; domestic needs and higher farm incomes.

570. Rhoads, William G., Anson D. Piper, and John A. Brodbeck. Use of Radiophonic Teaching in Fundamental Education, Cooperative Research Project 1648, Williamstown, Mass., Williams College, The Roper Public Opinion Research Center, 1963.
571. Rosenstein, P.N.-Rodan and S. Chakravarty. The Linking of Food Aid with Other Aid, Rome, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 1965, 39 p. (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, World Food Program Studies, no. 3).
572. South Dakota State College. International Wheat Surplus Utilization, Conference Proceedings, Brookings, South Dakota, May 1959, 206 p.

A series of papers focused on ways to better use wheat abroad for development and nutrition. Both U. S. and other nationals were involved in the program. The range of ideas is from population and nutrition to political impacts.

573. Swerling, Boris. Agriculture and Recent Economic Conditions: Experience and Perspective, San Francisco, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, August 1959, 56 p.

Chapter III is a review of domestic and foreign developments related to farm markets.

574. Swerling, Boris C. Current Issues in Commodity Policy, Princeton, N.J., Princeton University, International Finance Section, Department of Economics, 1962, 41 p. (Princeton University, Finance Section, Essays in International Finance, no. 38).

While the bulk of this pamphlet deals with commodity price stabilization schemes, it contains, in the early part, a useful and concise summary of the major effects of current American surplus disposal, on recipient and competing countries as well as on the U.S. itself. The latter, it may be argued, is the main victim of surplus-disposal operations (mainly because of diminished pressure to reallocate both agricultural and budgetary resources).

MONOGRAPHS AND BULLETINS continued:

575. Waugh, Frederick V. *Managing Farm Surpluses*, Washington, D.C., National Planning Association, Pamphlet no. 117, April 1962, 90 p.

An historical review of problems and policies with respect to surpluses. It includes production control, but deals mainly with domestic and international demand expansion and surplus disposal.

576. Witt, L. W. *Emerging Agricultural Trade Problems and Opportunities*, Paper Presented at the European-American Symposium on Agricultural Trade, Amsterdam, Holland, November 12, 1963. (Published in the Proceedings issue item).

Broad review of commercial trade problems, and responsibilities of developed nations towards the exports of emerging nations. Suggests that surplus disposal is a less desirable way to meet the challenge.

577. Witt, L. W. *Potentials of New Markets for Agricultural Products, Farming, Farmers, and Markets for Farm Goods*. Committee for Economic Development, November 1962, 119-189 p.

One of three papers, an analysis of the opportunities to solve the farm surplus problem through expanded markets. Past history and current potentials are examined for expanding domestic consumption, increasing industrial use, and to enlarge the export of farm products, primarily to less-developed countries.

578. Witt, L. W. and Carl Eicher. *The Effects of U.S. Agricultural Surplus Disposal Programs on Recipient Countries*, East Lansing, Michigan, Michigan State University, Department of Agricultural Economics, 1964, 116 p.

Describes the effects of P.L. 480 commodities in several countries. Of special interest is the effect on agricultural prices, production, and priorities given to internal development projects. Results vary by countries.

579. World Food Forum. *Proceedings. The Inaugural Event Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the United States Department of Agriculture*, Washington, D.C., May 15, 1962, January, 1963, 164 p.

580. *World Food Surpluses and Aid Through Food*. Report of a Conference Held Under the Auspices of the Ditchley Foundation at Ditchley Park, no. 3, October 23-4, 1964, 26 p.

A presentation of the outlook for potential supply and demand for food aid. Also consideration by two working parties of the practical problems concerning two main categories of food aid: (1) aid on a bulk supply or development program basis (program aid), and (2) aid in connection with particular development projects (project aid).

588. Witt, L. W. *Making Decisions on Special Export Programs*, East Lansing, Mich., Michigan State University. Prepared for National Agricultural Conference, Rock Eagle, Ga., September 12-15, 1961, mimeo. 11 p.

(Views expressed are personal and not official records).

INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS:

601. Davis, E. E., Attitude Change; A Review and Bibliography of Selected Research, Paris, United Nations, Economic and Social Council, 1965, 63 p. (United Nations, Economic and Social Council, Research Reports and Papers in the Social Sciences, no. 19).

This fairly comprehensive review of attitude change centers on the relationship with the problems of prejudice and discrimination.

602. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Agricultural Commodities Projects for 1970, By L. M. Goreux. Rome, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 1962, 98 p. (FAO Commodity Review. Special Supplement).

The study is the most comprehensive attempt made by FAO to examine the major problems likely to arise a decade hence in the field of agricultural commodities. The report was prepared under the supervision of L. M. Goreux.

603. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Development Through Food: A Strategy for Surplus Utilization, rev. ed. Rome, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 1962. 162 p. (United Nations, Food and Agriculture Organization, Freedom From Hunger Campaign, Basic Study, no. 2).

Basically, this study discusses the importance of food aid to recipient countries. After a discussion of national programs requiring food aid, the requirements for expanded programs international emergency food relief and multilateral functions and arrangements are discussed.

604. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Disposal of Agricultural Surpluses. By Gerda Blau. Rome, 1954. (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAO Commodity Policy Studies, no. 5).

A review of the agricultural surplus problems in various countries during the post-war period. A discussion of how the surplus problems have been handled.

605. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Disposal of Agricultural Surpluses: Principles Recommended by FAO. 2nd ed. Rome, 1963, 23 p. (United Nations, Food and Agriculture Organization Commodity Policy Studies, no. 5 rev.).

This second edition of the principles and guiding lines for the disposal of agricultural surpluses, as defined by the FAO in 1954. It contains explanatory notes by the Director-General, recommendations made in the Report on the Operation and Adequacy of the FAO Principles of Surplus Disposal and Guiding Lines. (FAO Conference document C59/10).

INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS continued:

606. 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, Rome, 1964. 55 p. (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations FAO Commodity Policy Studies, no. 15).

This study seems generally to attempt to make a case for stepped up surplus disposal programs and to indicate some of the meaningful administrative steps which could be taken for their more efficient improvement. It is concerned with raising food consumption and levels of agricultural and general economic development, by the use of surpluses in the less developed areas of the world.

607. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Agrarian Research and Intelligence Service. Rural Institutions and Services Division, Information on Land Reform, Land Settlement and Cooperatives. Rome, 1964, 54-7 p.

The section particularly relevant suggests that the World Food Peace program is desired as a means of carrying or holding over new settlers until food and feed can be produced. Five projects are cited as examples desiring assistance, in Bolivia, Turkey, Tanganyika, Egypt, and Ghana.

608. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Legumes in Human Nutrition; By W. R. Aykroyd and Joyce Doughty. Rome, 1964, 138 p. (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAO Nutritional Studies, no. 19.)
609. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Man and Hunger. Rome, 1957, 77 p. (Food and Agriculture of the United Nations, World Food Problems, no. 2).
610. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. National Agricultural Price Stabilization and Support Policies; Guiding Principles Recommended by FAO. Rome, 1961, 13 p.

These principles are designed to "minimize the adverse effects of agricultural support policies on international trade". The policy purpose and methods dealt with include avoidance of over production. Further action is fully reported in FAO, an inquiry into problems of agricultural price stabilization.

611. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. National Food Reserve Policies in Underdeveloped Countries, Rome, 1958. (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAO Commodity Policy Studies, No. 10).
612. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. National Food Reserve Policies in Underdeveloped Countries. Rome, 1958, 70 p. (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAO Commodity Policy Studies, no. 11).

INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS continued:

613. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. National Dairy Policies in Advanced Countries. By Lamer Mirko and James P. O'Hagan. Rome, 1960, 68 p. (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAO Commodity Policy Studies, no. 12).

The appearance of excess supplies must be attributed mainly to the influence of policy measures which either or both encourage production or held down domestic consumption". The increase in exports due to surplus disposal goes to underdeveloped countries which would certainly not have purchased at world prices anything like the quantities actually taken as grants or on concessional terms. Other sections deal with production, consumption and prices.

614. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Nutrition and Working Efficiency. Rome, 1962, 47 p. (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Freedom from Hunger Campaign, Basic Study, no. 5).

The report discusses factors affecting food consumption: (1) economic factors, and (2) socio-cultural factors, e.g. certain foods have social significance, (snob appeal) religious restrictions, ignorance, superstition, prejudice, the idea of evil.

615. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Population and Food Supply. Rome, 1962. 49 p. (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Freedom From Hunger Campaign Basic Study, no.7).

616. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Possibilities of Increasing World Food Production. By Walter H. Pawley. Rome, 1963, 231 p. (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, Freedom From Hunger Campaign, Basic Study, no. 10).

This report notes that in Europe, North America and Oceania food production is soaring ahead of population. In Latin America and Africa, the physical resources are unquestionably ample, without approaching their full utilization, to meet the estimated increased requirements. In the Near East, an increase in production would put them in a position of utilization of resources much closer to capacity. In the Far East the need for a four-fold increase in food production raise the question of the adequacy of the basic resources.

617. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Committee on Commodity Problems. Use of Agricultural Surpluses for Emergency Relief and Special Feeding Programs. Report of the Working Group to Expand Pilot Research Study Outline. Rome, June 14, 1958, 8 p. (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Commodity Problems Sub-committee on Surplus Disposal. Report.).

INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS continued:

618. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. State of Food and Agriculture. Rome, 1964, 240 p.

FAO's latest indices of agricultural production confirm that, in contrast to earlier increases in per capita production, for five years world agricultural production has done no more than keep up with the annual population growth of about 2 percent. There has been little or no margin for the improvements in nutrition and general levels of living that are so badly needed. What causes special concern is that in many of the developing countries where the need is greatest the expansion of food and agricultural production has been even slower than the disappointing world average.

619. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Report on the Operation and Adequacy of the FAO Principles of Surplus Disposal and Guiding Lines: Rome, May 22, 1958.

An FAO analysis of recent surplus disposal programs in relation to FAO principles of disposal.

620. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Uses of Agricultural Surpluses to Finance Economic Development in underdeveloped Countries: A Pilot Study in India, Rome, June 1965. 65 p. (United Nations, Food and Agriculture Organization Commodity Policy Studies, no. 6).

This early theoretical work on the possibilities of food as an aid to development was prepared largely by M. Ezekiel and drew on some work by Dandekar. It suggests fairly high proportions of food to total aid, based upon the analysis of projects having a large labor component.

621. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. World Food Survey, 3rd. Rome, 1963, 102 p. (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Freedom From Hunger Campaign Basic Study, no. 11).

The study generally outlines the present world food situation, the levels patterns and trends of food consumption, the problems of undernutrition and malnutrition and then concludes with some extrapolation and projection of future world food needs in the light of growing population.

622. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Committee on Commodity Problems. Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal. Report on the FAO Principles, May 2, 1959.

A periodic report on adherence to FAO principles of surplus disposal.

INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS continued:

623. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Committee on Commodity Problems: Consultative Subcommittee on Surplus Disposal. Indian Delegate; A recipient Country looks at Food Aid - Its Benefits and Problems; A statement of the Delegate for India at the Ninety-Ninth Meeting. Mimeo. Washington, D.C., February 17, 1964.

This report suggests that P.L. 480 shipments were extremely useful for the Indian economy. The Indian representative reports that his government has given high priority to agriculture in all its five year plans. Furthermore, he attributes much of the success of Indian planning efforts thus far to the availability of agricultural products. He reports that concessional sales of food have reduced inflation and made possible increased investment in all sectors.

624. Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. Committee on Commodity Problems; Consultative Subcommittee on Surplus Disposal. Israeli Delegate: A Recipient Country Looks at Food Aid - Its Benefits and Problems; A Statement of the Delegate. Washington, D.C., February 17, 1964.

A presentation which suggests that P.L. 480 shipments to Israel were valuable additions to its material resources.

625. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Near East Regional Training Center on Agricultural Development Planning; Lectures on Agricultural Planning Delivered at the FAO Near East Regional Training Center. Rome, 1963. (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Agricultural Planning Studies, no. 3).

This publication is not concerned with P.L. 480 but rather is an excellent source for material on agricultural planning. The topic range from the role of agriculture in development to the methodology of planning and an evaluation of several countries plans.

626. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Food Aid, Its Role in Economic Development. Paris, 1962, 85 p.

The present report indicates the ways in which food aid can contribute to economic development and examines the experience that has been gained under past programs of food aid; it then considers the problems which may arise for the agriculture and economy of the receiving country for world trade and for the donor country. This leads to a consideration of the future role of food aid programs, in which special attention is given to the relationship between food aid and other forms of aid.

627. United Nations. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. Food and Agricultural Price Policies in Asia and the Far East, A Study Prepared by the ECAFE/FAO Agricultural Division. Rev. ed., Bangkok, United Nations, 1958. 110 p.

INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS continued:

628. United Nations. General Principles for National Programs of Population Projections as Aids to Development Planning, New York, 1965. 60 p.
629. United Nations. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. A Note on the Utilization of Agricultural Surpluses for Economic Development in Japan, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East; A Study Prepared by the ECAFE/FAO Agricultural Division. Mimeo., Bangkok, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, 1958.

An early effort at a comprehensive analysis of the impact of P.L. 480 shipments upon the recipient economy. In general it is concluded that concessional imports led to increased consumption with no appreciable effect on trade patterns on agricultural production. The use of local currency was integrated into the overall Japanese development program. The quantities of imports and of local currency were relatively small compared with total imports and total government investment.

630. United Nations, Economic Commission for Asia and The Far East; A Note on the Utilization of Agricultural Surpluses for Economic Development in Pakistan. A Study Prepared by the ECAFE/FAO Agricultural Division. Mimeo. Bangkok, 1961.

The quantities of imports are larger relative to Pakistan market supplies of the affected commodities. Some concern is expressed with respect to U.S. cotton export policy and its adverse affect on Pakistan.

631. World Health Organization. Malnutrition and Disease, A Major Problem of the Human Race, Geneva, World Health Organization, 1963. 47 p. (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Freedom from Hunger Campaign, Basic Study no. 12).

This study generally covers the topics of interrelationship between diseases, malnutrition, infections and population increase.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS:

701. Benedict, Murray R. Current Imbalance of Supply and Demand for Farm Products. In: U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee, Policy for Commercial Agriculture, Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, November 1957, 9 p.

A broad review of the nature of the agricultural surplus problems.

UNITED STATES DOCUMENTS continued:

702. Berenson, Robert L. , William M. Bristol, and Ralph L. Strauss. Accumulation and Administration of Local Currencies; A Special Report to James H. Smith, Jr., Director, International Cooperation Administration. Processed, Washington, D.C. August 1958.

This first report - On Dealing Effectively with P.L. 480 Local currencies.

703. Farnsworth, Helen C. Wheat Under Multiple Pricing: A Case Study. In: U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee, Policy for Commercial Agriculture. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, November 1957, p. 566-84.

Analysis of the effects of wheat surplus disposals on the American wheat price structure, commercial sales by the U.S. and other wheat exporting countries, and on world trade generally. Competing countries have undoubtedly suffered and, in particular, Canada's "questionable" price maintenance policy and wheat may have been due to the U.S. disposal programs. Generally speaking, Canadian opposition has been mainly to barter and triangular sales to long-term P.L. 480 Title I agreements, and to concessional sales providing for "tied in" regular sales of American wheat. American hunger relief grants, and grants and cut-rate sales of wheat to underdeveloped countries financially unable to buy much foreign wheat are accepted.

704. Fox, Karl and O. V. Wells. Reserve Levels for Storable Products: A Study of Factors Relating to the Determination of Reserve Levels for Storable Farm Products, Senate Document no. 130, Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1952. (U.S. Congress, 82nd 1st. Session, Senate Document no. 130).
705. Humphrey, Hubert. Economic Development in Underdeveloped Areas Through the Use of Agricultural Surpluses. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, May 26, 1961. (U.S. Congress, 87th, 1st. Sess., Senate. Calendar No. 262, Report no. 290, to accompany S-1720).

This document includes replies to the Senator Fulbright on proposed legislation with respect to P.L. 480, Title II. Brooks Hays, Orville L. Freeman and Herbert J. Waters offer support for the bill and discuss the usefulness of Title II extending beyond Title I to include commodities used as direct payment of wages-in-kind to supplement cash wages. Other important issues are discussed.

706. Humphrey, Hubert. Food and Fiber As A Force For Freedom: A Report. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, April 1958. (U.S. Congress, 85th, 2nd. Sess., Senate, Senate Document.)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS continued:

707. Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Defense (recently National Development has a long series of nutritional studies: (1) Nutrition Survey of the Armed Forces, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md. The countries: Pakistan, Sept. 1956; Korea, Sept. 1956; Philippines, Nov. 1957; Libya, Nov. 1957; Turkey, April 1958; Spain, Nov. 1958; Alaska, August 1959; Ethiopia, Sept. 1959; Peru, Dec. 1959; Ecuador, July 1960; Chile, Aug. 1961; Colombia, Dec. 1961; Republic of China, Dec. 1961; Kingdom of Thailand, Feb. 1962; Lebanon, May 1962; The West Indies, June 1962; Burma, May 1963; Republic of Uruguay, May, 1963; Hashamite Kingdom of Jordan, June 1964; Federation of Malaya, March 1964; Venezuela, June 1964; Northeast Brazil, May 1964; Guatemala, in preparation 1965; Nigeria, in preparation, 1965; El Salvador, in preparation, 1965; Paraguay, in preparation 1965. (2) Fourth Armed Forces Nutrition Conference, Denver, August 1960; (3) Transactions of a Far East Symposium on Nutrition, Saigon, March 1960; (4) Transactions of the Second Far East Symposium on Nutrition, Taipei, Taiwan, China, May, 1964. (Schaefer, A.E., The Hungry Ones, Key Findings from Nutrition Survey of Northeast Brazil, March 1963, ICNND, November 1964).

Observations and Recommendations: The area does not grow enough food to provide its population a nutritionally adequate diet. Children are weaned early, often before one or two months of age, because the mother cannot produce enough milk for the hungry baby, or because recently acquired attitudes tend to discourage breast feeding. The foods the mother then gives to the child are, due to her limited knowledge of suitable foods for infants, not sufficient or of the right kind to sustain normal growth and development. This undernourished child is then subjected to the further drain of parasitic and other infections to which he is exposed due to lack of sanitation and overcrowded living conditions.

The study found that the time of the usual growth spurt of adolescence was delayed, and that the adult population was generally thin. Deficiencies of both calories and protein were considered responsible for the majority of disturbances. Vitamin A deficiency was also cited as a major problem.

Recommendations to correct these shortcomings are made, i.e., educating pregnant mothers, preparing dried skim milk formulas, and the use of protein supplementation.

708. Ioanes, Raymond A. Current Developments in U.S. Foreign Trade in Farm Products; An Address at the 42nd Annual Agricultural Outlook Conference, Washington, D.C., U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, November 16, 1964.

The following topics are discussed: GATT Negotiations, World Beef Trade, East-West Trade and the Export Outlook.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS continued:

709. Mason, Edward S., et.al. The Problem of Excess Accumulation of U.S. Owned Local Currencies; Findings and Recommendations Submitted to the Undersecretary of State by the Consultants on International Finance and Economic Problems, Appendix I and II. (Processed). Washington, D.C., April 1960.
710. McGee, Gale W. (Senator. Personnel Administration and Operations of Agency for International Development; A Report. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, November 29, 1963. (U.S. Congress, 88th, 2nd Sess., Senate Document).

This report is devoted to examining whether AID, which administers U.S. Foreign aid: (1) is competently staffed and deployed staffwise to carry out properly the assignments imposed by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended; (2) is understaffed, both in numbers and experience, in carrying its functions of administration; (3) is overstaffed in the area of development grants for technical assistance; and (4) has implemented legislation authority with appropriate regulations and policy guidance to assure consistent high-level performance, proper evaluation of projects and programs, good morale, and sufficient elasticity to readily adapt personnel wise to changing programs resulting from changing emphasis.

711. Murphy, Charles S. Food in Relation to Foreign Trade and Foreign Policy; Speech delivered by Undersecretary of Agriculture. Washington, D.C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, January 10, 1965.

A description of the use of the agricultural commodities for development assistance and the uses and abuses of local currency holdings.

712. Reuss, Henry S. How to Get Rid of Our Surpluses without Getting Rid of Our Friends. In: Extend Public Law 480. Hearings before the Committee on Agriculture, May 5-10, 22, 28 and July 3, 1958. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1958.

A report on the complaints of various countries on trade distortion caused by surplus disposal programs.

713. Robinson, James A. Principais Guias Para os Projectos De Desenvolvimento da Producao Animal No Brasil (Principle Guides for the Development Projects in Animal Production in Brazil). Rio de Janeiro, AID, Food For Peace, December 1964 (Processed).

This is an operational guide for those people interested in developing Title II projects to expand livestock production.

714. Schnittker, John A. World Food Needs and World Food Policy; An Address by the Director, Agricultural Economics, Dept. of Agriculture. At the 42nd Annual Outlook Conference. Washington, D.C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Office of The Secretary, November 16, 1964.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS continued:

715. Syracuse University, Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs. The Operational Aspects of United States Foreign Policy. Prepared at the Request of the Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1959, 73 p. (U. S. Congress, 86th, 1st Sess., Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Foreign Policy Study no. 6).
716. Torrance, E. P. Personality Factors and Survival Ration Acceptability. Randolph Air Force Base, Texas, Air Force Personnel and Training Research Center, Crew Research Laboratory, 1955. (U.S. Air Force, Technical Memorandum CRL-TM-55-9).
717. U. S. Bureau of The Budget. Special Analysis E, Foreign Currency Availabilities and Uses: A Reprint of Pages 925-35 from The Budget of the U. S. Government for The fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, Washington, D.C., U.S. Bureau of the Budget, January 1960.
- A presentation in summary form of data on foreign currency availability and uses with special emphasis upon P. L. 480. Later reports are available.
718. U. S. Congress. House of Representatives. Farmer's World. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office. (U. S. Congress, 88th Congress, 2nd Sess., House of Representatives, House Documents No. 279).
- Areas of interest included: Perspective; Nutritional Status of the World, by Esther F. Phipard; World Sources of Protein by Martin G. Weiss; Population, Income, and Food by Robert D. Stevens; Potentials for Food Production by Charles E. Kellogg; World Trade (five articles); and Our Trade (twelve articles).
719. U. S. Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on Agriculture. Extend Public Law 480, Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. Hearings: Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1958, 345p. (U. S. Congress, 85th, 2nd Sess., House of Representatives, Committee on Agriculture).
720. U. S. Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on Agriculture. Extend Public Law 480, Hearings: Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office, 1959. (U. S. Congress, 86th, 1st Sess., House of Representatives, Committee on Agriculture).
721. U. S. Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on Agriculture. Farm Proposals of the Administration, Hearings. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1959, 96 p. (U.S. Congress, 86th, 1st Sess., House of Representatives, Committee on Agriculture).
722. U. S. Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on Agriculture. General Farm Legislation, Hearings. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1960, 729 p. (U. S. Congress, 86th, 2nd Sess., House of Representatives, Committee on Agriculture).

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS CONTINUED:

723. U. S. Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on Agriculture. General Farm Program. Hearings. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1957, 99 p. (U. S. Congress, 85th, 1st. Sess., House of Representatives, Committee on Agriculture).
724. U. S. Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on Agriculture. Long-Term Contracts Under Public Law 480, Hearings. H.R. 2420, 3066, and 3976, Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1959, 88 p. (U. S. Congress, 86th, 1st Sess., House of Representatives, Committee on Agriculture, Hearings 2420, 3066, and 3976).
725. U. S. Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on Agriculture. New Farm Legislation. Hearings. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1959, 393 p. (U. S. Congress, 86th, 1st Sess., House of Representatives, Committee on Agriculture).
726. U. S. Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on Agriculture. Surplus Disposal Program. Hearings. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1955, 48 p. (U. S. Congress, 84th, 1st Sess., House of Representatives, Committee on Agriculture).
727. U. S. Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on Agriculture. Subcommittee on Cotton. Hearings: H.R. 8658, 8322, and 8703, 8659. A Bill to Amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended....., Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1956, 302 p. (U. S. Congress, 84th, 2nd Sess., House of Representatives, Committee on Agriculture. Hearings H.R. 8658, 8659, 8322, 8703).
728. U. S. Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on Agriculture. Subcommittee on Foreign Agriculture Operation. Barter and Stockpiling Policy: Hearings- Concurrent Resolution No. 224. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1957, 101 p. (U. S. Congress, 85th, 1st Sess., House of Representatives, Committee on Agriculture, Subcommittee on Foreign Agriculture Operation).
729. U. S. Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on Agriculture. Subcommittee on Foreign Agriculture Operation. Program Operations of Public Law 480: Hearings, Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1958, 72 p. (U.S. Congress, 85th, 2nd Sess., House of Representatives, Committee on Agriculture, Subcommittee on Foreign Agriculture Operation).
730. U. S. Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on Agriculture. Subcommittee on Wheat. Hearings. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1958, 373 p. (U. S. Congress, 85th, 2nd Sess., House of Representatives, Committee on Agriculture).
731. U. S. Congress. Joint Economic Committee. Economic Policies for Agriculture in the 1960's: Materials prepared for the Joint Economic Committee. Washington, D.C. Joint Economic Committee, 1960, 82 p. (U. S. Congress, 86th, 2nd. Scss., Document).

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS continued:

732. U. S. Congress. Joint Economic Committee. Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy. Food and People. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1961, 74 p. (U. S. Congress, 87th, 1st Sess., Joint Economic Committee, House Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy).

Includes papers by Ralph McCabe, "Agriculture's Role in the 1960 Decade," and Louis Bean, "Closing the World's Nutritional Gap."

733. U. S. Congress. Senate. Advisory Committee on Farm Price and Income Projections, 1960-65. Report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture: And a Statement from the Land Grant Colleges. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1960, 30 p. (U.S. Congress, 86th, 2nd Sess., Senate, Advisory Committee on Farm Price and Income Projections, 1960-65. IRM-1 Document no. 77).
734. U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Administration of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. Hearings. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1955, 70 p. (U. S. Congress, 84th, 1st Sess., Senate, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Hearings).
735. U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Bills to Amend Agricultural Trade Development Assistance Act of 1954, as amended ... Hearings: S-3039, 3223, Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1961, 72 p. (U. S. Congress, 85th, 2nd Sess., Senate. Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Hearings: S3039, 3223).
736. U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Bills to Extend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 and For Other Purposes. Hearings: S671, 1127, 1314, Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1953, 50 p. (U. S. Congress, 85th, 1st Sess., Senate, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Hearings: S671, 1127, 1314).
737. U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Emergency Famine Assistance Authority. Hearings: S2249, Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1953, 59 p. (U.S. Congress, 83rd, 1st Sess., Senate, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Hearings: S2249).
738. U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Operation and Administration of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 and Its Relationship to Foreign Policy. Hearings. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1957, 726 p. (U. S. Congress, 85th, 1st Sess., Senate, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Hearings).

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS continued:

739. U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Sale of Surplus Agricultural Commodities for Foreign Currencies. A subcommittee: Hearings. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, March 21, 1961, 37 p. (U. S. Congress, 87th, 1st Sess., Senate, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Hearings). Library No. Y4. Ag. 8/2: Su 7/4.

The subcommittee hearing presented herein discussed S.1027 which was a request bill to authorize the expenditure of additional funds under P. L. 480. The need for Title I support is discussed in the statements of those appearing. Tables are presented on amounts programmed and shipments under Title I to mention only a few.

740. U. S. Congress. Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Subcommittee on Agricultural Production, Marketing and Stabilization of Price of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. A Bill to Amend Title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. Hearings: S1027. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1961, 37 p. (U. S. Congress, 87th, 1st Sess., Senate, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Hearings: S1027).
741. U. S. Congress. Senate. Special Committee to Study the Foreign Aid Program. Compilation of Studies and Surveys Prepared under the Direction of the Special Committee to Study the Foreign Aid Program. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1957. (U. S. Congress, 85th, 1st Sess., Senate, Document no. 52).

The nine studies included are:

1. The Objectives of U.S. Economic Assistance Programs
 2. Personnel for the Mutual Security Program
 3. The Role of Foreign Aid in the Development of Other Countries
 4. The Use of Private Contractors in Foreign Aid Programs
 5. Agricultural Surplus Disposal and Foreign Aid
 6. Administrative Aspects of U. S. Foreign Assistance Programs
 7. American Private Enterprise, Foreign Economic Development and Aid Programs
 8. Foreign Assistance Activities of the Communist Bloc and Their Implications for the U. S.
 9. The Foreign Aid Programs and the U. S. Economy
742. U. S. Congressional Record. 83rd Congress, 1st Sess., 1953, Volume 99, Part 7, p. 9724; Part 8, ca. p. 10079; Part 9, ca. p. 10083.
743. U. S. Congressional Record. 83rd Congress, 2nd Sess., 1954, Volume 100, Part 6, p. 8291; Part c, ca. p. 8270; Part 6, ca. p. 8289; Part 6, ca. p. 8367-75.
744. U. S. Congressional Record. 84th Congress, 2nd Sess., 1956, Volume 102, Part 10, ca. p. 13392; p. 13380-89.
745. U. S. Congressional Record. 85th Congress, 1st Sess., 1957, Volume 103, Part 4, ca. p. 4769-73; Part 4, ca. p. 8289; Part 6, ca. p. 8231-32; Part 6, ca. p. 8289.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS continued:

746. U. S. Congressional Record. 85th Congress, 2nd Sess., 1958, Volume 104, Part 4, pp. 4641-57; 47-34-54; Part 4, ca. p. 4875; Part 15, ca. p. 19218.
747. U. S. Congressional Record. 86th Congress, 1st Sess., 1959, Volume 105, Part 14, p. 18084; Part 15, ca. p. 16415.
748. U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Food Stamp Plan, An Initial Evaluation of the Pilot Projects, Washington, D.C., Dept. of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service, Food Distribution Division, 1962. (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Food Distribution Division, AMS-472).
749. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. Compilation of Statutes Relating to.... Price Support, Export and Surplus Removal ... as of January 1, 1963. (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Agricultural Handbook, No. 242).
750. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service often with Foreign Agricultural Service. Sponsored Studies, in a variety of countries with different titles, such as: Long-Term Projections of Demand and Supply of Selected Agricultural Commodities, 1960-61 to 1975-76, prepared by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, in New Delhi, India and Nigeria. Determinates of Projected Level of Demand, Supply and Imports of Farm Products in 1965 and 1975, published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture but prepared by the Department of Political Economy, University of Edinburgh, Scotland. These items are also cited individually in this bibliography such as: Japan, India, Austria, Italy, Nigeria, Ghana and U.K.
751. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. A Summary of Current Programs and Report of Progress; Development and Trade Analysis Division of the Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture and Related Work of the State Agricultural Experiment Stations. Washington, D.C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, October 1, 1964.
- Area 1. Effects of Foreign Economic Development on Agriculture --1-9 pp.
Area 2. Export Programs and Market Development -- 10-13 pp.
752. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Working Materials for Agricultural Economics Research Advisory Committee, Washington, D.C., U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1964.

Summary and outlook presented by both the Development and Trade Analysis Division and the Foreign Regional Analysis Division of the Economic Research Service.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS continued:

753. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Development and Trade Analysis Division. Contribution of P.L. 480 to Development of the Greek Economy, by Susan A. Libbin, Washington, D.C., U. S. Department of Agriculture, January, 1964.

Discusses the effects of P.L. 480 commodities on the Greek economy. The Government has maintained a favorable policy toward agriculture. There have been no adverse affects on wheat production and the program has been beneficial to the livestock economy. Largely descriptive but does make application to planning objectives in this country.

754. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Development and Trade Analysis Division. Elasticity of Food Consumption Associated with Changes in Income in Developing Countries, by Robert D. Stevens, Washington, D.C. U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1965. (Foreign Agricultural Economic Report No. 23).

A somewhat conceptual analysis of changes of consumption and demand for food during the development process.

755. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Development and Trade Analysis Division. Financial Procedures Under Public Law 480, Emphasis on Titles I and IV of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, by John Boqumill and O. Halbert Goolsby, Washington, D.C., U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1963. (Foreign Agricultural Economic Report, No. 17).
756. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Development and Trade Analysis Division. Foreign Economic Growth and Market Potentials for U. S. Agricultural Products by Arthur B. Mackie, Washington, D.C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, April 1965. (Foreign Agricultural Economic Report, No. 24).
757. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Development and Trade Analysis Division. Monetary Effects of Financing Agricultural Exports, Through Programs Under Titles I and IV, Public Law 480, by Warric E. Elrod, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1963. (Foreign Agricultural Economic Report, no. 12).
758. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Development and Trade Analysis Service. Operation of the P. L. 480 Program in Brazil, Washington, D.C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, November 1963. (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, ERS-Foreign-No. 59).

Wheat production has been declining since 1956 coincident with the beginning of PL. 480 imports. The government increased the level of support prices. Brazil will continue to rely on U.S. wheat through P.L. 480. A study that describes P.L. 480 impacts but has little to do with agricultural planning.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS continued:

759. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Development and Trade Analysis Division. Public Law 480 and Other Economic Assistance to the United Arab Republic (Egypt). By Haven D. Umstott, Washington, D.C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, June 1964. (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Economic Research Service, ERS-Foreign - No. 83).

Although little use has been made of accumulated funds under Title I, P. L. 480 food has reduced price increases and increased the level of consumption. Egypt has a limited agricultural resource base for food production and P.L. 480 commodities have permitted increased priority to be given to the non-farm sector. The effect of P.L. 480 on UAR trade patterns is discussed (pp. 28-30). The operations of the P.L. 480 program during 1962 made the U.S. the principal supplying country to the UAR.

760. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Development and Trade Analysis Division. The Role of Agricultural Commodity Assistance in International Aid Programs. By Frank D. Barlow, Jr., and Susan Libbon, Washington, D.C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, March 1965. (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, ERS-Foreign - No. 118).

This report reviews some trends and highlights of U.S. agricultural commodity aid programs, particularly P.L. 480, and their relationship to commercial agricultural exports and other U.S. foreign economic aid programs. Also, a brief review is made of the relative magnitude of U.S. economic assistance compared with the world flow of development aid from the industrial countries and the increasing trends toward the coordination of bilateral aid programs within a multi-lateral framework.

761. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Foreign Regional Analysis Division. The Agricultural Economy of the United Arab Republic (Egypt). Washington, D.C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, (Foreign Agricultural Economic Report, no 21).

General areas discussed herein are: Population and physiography, organization of agricultural resources, marketing and processing, agricultural institutions, agricultural production and trade, domestic food consumption, policies, and programs and outlook.

762. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Foreign Regional Analysis Division. Agricultural Policies of Foreign Governments Including Trade Policies Affecting Agriculture, rev. ed., Washington, D.C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1964. (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Agricultural Handbook, no. 132).

This is a summary statement of agricultural policies and agricultural development plans for 127 countries. Resume outline: (1) agriculture in the economy, (2) policy and goals, (3) regulation of foreign trade, (4) internal market and price regulation, (5) development plans and (6) other factors affecting agricultural production and trade. It is a concise summary by countries of the factors affecting agricultural trade and development.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS continued:

763. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. Foreign Regional Analysis Division. Agricultural in India. By William F. Hall, Washington, D.C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1964, 64 p.

A review of India's national agricultural policy economic assistance and domestic production. The U.S. has contributed \$3.5 billion in aid through 1961 of which P. L. 480 has accounted for 61 percent. However, India still places first priority in its development plans on agriculture.

764. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Foreign Regional Analysis Division. Australia's Agricultural Production and Trade Policies Affecting U. S. Farm Exports. By Mary E. Long, Washington, D.C., U. S. Department of Agriculture, December 1961. (Foreign Agricultural Economics Report).

Competition with the U.S. is discussed briefly (p. 22).

765. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Foreign Regional Analysis Division. Austria Projected Level of Supply, Demand, and Trade of Agricultural Products in 1965 and 1975. Washington, D.C., U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1962. (U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, ERS-Foreign-no. 62).

In undertaking this study, the Austrian Institute for Economic Research first appraised the general economic environment in which the agricultural economy will function until 1975. Second, it appraised the future output of all the important livestock products and crops produced in Austrian agriculture.

766. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Foreign Regional Analysis Division. Europe and Asia Take Most of 1960 U. S. Agricultural Export Gains, Washington, D.C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, August 1961. (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, ERS-Foreign, no. 15).

Analysis and tables on subject indicated.

767. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Foreign Regional Analysis Division. Food Balances for Eight East European Countries, 1959-61, Washington, D.C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1963. (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, ERS-Foreign, no. 124).
768. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Foreign Regional Analysis Division. Food Balances for 30 Countries in Africa and West Asia, 1959-61. By Charles A. Gibbons, Washington, D.C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1963. (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, ERS-Foreign, no. 119).

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS continued:

769. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Foreign Regional Analysis Division. Increasing World Food Output, Problems and Prospects. By Lester R. Brown, Washington, D.C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, April 1965. (Foreign Agricultural Economic Report, no. 25).
770. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Foreign Regional Analysis Division. Italian Agriculture, Projections of Supply and Demand in 1965, 1970 and 1975, Washington, D.C. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1962. (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, ERS-Foreign, no. 68).
771. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Foreign Regional Analysis Division. Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Barbados, and British Guiana, Projected Levels of Demand, Supply and Imports of Agricultural Products to 1975, Washington, D.C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1963. (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, ERS-Foreign, no. 94).
772. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Foreign Regional Analysis Division. Man, Land and Food, Looking Ahead at World Food Needs. By Lester R. Brown, Washington, D.C., U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, November 1963. (Foreign Agricultural Economics Report, no. 11).

The chapter headings best present the material of this bulletin. They are: Organization of Study, Population, Land, Food (including a section on Nutrition), Grain Production: A simplified food output indicator, world trade in food, regional trends in net grain trade, the factors of production, selected agricultural problems, two ways of increasing output, looking ahead, and conclusions.

773. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Foreign Regional Analysis Division. New Zealand's Agricultural Production, Marketing, and Trade Policies and Their Bearing on U. S. Farm Exports, by Mary E. Long, Washington, D.C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, July 1963. (Foreign Agricultural Economics Report, no. 9).

A fairly extensive discussion of competition with the United States (pp. 42-79).

774. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Foreign Regional Analysis Division. Nigeria Projected Level of Demand, Supply and Imports of Farm Products in 1965 and 1975, with Implications for U. S. Agriculture. By Lyle E. Mae. Washington, D.C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1964, 110 p. (U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, ERS-Foreign, no. 105).

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS continued:

775. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Foreign Regional Analysis Division. The Philippines, Long-Term Projection of Supply of and Demand for Selected Agricultural Products, Jerusalem, by S. Monson, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service by Israel Program for Scientific Translation, 1964. (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Economics Research Service, ERS-Foreign, no. 34).
776. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Foreign Regional Analysis Division. The Philippines: Summary and Evaluation of Long-Term Projects of Supply of and Demand for Selected Agricultural Products. Follow-up on ERS-Foreign, no. 34. Washington, D.C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1965. (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, ERS-Foreign, no. 58).
777. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Foreign Regional Analysis Division. P. L. 480's Contribution to India's Economic Development; by William F. Hall, Washington, D.C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, May 1961, 11 p.
778. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Foreign Regional Analysis Division. Summary and Evaluation of Austrian Projected Level of Supply, Demand, and Trade of Agricultural Products in 1965 and 1975, Washington, D.C.
- This is a summary of an Austrian projection study, sponsored by a USDA local currency contract.
779. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Foreign Regional Analysis Division. A Summary of Current Programs September 30, 1963, Washington, D.C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, October 1963.
780. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Foreign Regional Analysis Division. Summary and Evaluation of United Kingdom: Projected Level of Demand, Supply, and Imports of Farm Products in 1965 and 1975; Follow up ERS-Foreign no. 19, Washington, D.C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1964. (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, ERS-Foreign, no. 50).
781. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Foreign Regional Analysis Division. Supply of and Demand for Selected Agricultural Products in India, Projection to 1975-76. By Clarence E. Pike, Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1964. (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, ERS-Foreign, no. 100).
782. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Foreign Regional Analysis Division. The World Food Budget 1970, Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1964. (Foreign Agricultural Economic Report, no. 19).

This report presents the results of a study of supply and utilization of food commodities for the countries of the world.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS continued:

783. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Marketing Economic Division. Effect of the Pilot Food Stamp Program on Retail Food Store Sales, Washington, D.C. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, April 1962. (U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Agricultural Economics Report, no. 8).

"... it evaluates the Food Stamp Program with regard to its effect on retail food sales and on the retailing industry... objectives were to determine (1) effect of increased purchasing power made available through food coupons to participants in the program on total food sales of specific commodity groups such as produce and meats; (2) changes in proportion of customers purchasing specific items; (3) extent to which total retail food sales were represented by food coupon redemptions; (4) type and size of retail outlet most affected by the stamp program, and (5) changes in retail merchandising practices resulting from the Food Stamp Program."

784. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Resource Development Economic Division. A Summary of Current Program, October 1, 1964 and Preliminary Report of Progress for October 1, 1963 to September 30, 1964, Washington, D.C., U. S. Department of Agriculture, October 1, 1964.

"... a tool for use of scientists and administrators in program coordination, development and evaluation; and for use of advisory committees in program review and development of recommendations for future research programs."

785. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Foreign Agricultural Service. Ghana Projected Level of Demand, Supply and Imports of Agricultural Products in 1965, 1970 and 1975. By H. W. Ord, Washington, D.C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, March 1964.

786. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service, Foreign Agricultural Service. India's Ports: Gateway for U.S. Food for Peace. By Ross L. Packard. In: Foreign Agriculture Including Foreign Crops and Markets, Washington, D.C. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, May 24, 1965.

Discussion of India food grain ports and the considerable variation in the operations of the different ports.

787. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Foreign Agricultural Service. Nigeria, Determinants of Projected Level of Demand, Supply and Imports of Farm Products in 1965 and 1975, Washington, D.C., U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. (U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, ERS-Foreign, no. 32).

This study is a supply and demand projection with the following chapter heading: The Nigerian Economy; Nigeria's External Economic Relations; The Analysis of Consumers Expenditures; The Demand for Selected Imported Commodities; The Supply of Agricultural Products; and The Nigerian Economy.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS continued:

788. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Foreign Agricultural Service. United Kingdom Projected Level of Demand Supply, and Imports of Farm Products in 1965 and 1975, Washington, D.C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1962. (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, ERS-Foreign, no. 19).
789. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Foreign Agricultural Service. The 1965 World Agricultural Situation, Washington, D.C., U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, January 4, 1965. (Foreign Agricultural Economic Report, No. 22).

Includes discussion and data on: World Situation, Situation by Commodities, Situation by Regions, World Indices of Production, World Agricultural Output and Regional Indices of Production. An Annual Report.

790. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Foreign Agricultural Service. The World Food Budget, 1962 and 1966, Washington, D.C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, October 1961. (Foreign Agricultural Economic Report, no. 4).

This study attempts to measure the foods produced and consumed by the people of the world in 1958 and as projected for 1962 and 1966. It further assesses the adequacy of the consumption as measured against nutritional reference standards. Immense difficulties of statistical compilation and reconciliation beset this study. Many gaps in needed information were encountered for which informed estimates had to be made. The findings should be regarded as a rough first approximation of the world food budget.

791. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Foreign Agricultural Service. Developing Foreign Markets for U. S. Farm Products -- A Summary of Promotional Activity, Washington, D.C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, February 1958.
792. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Foreign Agricultural Service. Factors Influencing the Foreign Agricultural Trade of Brazil. An unpublished confidential report on P.L. 480, Washington, DC., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, October 1957.

A study by a team of economic analysts, October 1957, unpublished confidential report on P.L. 480.

793. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Foreign Agricultural Service. Food Balances in Foreign Countries. Washington, D.C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, October-November 1960, February 1961. (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, FAS-M. nos. 100, 101, 104 and 108).

Data of supply and utilization of various commodities in different countries. The report is in four parts: Part I provides estimates for 16 countries in Western Europe. Part II estimates good balances for 12 countries in the Far East. Part III brings together information for 20 Latin American republics. Part IV makes estimates for 28 countries in Africa and Western Asia.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS continued:

794. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Foreign Agricultural Service. Moving Agricultural Abundance Into Consumption, Washington, D.C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

This office of the General Sales Manager, U.S.D.A. presents herein: descriptions of the following items: Sec. 1 - Price Support Inventory Position; Sec. 2 - Sales and Dispositions of CCC Price and Support Commodities by Program; Sec. 3 - Payment - in kind Program Development; and Sec. 4 - Competitive Bid Programs for Export.

795. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Foreign Agricultural Service. Industry and Government Cooperation in Foreign Agricultural Market Development; A Task Force Report to the Secretary of Agriculture, June 1961, Washington, D.C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1961.

Describes process of developing markets and government-industry cooperation plus recommendations to improve activities under Section 104 (a), P.L. 480.

796. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Foreign Agricultural Service. The Role of P.L. 480 in India's Economic Development, Washington, D.C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, November 1959.

A description of India's foodgrain needs and supplies and P.L. 480's relationship to these needs and supplies.

797. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Foreign Agricultural Service. Report of the Wheat Utilization Mission to Japan, India, and Indonesia, Washington, D.C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, January 1961.

798. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Foreign Agricultural Service. The World Food Deficit: A First Approximation, Washington, D.C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, March 1961.

An analysis of food deficits both in terms of various regions and food equivalents.

799. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Graduate School. The International Age in Agriculture, Washington, D.C., U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Graduate School, 1960.

A series of lectures and seminars concerned with the relationship of U.S. agriculture to world peace, technical assistance and world agricultural markets.

800. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Interagency Committee on Agriculture Surplus Disposal. Prospects of Foreign Disposal of Domestic Agricultural Surpluses; A staff study by Ernest T. Baughman, et.al., Washington, D.C., U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, May 1956.

A study to evaluate foreign disposal as a means of solving the domestic agricultural surplus problems.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS continued:

801. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Technical Committee on Grain Exports. Analysis of Grain Export Programs; A Report. Washington, D.C., U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, May 1962. (U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Misc. Publication, no. 905.)
802. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Wheat Utilization Committee. Concessional Sales of Wheat: Guidelines., Washington D.C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, June 18, 1959.
803. U. S. Department of State. Policy Considerations Pertaining to Public Law 480; A Report Prepared for the Department of State. By John H. Davis, with an attachment: Summary Report of Survey of P.L. 480 operations in six countries, dated August 5, 1958, 6 and 13 p., Washington, D.C., U. W. Dept. of State, 1959.

A statement of the weaknesses and strengths of P.L. 480 operations together with recommendations for improving the program.

804. U. S. Department of State. Aid Research in Agriculture and Rural Development, Washington, D.C., U. S. Dept. of State, Interagency Development, January 1965. U.S. Dept. of State, Agency for International Development, January 1965. (U.S. Dept. of State, Agency for International Development, FY 1962-1967).
805. U. S. Department of State, Bureau of Intelligence and Research. External Research Staff. A Bibliography of Government-sponsored and Private Research on Foreign Students and Trainees in the U. S. and in Other Countries, 1946-1964, Washington, D.C., Dept. of State, April 1965.

This bibliography is a complete review of the research on cross-cultural education: its development and its effects largely as they affect the United States.

806. U. S. Department of State. Committee To Strengthen the Security of the Free World. The Scope and Distribution of United States Military and Economic Assistance Programs; A Report to the President. Washington, D.C., U. S. Dept. of State, March 20, 1963.

This is a general discussion of all aid programs. Only passing mention is given to Food For Peace. They state that the committee would not approve of Food For Work programs conducted on a basis enabling foreign governments to use our surplus food as full "wages" for work performed. They urge expansion of the "Cooley Loans".

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS continued:

807. U. S. General Accounting Office. Summary of Organization and Procedures for the Operation and Administration of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (commonly known as Public Law 480), December 1960, Washington, D.C.

A report that summarizes a longer three part document with similar titles. A report of the responsibilities and activities of the various agencies involved with the Act as well as interagency coordination. Later studies have been provided, mainly for government use.

808. U. S. President. Message from the President Transmitting the Report on Activities of the Food for Peace Program. 1st to 203 Semi-Annual Report. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, Semi-annual, now annual.

A series of semi-annual reports on P.L. 480 operations. Each report is available six to eight weeks after June 30 and December 31. To be annual hereafter. Contains statistics on size and composition of program by countries.

809. Williams, Howell V., Report on P.L. 480 Program Possibilities, Nigeria, Washington, D.C., U. S. State Department Agency for International Development, February 1964. (U.S. State Department Agency for International Development, Consultant Report no. C-41).
810. Witt, L. W. Potentialities of Multiple-Price Plans for Improving Agricultural Trade Relations. In: Policy for Commercial Agriculture, Joint Economic Committee, U. S. Congress, November 1957.

Argues that we are spending many of our farm resources without knowing the results.

UNPUBLISHED REPORTS:

901. Adams, Dale W. Adjustment Possibilities on Colombian Farms Under Alternative Levels of Public Law 480 Imports, Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, East Lansing, Michigan, Department of Agricultural Economics, Michigan State University, 1964.

The study attempts to determine what production adjustments Colombian farm units are likely to make in response to three levels of P.L. 480 Title I imports. A continuation of recent years per capita level imports would yield the same effects as caused by past programs. A termination of imports would likely aggravate Colombia's most critical problems. A substantial increase would have positive development effects only if combined with additional public investments in agriculture plus expanded agricultural credit facilities.

UNPUBLISHED REPORTS continued:

902. Adams, Dale W., Guillermo Guerra G., Philip Warnken and R. Wheeler. Public Law 480 in Colombia: Impacts of Title I Programs at Alternative Levels. East Lansing, Michigan, Michigan State University and Depart de Economia y Ciecias Sociales Facultad Nacional de Agronomia, Medellin, Colombia, November 1963, mimeo.

This second progress report discusses mainly the way in which farm production might respond to alternative levels of imports and possible consequent levels of farm prices. This material is almost completely included in the final printed report.

903. Aktan, R. and B. Gursoy. Progress Report: Analysis and Assessment of the Economic Effects Public Law 480 Title I Program, Turkey, Turkey, Ankara, June 1963. Mimeo. 565 p.

This preliminary report on the impact of P.L. 480 imports on the Turkish economy includes a substantial amount of data on agricultural prices and production. It also discusses the way in which local currency has been expended and a brief review of the international trade and exchange problems. A printed report is scheduled for late 1965 or early 1966.

904. Barletta, Nicola Ardito, Jr. History and Analysis of the Use of U. S. Agricultural Surplus Commodities for Foreign Aid, Unpublished Master's Thesis, Raleigh, North Carolina, North Carolina State College, Department of Agricultural Economics. Mimeo. 1961.

905. Beun, Brian Dan. Policies for Subsidizing Agricultural Exports in the United States: A Historical Critique. Unpublished Master's Thesis, Tucson, Arizona, University of Arizona, Department of Agricultural Economics, 1961.

906. Church World Service. The Surplus Food Program of the American Churches: A Decade of Involvement Through Church World Service. New York, Church World Service, December 1964. Mimeo. 26 p.

A summary of views and experiences gathered through a mail questionnaire to church people in thirty countries, a shorter questionnaire to American Church executives, and the experience of committee and staff members of Church World Service. Series of recommendations made as to priorities in a continuing food distribution program.

907. Cochrane, Willard W. Demand Expansion--Opportunities and Limitations, Chicago, Illinois, Chicago University. Office of Agricultural Economics Research, October 28, 1958, 29 p. (Chicago University, Office of Agricultural Economics Research, Paper no. 5824).

Demand expansion through improved nutrition, income in the domestic market and increased foreign commercial trade plus surplus disposal.

UNPUBLISHED REPORTS continued:

908. Cochrane, Willard W. Using Our Food Surplus to Promote Economic Development in Underdeveloped Countries. An address delivered to the National Farm Institute. Des Moines, Iowa, February 20, 1959.

An outline of recommendations for making surplus disposal an asset for economic development.

909. Cooper, Richard N. American Competition in World Markets, 1953 to 1960. Unpublished Ph. D. Dissertation. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University, 1962.
910. Davis, John H. Utilization of U. S. Agricultural Surpluses as a Tool for Peace. Unpublished memorandum for Deputy Undersecretary Douglas Dillon. Washington, D.C., March 26, 1958. 21 p.

Recommendations for using P.L. 480 to promote U. S. foreign policy objectives. Official use only.

911. Deutschmann, Paul J. and Alfredo Mandex. Adoption of New Foods and Drugs in Cholena: A Preliminary Report. Costa Rica, Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama, November 1962. Mimeo. 41 p.

This report reviews the introduction and adoption of INCAP-EURENA in Guatemala. The techniques and problems presented during this successful program are reviewed.

912. Drewry, Lyman A., Jr. Offsetting Interventions on the International Market: Cotton and Cotton Textiles as a Case Study. Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation. Charlottesville, Va., University of Virginia, 1960. 230 p.

This dissertation deals with the welfare implications, a la J.E. Meade, Trade and Welfare, of government intervention needed to offset the adverse results of previous government program interventions. General conclusions: If Congress and the people of the U.S. are interested in maximizing their own welfare...then the proposal to replace the present program, (which combines dumping of cotton internationally with a rigidly supported domestic price) by a program of cotton sales at a single world price should be given serious consideration.

913. Drubek, Thomas E. and E. L. Quarentelli. Blame in Disaster: Another Look. Paper presented at the annual meetings of the Ohio Valley Sociological Society, Lexington, Ky., May 6-8, 1965.
914. Fischer, R. W. Building Overseas Markets for American Farm Products. An address delivered to the National Farm Institute, Des Moines, Iowa, February 17, 1962.

As a member of the Soybean Council, he gives attention to market development aspects of P.L. 480.

UNPUBLISHED REPORTS continued:

915. Fish, Mary Martha. Public Law 480: The Use of Agricultural Surpluses as Aid to Underdeveloped Countries (With Special Reference to India). Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Norman, Okla., University of Oklahoma, 1963. 195 p.
- "Attention first is focused on the concept of an underdeveloped country and the development process in order to develop a basis with which to examine the important economic, social, and political characteristics of an underdeveloped country. Second, the objectives of U.S. foreign policy in underdeveloped countries are reviewed. Third, the contribution of agricultural aid to economic development is evaluated." She suggests that administration of P.L. 480 from 1954-1960 was such that the value of the program was limited. She also suggests that international grain markets were probably injured because surpluses were not used in conjunction with an increase in demand."
916. Foster, Phillips. The Economics of the Use of Food in Economic Development. An address delivered to the Midwest Food for Peace Conference. Lincoln, Nebr., February 25, 1961.
- Use of the surplus food for economic development, with examples. Also suggests circumstances under which food shipments might be adverse to development.
917. Fowler, Marquis L. An Economic-Statistical Analysis of the Foreign Demand for American Cotton. Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation. Berkeley, Calif., University of California, 1961.
918. Fox, Karl A. Changing Consumption Patterns at Home. Des Moines, Iowa, National Farm Institute, February 16, 1962, 15 p. Mimeo.
919. Fox, Roger. Production and Trade Effects of a Common Agricultural Policy for Grain in the E.E.C. Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation. East Lansing, Michigan, Michigan State University, 1965.
920. Gilbert, Richard V. The Works Program in East Pakistan. Paper presented at the Conference on Labor Productivity. Geneva, Switzerland, December 1963.
921. Goering, Theodore James. United States Agricultural Surplus Disposal in Colombia. Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation. East Lansing, Mich. Michigan State University, 1961. 187 p.

The inflow of P.L. 480 wheat and flour at favorable terms permitted the Colombian government to pursue a less vigorous wheat price support and development program. There has been considerable transition to barley production with little effect on gross income. The government has emphasized use of loan funds in projects to benefit agriculture and stimulate production of deficit crops.

UNPUBLISHED REPORTS continued:

922. Gyorgy, Paul. Studies on Early and Late Effects of Malnutrition in Tropical Countries with Special Reference to the "Vicious Cycle" Between Diarrheic Diseases and Malnutrition. A Paper Submitted for Publication, 1965.

Not available for review.

923. Hand, D.B., W. B. Robinson, K. H. Steinkraus, and A. E. Schaefer. Food Technology Laboratories in Developing Countries and Related Technical Assistance Programs. An unpublished mimeo report. Bethesda, Maryland, International Committee on Nutrition for National Defense, October, 1964. 14 p.

This paper gives an overview of the research agency structure in a number of developing nations. Valuable preferences to agencies and their addresses along with their research strengths in the various sub-areas of food technology are listed.

924. Hultman, Charles W. Agricultural Surplus Disposal and Foreign Aid. Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation. Ames, Iowa, Iowa State University, 1960. 279 p.

Central question: Does the surplus disposal program, as presently constituted and practiced, comprise an effective approach by means of which this country might assist economic development in foreign locales -- and also promote its own foreign policy objectives?

Conclusions: Because of program weaknesses two alternatives should be considered-- 1. Reformulation by this country of its domestic farm program so as to preclude the need for "forced" disposals abroad; --2. Acceptance of a multilateral approach to the disposal problem.

925. Kao, Yu Hsin. Effects of Public Law 480 Surpluses on Economic Development with Special Reference to Taiwan. Unpublished M.A. Dissertation. Edmonton, Canada, University of Alberta, 1963.

Concludes that farm surpluses have had no harmful effect on Taiwan's agriculture and have contributed to economic development. Despite inflow of farm surpluses, rice and wheat production have continued to expand due to favorable government policy and an increasing demand for food products.

926. Katz, S. M. Food For Employment. Draft, 1960, Appendix A, 17 p.

A proposal for using U.S. surpluses for increasing employment and development using India as a case study.

927. Klein, Walter. The Role of Exporters in Building Markets. An Address delivered to the National Farm Institute. Des Moines, Iowa, February 16, 1962.

Suggests problems in physical handling and transporting; problems of a commercial exporter.

UNPUBLISHED REPORTS continued:

928. Kross, John L. Agricultural Surplus Disposal Program and Foreign Policy: Case Study in Israel. Washington, D.C., U. S. Department of State, Foreign Service Institute, June 2, 1961.

Copy not available.

929. Latin American Trade Mission of Agricultural Extension Specialists, April 19 to May 26, 1960, 68 p.

An impressionistic report of the requirements for long-range market development as well as observations on immediate trade issues between the U. S. and Latin America. Mission was sponsored by U. S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service.

930. Loveday, Douglas F. The Impact of Public Law 480, Title I, on the Demand Situation for U. S. Agricultural Producers. Unpublished M. A. Dissertation. Tucson, Arizona, University of Arizona, 1962.

931. Loveday, Douglas F. and Jimmie S. Hillman. A Review of Legislation for Export Disposal of Agricultural Surpluses. Unpublished Manuscript. University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.

Comprehensive listing of the various legislative actions taken to facilitate the export of farm products, both commercial and concessional.

932. Mauch, Arthur. Changing Consumption Patterns Abroad. An Address delivered to the National Farm Institute, Des Moines, Iowa, February 16-17, 1962.

Deals with a short sketch of the World Food Budget and some of our food needs at home. Then, he outlines the possibilities of food shipments abroad and takes a hard look at the outlook for these shipments in the future.

933. Moseman, Albert H. Director for the Agricultural Sciences, Rockefeller Foundation. Food, People and Private Enterprise. Paper presented at the 19th Hybrid Corn Industry-Research Conference, Chicago, Illinois, December 9 and 10, 1964.

Concerned with food supplies relative to population. Points to available technology but a shortage of managerial talent to get technology supplied.

934. Moseman, Albert H. Research Needed for Technological Knowledge in Agricultural Development. Paper presented at the Conference on Economic Development of Agriculture. Ames, Iowa, November 9-12, 1964, Abstract, see p. 16.

Cites the necessary role of agricultural research and agricultural scientists in both developing new innovations and applying in agriculture.

UNPUBLISHED REPORTS continued:

935. Myers, Max. The Nature of Our Foreign Agricultural Product Markets Today. An Address delivered to the National Farm Institute, Des Moines, Iowa, February 16, 1962.

936. Oanh-Do-Quang. Fortified Foods for Vietnamese Babies. Unpublished M.S. Dissertation. East Lansing, Michigan, Michigan State University, 1963. 87 p.

937. Pawley, W. H. The Growth of World Population in Relation to Food Production. An Address delivered to the Baltic and International Maritime Conference., Rome, Italy, May 1961.

The topic headings of this report are indicative of content: The nutritional situation in the world today. The reach between food and population, magnitude of the future needs for food and production increase.

938. Peterson, Everett E. Australia, Friend and Ally, Industrial and Investment Market Agricultural Competitor, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.

A description of the relationship between U. S. 480 wheat and Australia's wheat marketing. Suggests some of the Australian views of the problems.

939. Pickrel, Luther J. A Report on Japan, an Important Trade Partner and Ally, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., Agricultural Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A social, political, and economic description of present day Japan. Examines place of imports and quality needs if U.S. is to increase sales.

940. Raushenbush, Stephen. Surpluses for Growth and Peace. Unpublished Study. Washington, D.C., Public Affairs Institute, July 1959, 18 p.

A proposal for using surpluses for economic development with the emphasis upon mechanics of operation.

941. Roberts, R. H. A Case Study Under P. L. 480 - Poland, Processed Report. Executive Development Seminar, 1963.

942. Schickele, Rainer. Farm Surpluses, Industrial Unemployment, Poverty-Symptoms of the Same Cause. Rome, 1961.

Suggests that rising real incomes and less unemployment in industry and underemployment in agriculture would eliminate much of the surplus problem.

UNPUBLISHED REPORTS continued:

943. Schutjer, Wayne Alan. The Relationship between P.L. 480 Title I Imports and Domestic Agricultural Production in Six Receiving Countries. Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation. East Lansing, Michigan, Michigan State University, 1964, 204 p.

An analysis is made of the impact of P.L. 480 on domestic agriculture in Colombia, India, Israel, Japan, Pakistan and Turkey. Three general conclusions are made: (1) Title I imports have had little detrimental effect upon agricultural production, (2) the most important variable explaining the impact of the program is the public policy of the receiving country and (3) the additional resources under Title I have permitted additional flexibility in public policy of these nations.

944. Special Mission for Economic and Technical Cooperation, United States Aid Program to Tunisia, Imp. secretariat of the State for Cultural Affairs and Orientation, Tunisia, November 1963.
945. Stern, Robert M. World Food Exports and United States Agricultural Policies: A Study of the Development of World Trade in Food with Special Reference to United States Food Surplus Disposal and Foreign Aid. Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, New York, N.Y., Columbia University, 1958. 376 p.

There are two parts to the dissertation. The first is concerned with the factors which have enabled the U.S. to produce and export large quantities of food, at the same time that its industrial sector and population have been expanding. The second, is concerned with the implications of this phenomenon for U.S. international trade policy especially with that aspect which is related to the accumulation and international disposal of food surpluses. A general conclusion on surplus disposal - Agricultural surplus aid may benefit underdeveloped areas without necessarily displacing competing exporters, but aid in this form is not an effective way to transfer income from rich to poor countries. Surpluses should be used for additional consumption and additional foreign aid if disposal and development are to be simultaneously aided.

946. Whiting, Marjorie Grant. A Cross-Cultural Nutrition Survey of 118 Societies, representing the Major Cultural and Geographic Areas of the World. Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University, 1958.

The author of this study has taken data on 118 societies representing the major cultural areas of the world and attempted to draw quantitative diet evaluations from ethnographic materials contained in the Human Relations Area Files. Although, in many cases, the comparability of the data is questionable, the study does provide some basic comprehensive data on the nutrition of a large number of cultures. The value of the Human Relations Area Files for this type of study becomes obvious through the comparisons completed in this study.

UNPUBLISHED REPORTS continued:

947. Witt, L. W. Agricultural Export Policies. Paper presented at the National Agricultural Policy Forum, Chicago, Illinois, December 11-12, 1962.

A review of recent policies to subsidize exports and to sell on concessional terms. Discusses implications for foreign policy.

948. Witt, L. W. Goal and Value Conflicts in World Food Policies. Paper presented at Conference on World Food Problems, Ames, Iowa, February 21, 1962.

Goal conflicts between sending and receiving nations, as well as within exporting, competing and importing countries. Compares these goals and the extent of overlapping, complementarity and competition among them.

949. Witt, L. W. Using Farm Products in Foreign Aid. An address delivered to the National Farm Institute. Des Moines, Iowa, February 12, 1962.

Misconceptions, need for food in development, need for local farm people to participate in development. Suggests reasons why careful programming and administration are needed to gain aid objectives.

950. Witt, L. W. and R. G. Wheeler. Effects of Public Law 480 Programs in Colombia 1955-62. A Progress Report to ERS, U.S.D.A. East Lansing, Mich., Michigan State University, Department of Agricultural Economics, October 1962, 166 p.

Analyzes the effects of P.L. 480 commodities on various segments of the Colombia economy. Relevant findings are: (1) has not resulted in lower farm prices primarily because the economy was experiencing general inflation, (2) some decline in wheat production, (3) increased investment in agricultural projects, (4) improved consumption in low income urban population and (5) has eased the balance of payments problem.