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WORKING PAPER

**FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL MARKETING IN
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: AN ANNOTATED
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF DOCTORAL RESEARCH
IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES, 1969-79**

by

Peter Riley and Michael T. Weber

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**Department of Agricultural Economics
Michigan State University
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INTRODUCTION

In recent years there has been increasing awareness of the critical role of food and agricultural marketing services in the development process. Currently a major concern is to discover how changes in marketing institutions can improve the economic and social conditions of small farmers, while meeting the larger goal of holding down food prices for other low income consumers. Inherent in this challenge is the need to develop a broad analytical and action framework which brings together diverse approaches to marketing problem-solving.

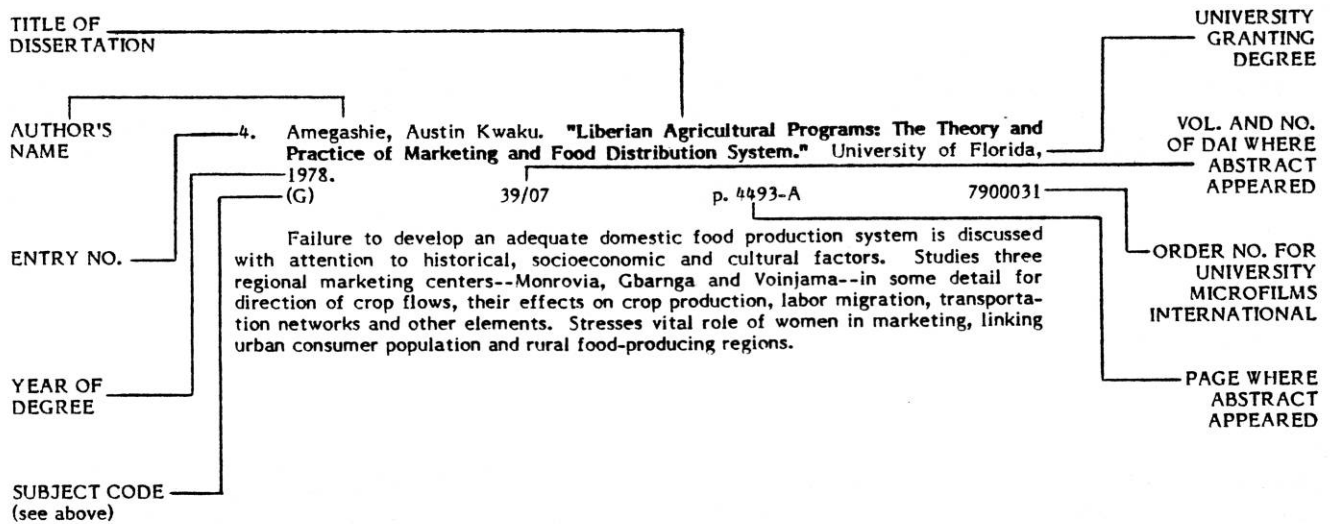
Doctoral research can be a key source of new information and insights into building a better research approach. Unfortunately policy-makers and other applied researchers underutilize much of this research because of limited awareness and accessibility. This bibliography seeks to improve awareness by organizing for reference use doctoral research done in disciplines dealing with administrative, cultural, economic, managerial, social, spatial, and other dimensions of marketing.

Most major U.S. and Canadian universities participate in the Dissertation Abstracts program of University Microfilms International (formerly Xerox University Microfilms). A substantial portion of the dissertations are done by students from the developing countries. Therefore a search was made of subjects relevant to marketing in Dissertation Abstracts International (DAI), Volumes 31-39 (July 1970 to June 1979). The annotations in this bibliography are based on the abstracts published in DAI. A computerized search process was not used due to the difficulty of identifying relevant dissertations only by "key" words. Research conducted at non-participating North American universities and at universities in other parts of the world is not included here.

Dissertations were selected from the following subject areas (as used by DAI):

<u>Subject Areas</u>	<u>Subject Code</u> (as used in this bibliography)
Anthropology	(A)
Business Administration	(B)
Economics (Agricultural and General)	(E)
Geography	(G)
Law	(L)
Marketing	(M)
Political Science	(PS)
Public Administration	(PA)
Sociology	(S)

SAMPLE ENTRY WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES



The annotations briefly identify the sources of data, methodology, issues covered, and some of the conclusions. The information actually contained in the annotations is not always consistent because of variations in the abstracts.

Readers desiring information about a specific dissertation are encouraged to consult the full abstract in the appropriate issue of DAI. Information on ordering a microfilm or photocopy of the complete dissertation can be obtained from:

University Microfilms International
P.O. Box 1764
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106
U.S.A.

AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

1. Abdel-Galil, Darshim Hassan. **"The Impact of Economic Change Upon Marketing Structure: With Particular Reference to the United States, the Union of South Africa and the Republic of Tanzania."** University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1971.
(B) 32/10 p. 5407-A 72-12,051

Tests and confirms hypothesis that marketing structure is a function of economic change. Examines the developed economy of the U.S., a mass marketing society with large-scale operations dominant, much integration and increasingly specialized marketing institutions. Marketing in South Africa, a semi-developed economy, is less specialized, with smaller-scale operations and a more significant role for middlemen. The underdeveloped case is studied in Tanzania, where there is mainly mixed trading, very small-scale operations and full-line wholesalers.

2. Acquah, Benjamin Kojo. **"An Analysis of the Demand for Food Commodities in The Eastern Region of Ghana."** University of Wisconsin at Madison, 1977.
(E) 38/09 p. 5607-A 7723696

Main objective is to estimate expenditure elasticities of demand for food commodities in rural and urban households. Also considers non-food commodities, effects of household size, composition and geographical location on consumption, existence of economies of scale in consumption, and effects of seasonality in availability of food. Based on cross-sectional data from 1967/68 Eastern Region Household Budget Survey conducted by Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research, University of Ghana.

3. Adalemo, Issac Ayende. **"Spatial and Temporal Configuration of Rural Periodic Markets in Western Nigeria."** University of Michigan, 1974.
(G) 35/05 p. 2867-A 74-25,131

Reviews the literature to establish reasons for the existence of periodic markets and to redefine and quantify, if possible, key concepts. Analysis of the relationship between temporal separation and locational distance shows that only markets meeting on the same day compete directly in space in the study area in southwestern Nigeria. Delineates market hinterlands for periodic markets, noting the importance of the temporal dimension. Uses variant of the social gravity model and Thiessen polygons in the analysis.

4. Amegashie, Austin Kwaku. **"Liberian Agricultural Programs: The Theory and Practice of Marketing and Food Distribution System."** University of Florida, 1978.
(G) 39/07 p. 4493-A 7900031

Failure to develop an adequate domestic food production system is discussed with attention to historical, socioeconomic and cultural factors. Studies three regional marketing centers--Monrovia, Gbarnga and Voinjama--in some detail for direction of crop flows, their effects on crop production, labor migration, transportation networks and other elements. Stresses vital role of women in marketing, linking urban consumer population and rural food-producing regions.

5. Billings, Martin Hewett. **"Economics of Commercial Egg Production in Eastern Nigeria."** Michigan State University, 1971.
(E) 32/03 p. 1147-A 71-23,162

Describes and analyzes problems of commercial egg operations in the region. Research included 6-month study of 21 farms and consumer survey in 4 cities. The causes of problems are limitations in the market for eggs, shortages of chicks and feed, common use of dual-purpose birds, and mainly poor management. Suggestions for improvements are made, recognizing the potential importance of eggs for urban consumers.

6. Bunker, Stephen Geoffrey. **"The Uses and Abuses of Power in a Uganda Farmer's Marketing Association: The Bugisu Cooperative Union, Ltd."** Duke University, 1975.
(S) 36/10 p. 6968-A 76-8731

Analysis of distribution of power within Bugisu Cooperative Union (BCU), the only organization licensed to buy or process coffee grown in Bugisu District. Study based on documents and interviews with BCU officials. Attempts to integrate two analytical approaches: Adam's hierarchical model in which the organization of higher levels imposes structure on lower levels and Blau's exchange model, in which some actors concede compliance to other actors in return for some desired good or service. Considers past and contemporary periods of BCU's history, under different phases of colonial and national government and of cooperative policies.

7. Col, Jeanne Marie. **"Interorganizational Coordination: District Administration of Agricultural Crop Marketing in Uganda."** University of South Carolina, 1977.
(PA) 38/09 p. 5701-A 7801137

Explores the nature of interactions among the five organizations involved in agricultural crop marketing. Based on a review of archives and a survey of 130 officials in 18 districts. Observes considerable rivalries among the organizations, with advantages accruing to the older government agencies. Survey of incumbents in liaison role positions reveals great interactive distance between those in parastatals and those in government roles. Recommends on-the-job socialization to facilitate interorganizational coordination.

8. Collins, John Davison. **"Government and Groundnut Marketing in Rural Hausa Niger: The 1930s to the 1970s in Magaria."** Johns Hopkins University, 1974.
(PS) 35/12 p. 7973-A 75-12,942

Continuous state interest and action in the local groundnut markets since the 1930s provides a context for assessing the cumulative impact of state intervention on the local socioeconomic system. Analyzes important developments in the pre-cooperative period, partial nationalization in the early 1960s, and cooperative reform after 1965.

9. Dahringer, Lee Douglas. **"Strategies for Food System Enhancement in Lesotho Through New Developments in the Market Process Concept."** University of Colorado at Boulder, 1978.
(M) 39/08 p. 5111-A 7903034

Prior macro-marketing studies of food systems are used to examine the food marketing system, developing new linkages with performance measures, including anthropometric child assessment and infant nutritional status. Applicability of market process theories is explored. Examines problems of potential programs dealing with food output and distribution.

10. Ejiga, Nathaniel Omatai Okoliko. **"Economic Analysis of Storage, Distribution and Consumption of Cow Peas in Northern Nigeria."** Cornell University, 1977.
(E) 38/12 p. 7459-A 7807746

Studies the two main ecological zones of Northern Nigeria. Administered questionnaires to farmers and traders in rural areas and to households and traders in urban areas. Gives detailed description of cowpea distribution system, found to be quite organized. Calculates bi-variable correlation coefficients of prices to indicate level of market integration. Analyzes relationships between transport costs and price differences and between average seasonal price rises and storage costs. Estimates gross marketing margins. Analyzes consumption in terms of food habits, regional preferences and income.

11. Essang, Sunday Mathew. **"The Distribution of Earnings in the Cocoa Economy of Western Nigeria: Implications for Development."** Michigan State University, 1970.
(E) 32/01 p. 49-A 71-18,198

Analysis reveals unequal distribution of earnings among farmers and domestic intermediaries (licensed buying agents). Access to formal sources of credit and to modern inputs is also distributed unequally, significantly correlated to distribution of earnings and also to political positions. Observes that the marketing board is an important influence on the level and distribution of earnings. Discusses policies to increase farmers' earnings and improve distribution, including reorganization of the existing produce marketing system.

12. Falusi, Abiodun Olumuyiwa. **"Economics of Fertilizer Distribution and Use in Nigeria."** Cornell University, 1973.
(E) 34/10 p. 6220-A 74-7195

Appraisal of the scope for increasing fertilizer use and ways to reduce costs of distribution. Interviewed a sample of farmers in three states representing different ecological zones for data on farming practices, asked farmers and distributors about constraints on fertilizer use, and used secondary sources for data on fertilizer use. Identifies socioeconomic factors influencing fertilizer use by multiple regression and profit models. Discusses distributional problems limiting availability at local farm level.

13. Gladwin, Hugh. **"Decision Making in the Cape Coast (Fante) Fishing and Fish Marketing System."** Stanford University, 1970.
 (A) 31/08 p. 4464-B 71-2764

Decisions involved traders' choices of markets: those where sales are safe but not very profitable vs. those where sales are risky but potentially very profitable. Contrastive eliciting technique is used to obtain decision criteria, which are then formulated into a decision process model and tested.

14. Goodwin, Joseph Baxter. **"An Analysis of the Effect of Price Distortions on the Development of the Rice Milling Industry in Ghana."** University of Maryland, 1975.
 (E) 36/06 p. 3883-A 75-28,747

Formulates two linear programming models--a King-Logan approximation and a mixed integer model--to apply to the rice milling industry. Projects additional milling capacity required to process anticipated production and location and scale of the capacity. Determines impact of existing factor price distortions on plant number, size and location. Models are solved twice using market prices and using accounting prices for capital, labor and foreign exchange. Discusses efficiency and merits of each model.

15. Gore, Charles George. **"Food Marketing and Rural Underdevelopment: A Study of an Urban Supply System in Ghana."** Pennsylvania State University, 1978.
 (M) 39/10 p. 6304-A 7905031

Tests hypothesis that urban traders expropriate the economic surplus of farmers through monopolistic control of marketing channels. Studies town of Koforidua in Southern Ghana. 1974-75 fieldwork consisted of interviews with traders and farmers, two major commodity flow surveys, and some price surveys to determine marketing margins. Emphasizes distinction between local and long-distance trade. Relates findings to the work of E. A. J. Johnson.

16. Haile-Mariam, Teketel. **"The Production, Marketing and Economic Impact of Coffee in Ethiopia."** Stanford University, 1973.
 (E) 34/06 p. 2873-A 73-30,485

Estimates quantity produced and composition, sources and opportunity costs of inputs used. Describes organization of the domestic market, with analysis of marketing costs, margins and performance based on spatial-temporal price differentials. Backward linkages in the economy are found to be quite weak, while forward linkages are more important. Final demand linkages provide a strong stimulus for domestic economic activities.

17. Handwerker, Winston Penn. **"The Liberian Internal Market System."** University of Oregon, 1971.
 (A) 32/09 p. 4990-B 72-8538

An analysis of historical change in the spatial and temporal integration of producers, consumers and intermediaries. Focuses on Monrovia, five interior villages, central and coastal regions, and the Firestone plantation at Harbel. Field research from 1968 to 1970 included surveys of farmer-consumers, urban consumers, farmer-sellers and market sellers.

18. Hays, Henry Merlin, Jr. **"The Organization of the Staple Food Grain Marketing System in Northern Nigeria: A Study of Efficiency of the Rural Link."** Kansas State University, 1973.
(E) 34/01 p. 39-A 73-16,993

Begins with detailed description of the traditional market organization for millet and sorghum. Notes that system must assemble large quantities of grain scattered over large areas which involves a large number of transactions and participants. Market structure is evaluated, types and forms of market conduct of sellers and buyers are examined, and market performance is measured. Discusses suggestions for improving operational and pricing efficiency.

19. Idachaba, Francis Sulemanu. **"Marketing Board Taxation of Nigerian Agriculture: Some Implications."** Michigan State University, 1972.
(E) 33/11 p. 5931-A 73-12,741

Provides a framework for analysis of the effects of taxes on marketing board crops and of subsidies on input use. Develops model for period 1930-66. Examines quantitative impact on tax revenue from cotton and groundnuts if farmers had been paid higher prices than those actually received. Ordinary least squares is used to estimate sales supply equations. Discusses the problem of relying on revenue contributions from these boards to stabilize state government revenues, using evidence from the Northern States Marketing Board.

20. Ihimodu, Isaiah Ifeyori. **"The Impact of Government Taxation and Control of Marketing of Five Major Agricultural Exports of Nigeria."** University of Pennsylvania, 1977.
(E) 38/03 p. 1545-A 77-19,864

Study of effects of government marketing monopoly on price responsiveness of producers, prices and incomes, and government revenues for the major agricultural exports: groundnuts, cotton, palm oil, palm kernels and cocoa. Comparisons to other major producing and exporting countries reveal a significantly negative relation between performance indices and the "degree of control." Results of analysis suggest domestic stabilization scheme itself might have introduced instability into the system.

21. Jamal, Vali. **"The Role of Cotton and Coffee in Uganda's Economic Development."** Stanford University, 1976.
(E) 37/05 p. 3037-A 76-26,020

Examines the impact of these leading exports on the Ugandan economy and on farmers' standards of living, with emphasis on government policies affecting the distribution of export revenues. Uses export-led growth model as the analytical framework, with consideration of net gain and investment linkages. Industries are organized with Africans as farmers, Asians as processors and marketing boards as distributors. Asians' monopsony in processing, with government paying cost-plus prices and allowing cartels, and government fiscal policies taxing farmers have resulted in less than equitable share for farmers.

22. Johnson, Eleanor Jean. **"Marketwomen and Capitalist Adaptation: A Case Study in Rural Benin, Nigeria."** Michigan State University, 1973.
(A) 34/12 p. 5794-B 74-13,915

Investigates trading activities of marketplace traders and analyzes process in which petty traders evolve into capitalist traders. Based on participant observation, survey questionnaires to large samples and intensive work with small samples in and around the Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research, 20 miles north of Benin City. Conceptualizes adaptive process and raises hypothesis concerning the roles of female traders and emerging capitalist modes.

23. Kellogg, Earl Duane. **"A Temporal and Spatial Model to Assist in Evaluating Investments in the Nigerian Beef Distribution System."** Michigan State University, 1971.
(E) 32/11 p. 5972-A 72-16452

Considers large losses in distribution of beef from producers to consumers. Alternative investments, e.g., increased rail cars and trypanosomiasis control for trekked cattle, are evaluated. The model estimates distribution costs per animal, least cost configurations of beef transport facilities using a transshipment linear program, supply and demand functions and inter-area flows of beef through time using a spatial equilibrium component, and requirements on the beef transportation system.

24. Kidane, Asmerom. **"The Demand and Price Structure for Selected Food Products in Ethiopia: An Econometric and Spectral Analysis."** Pennsylvania State University, 1973.
(E) 34/08 p. 4518-A 74-4254

Demand functions for teff, wheat, barley, maize and oil are estimated by single equation and simultaneous equation procedures, based on time series data for 1955-70. Spectral analysis of monthly price data for 1956-66 indicates wider seasonal price movement in owner occupied areas than in tenant areas. Cross-spectral analysis for teff and wheat reveals little substitution as a result of a change in prices.

25. Kuhn, Michael William. **"Markets and Trade in Omdurman, Sudan."** University of California at Los Angeles, 1970.
(G) 31/07 p. 4129-B 71-652

Analysis of the commercial ecology of Omdurman based on 1964 research of field mapping and tabulation, direct observation and informal interviews with individuals involved in various phases of trade, as well as government records and library materials. Market structure is described and activities analyzed. Influence of cultural change and economic development on marketing is examined.

26. Lyakurwa, William Mshabaa. **"Export Instability and Economic Development in Tanzania."** Cornell University, 1978.
(E) 39/02 p. 987-A 7809814

Tanzania's reliance on export primary commodities leads to export instability. In addition to published data from the government and international organizations,

analyzes returns from Central Statistical Bureau questionnaires sent to various ministries, parastatals and several businessmen active in foreign trade. Using time series data from 1954-1973, finds significant negative relationship between export instability and economic development. Implications, prospects and alternative strategies are discussed.

27. Malima, Kighoma. **"The Economics of Cotton Production in Tanzania: An Examination of Some of the Factors That Influence Agricultural Development."** Princeton University, 1971.
(E) 32/05 p. 2272-A 71-25949

Examines the increase in cotton production by peasants between 1953 and 1969, largely due to government research, extension, road development, producer price policy and marketing facilities. Includes analysis of the cotton cooperative movement and the Lint and Seed Marketing Board.

28. Manneh, Momodou S. K. **"Cooperatives in the Gambia: An Examination of the Administrative Problems of the Gambia Cooperative Marketing Unions and Their Impact on National Economic Development."** Rutgers University, 1975.
(PS) 36/07 p. 4735-A 75-24,712

Performance of cooperatives has been poor and competition with private traders largely unsuccessful due to rapid promotion and responsibilities beyond resources, experiences and managerial capabilities. Assumptions about compatibility of cooperatives with traditional African communalism are criticized. Analysis of problems is followed by assessment of future prospects.

29. Munro, Winthrop Harold. **"An Economic Study of Maize Marketing in Kenya, 1952-1966."** University of Michigan, 1973.
(E) 34/08 p. 4527-A 74-3702

Describes official policy from 1952 to 1966. Then critically evaluates the government marketing monopoly's success in its goal of balancing internal market supply and demand at stable prices, and analyzes economic efficiency and distributional equity of pricing policies. Personal interviews in 1965 and 1966 were conducted with official and unofficial sources associated with the maize industry, supplemented by government documents and unpublished memoranda.

30. Muwonge, Joe Wamala. **"The Spatial Distribution of Trading Centers in Central Buganda."** University of California at Los Angeles, 1972.
(G) 33/10 p. 4859-B 73-6392

Study of the development and characteristic features of the trading center network and analysis of the direction of change with respect to other changes in the economy. Fieldwork involved interviews and visiting trading centers to inventory structure, with use of government trading registers for past information and review of publications. Among conclusions it is noted that characteristics of a central place framework exist as well as peculiarities of its own. Also finds small centers declining while larger ones growing.

31. Mwamufiya, Mbuki. **"Maize Production and Marketing in Four Districts of Zaire: An Introductory Economic Analysis."** Oregon State University, 1977.
(E) 37/09 p. 5961-A 77-6078

Investigates factors limiting the production and supply of marketed maize. Interviewed farmers in South Central Zaire for data on crops planted, peak periods of operation, division of labor within the household, available labor supplies, and marketing patterns. Also examines the effects of government policies. Finds that national investment policy, inadequate storage at farm level, labor bottlenecks, weak transportation and communication links in the marketing sector, traders' oligopsonistic power in certain areas, and national price policies are among limiting factors. Makes policy recommendations for improvements.

32. Mwangi, Wilfred. **"Farm Level Derived Demand Responses to Fertilizer in Kenya."** Michigan State University, 1978.
(E) 39/07 p. 4395-A 7900732

Empirical study of factors influencing fertilizer demand at the farm level. Data came from various Kenyan government agencies, FAO, fertilizer distributors, publications and author's farm survey. Static and parametric linear programming and regression analysis are used. Identifies major constraints to fertilizer use, estimates demand elasticities for fertilizer prices, product prices and capital, assesses enterprise combination and net farm income, and derives demand responses for different levels of fertilizer prices, product prices and capital.

33. Njoku, John E. E. **"African Marketing Schemes: Peasant Agriculture and Marketing Schemes in Southern Nigerian Societies, 1914-1964."** New School for Social Research, 1974.
(A) 35/09 p. 5593-A 75-5864

Aspects of marketing board policy regulating producers' price as a fiscal mechanism are investigated. Margin between peasant producers and world market is large, resulting in lower price for producers and dissatisfaction with excessive profits of marketing board. Also appraises cooperative settlement policy. Used UN, US and Nigerian publications and personal surveys for statistical information.

34. Nyankori, James Cyprian Okuk. **"Forecasting With A Market Oriented Model: The Spatial and Temporal Price and Allocation Models of the East African Grain Economy."** University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1977.
(E) 38/10 p. 6237-A 7804102

Discusses methodological issues concerning the STPA model, such as the simultaneous determination of consumption, trade and storage quantities and market demand and supply prices. Studies maize, millet, rice, maize flour and wheat flour for Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and rest of world (ROW) for period 1976-1980. Solves for cases of the East African economy open to ROW and then closed. Evaluated effects of certain policy options. Indicates that use of predetermined supply quantities makes results inconclusive.

35. Nzekio, Ernest Pouemi. **"Stability, Export Taxation and Economic Development: The Role of Cocoa Marketing Boards and Cocoa Stabilization Funds in Nigeria, Ghana, Ivory Coast and Cameroun."** University of Wisconsin, 1973.
(E) 34/10 p. 6227-A 74-3538

Origins and development of the boards and funds are traced and general issues of commodity price stabilization policies discussed. Effects of price stabilization on producer incomes and producer welfare are analyzed. The significance of price stability to cocoa producers is tested by ordinary least squares estimation of cocoa supply responses in certain regions of Ghana for 1940-65. Effects of cocoa export taxation, actual performance of the boards and funds, and alternative means of raising government revenues are discussed. The study uses secondary data.

36. Obot, Johnson Udo. **"Movement and the Removal of Nutritional Deficiencies: The Case of Beef in Nigeria."** University of Oklahoma, 1977.
(G) 38/04 p. 2344-A 77-21,391

Discusses the problems of shipping and distributing high protein foodstuffs from production areas to deficit areas. The shipment of live cattle from the tsetse free northern Sahel zone of Nigeria to the south is investigated. Recommends that the government initially subsidizes and supervises cattle transportation and distribution and then allows private enterprise to take over. Taxation of hoarded herds, food science education, and wider use of refrigerated meat are also favored.

37. Obudho, Robert A. **"Development of Urbanization in Kenya: A Spatial Analysis and Implication for Regional Development Strategy."** Rutgers University, 1974.
(G) 35/06 p. 3604-A 74-27,641

Investigation of the problem of dualism in the form of modern urban centers vs. traditional periodic markets. Discusses colonial use of dual economic system for exploitation and introduction of most central places in Kenya. Traces gradual consolidation of subsystems during national era. Importance of the central places of marketplace subsystem is emphasized, in particular as a linkage between urban and rural systems and for the role in bringing social change to rural dwellers.

38. Ocran, Modibo Tawia. **"Towards a Jurisprudence of African Economic Development: A Case Study of the Evolution of the Structure and Operations of Zambia's Food Crop and Cotton Marketing Boards From 1936 to 1970."** University of Wisconsin, 1971.
(L) 32/10 p. 5813-A 72-9141

Examination of role of law, legal theory and lawyers in meeting development goals, using Zambian marketing boards as a case study. Finds that the post-colonial Zambian state sought to restructure the marketing boards and confer more powers on them as it increasingly perceived its role as the initiator and major participant in agricultural development. Also finds that structural changes occurred by accretion, because authorities were slow to develop their perception of the state's role in the economy.

39. Ogunfowora, Olabisi. **"Derived Resource Demand, Product Supply and Farm Policy in the North Central State of Nigeria."** Iowa State University, 1972.
(E) 33/08 p. 3911-A 73-3919

Based on input-output data and resource quantities of 124 randomly selected farm families in 1966 to 1967 period. Linear programming is used to study enterprise combinations, level of farm income, effect of technology on scale and farm income, and stability of sole cropping and intercropping systems of different levels of resources and technology. Then uses combination of programming and multiple regression to derive resource demand and product supply functions.

40. Ogunronbi, Oladejo. **"Agricultural Credit, Peasant Agriculture and Economic Development: Insights and Implications for Western Nigeria."** University of Wisconsin at Madison, 1974.
(E) 35/11 p. 6909-A 75-5943

Explores ways to include peasant farmers in the market economy through the use of credit. Discusses the sale of credit in agricultural development. Proposes several modifications in the institutional credit program in the Western State, including establishment of an input and marketing agency for supplies and produce sales with construction of storage in arable crop-producing areas.

41. Okrah, Alexander Magotey. **"An Institutional Case Study of the Commercial Fishing Industry of Ghana."** University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1975.
(E) 36/10 p. 6813-A 76-9277

Investigation of the role of physical distribution and marketing in economic development. Primary data based on 761 interviews conducted in 30 towns. Fish consumption patterns analyzed by income and region. Physical distribution system is found inefficient due to poor transportation, inventory fluctuations, very long distribution channels, inadequate storage, and other difficulties.

42. Olowe, Michael Olutoba. **"Factors Affecting Cooperative Supply of Farm Inputs in the Western State of Nigeria."** University of Massachusetts, 1976.
(E) 37/09 p. 5963-A 77-6446

Evaluation of existing farm input supply services and potential for increased farmers' use. Survey techniques were used to collect most data with multiple regression used where appropriate. Many of the cooperatives appear to be successfully meeting members' input needs given major problems of capital shortage, lack of access to dependable wholesale sources, inadequate diversification and small volume. Discusses ways to exploit potential of farmers' patronage.

43. Onakomaiya, Samuel Onanuga. **"The Spatial Structure of Internal Trade in Delicacy Foodstuffs in Nigeria."** University of Wisconsin, 1970.
(G) 31/10 p. 6058-B 70-24,715

Considers internal trade in kola nuts, oranges, dried meat, dried fish and onions, distinguishing seven different functions and four classes of trading participants. Tests three hypotheses of internal trade theory (an extension of central place theory):

number-size hypothesis, size-distance hypothesis, and the hierarchical structure of trading participants and centers.

44. Ongla, Jean. **"Structure, Conduct and Performance of the Food Crop Marketing System in Cameroon: A Case Study of Yaounde and Adjacent Areas."** University of Florida, 1978.
(E) 39/10 p. 6251-A 7907784

Data drawn from author's 1975 food price survey, 1977 food traders' survey and food producers' survey, and 1976 survey of traditional marketing systems by the Food Development Authority. Secondary data came from various government publications. The marketing system is found to be dominated by the traditional component, marked by small firms, lack of coordination, and transport problems. Policy recommendations stress the government's role in encouraging scale facilitating organizations and providing a framework to allow private sector contributions to development.

45. Osayimwese, Ghatekha Izevbuwa. **"A Transportation-Distribution Problem: An Application to the Groundnut Industry in Nigeria."** Northwestern University, 1971.
(E) 32/09 p. 4793-A 72-7831

Discusses the problems of transporting an important export crop. Transportation from the hinterland to ports is the largest single marketing expense. Linear programming is used to minimize transport expenses and thereby maximize net financial surplus. Model considers disaggregation of supply regions.

46. Quam, Michael Dwight. **"Pastoral Economy and Cattle Marketing in Karamoja, Uganda."** Indiana University, 1976.
(A) 37/04 p. 2280-A 76-21,516

Analyzes the motivations and incentives of Karimojong pastoralists, wrongly considered irrational and innately conservative. Limited participation in both government marketing schemes and free trade markets can be explained by different perceptions of the economic status of livestock. Karimojong cattle are wealth and their primary utility is in internal trade and investment. Modern sector's view of livestock as beef, a commodity for consumption or export, has failed to create consistent incentives for strong Karimojong participation.

47. Ruigu, George Munice. **"An Economic Analysis of the Kenya Milk Subsystem."** Michigan State University, 1978.
(E) 39/10 p. 6251-A 7907392

The study analyzes supply and demand, making future projections, determines income and price elasticities, determines optional pricing policies based on results of supply and demand projections, and determines export levels of milk products, assessing future export abilities. Data sources include various government agencies, cooperatives, the Kenya Dairy Board, publications and personal interviews. Descriptive, regression and parametric linear programming methods are employed.

48. Schwimmer, Brian Ethan. **"The Social Organization of Marketing in a Southern Ghanaian Town."** Stanford University, 1976.
 (A) 37/05 p. 3000-A 76-26,101

The relationship between social organization and market structure is analyzed for the multi-ethnic market town of Suhum and its hinterland. Studies the distributive networks of commodities traded by specialized merchants. Market surveys and a sample of participants in each trade are used. Variations in structure exist in terms of the geography of product flows, definition and articulation of trading roles, and competitive positions of market firms. These in turn influence recruitment of personnel, horizontal relationships among firms performing the same functions, and vertical relationships between buyers and sellers.

49. Scott, Earl Price. **"Indigenous Systems of Exchange and Decision Making Among Smallholders in Rural Hausaland."** University of Michigan, 1974.
 (G) 35/05 p. 2874-A 74-25,322

Considers whether an indigenous exchange system can itself serve as a functional base for planned economic growth. Studies a group of smallholding market gardeners in Katsina Province by a sample of smallholders and two rural periodic day markets. Observes that farm production is economically specialized rather than subsistence. Analyzes crucial role of market in decision making and importance of market as a mechanism for redistribution of wealth.

50. Stewart, Bonnie Ann. **"The Impact of the Marketing Organizations Serving the Agricultural Sector in Zinder, Niger."** University of Arizona, 1978.
 (E) 39/09 p. 5640-A 7906413

Analysis of effectiveness of six marketing intervention organizations in Zinder Province in light of stated objectives and goals. Background discusses general role of agriculture and marketing in development, then more specific attention to Niger. Interviews, observations of functioning of market system, and some secondary data are used to identify major constraints on efficiency: annual price fixing limiting flexibility; lack of integration of official and traditional systems; lack of supplies and administrative and managerial expertise; and an inefficient transport system. Discusses policy issues and suggests guidelines to improve efficiency.

51. Temu, Peter Eliezer. **"Marketing Board Pricing and Storage Policy With Particular Reference to Maize in Tanzania."** Stanford University, 1975.
 (E) 36/01 p. 435-A 75-13,610

Examination of the role of a marketing board as an agricultural policy instrument. Focuses on the Tanzanian National Agricultural Products Board. Analyzes the relationship between the legal prices of the Board and the prevailing black market prices, with price data gathered on the open market. Assumes price incentive motivates illegal marketing. Considers three alternative remedies with attention to economic costs: directly through pricing; indirectly through storage adjustments; and administratively by repression.

52. Thiuri, Philip John. **"The Dairy Industry in Spatial Perspective With a Focus on Recommendations for Development in Kenya as Drawn From the New York State Case."** Syracuse University, 1974.
(G) 36/10 p. 6962-A 76-7945

Spatial structure and interaction patterns of a dairy industry are discussed and modeled. Examines the structure and behavior of producers, processing plants, distributors and consumers for the New York State and Kenya dairy industries. Considers policies and aspatial features. Finds the processing plant to be the central element of the dairy industry. Technology transfer and short-run planning guidelines are also discussed.

53. Tollens, Eric Frans. **"An Economic Analysis of Cotton Production, Marketing and Processing in Northern Zaire."** Michigan State University, 1975.
(E) 36/06 p. 3888-A 75-27,344

Subsector study approach is used. Presents description, identification of constraints on expansion of production, evaluation of alternative strategies, and policy recommendations. Much of data came from a farm business survey of 160 cotton farmers over the 1972-73 production year. Foremost among suggestions are higher producer prices and upgrading of extension service.

54. Trager, Lillian. **"Yoruba Markets and Trade: Analysis of Spatial Structure and Social Organization in the Ijesaland Marketing System."** University of Washington, 1976.
(A) 37/05 p. 3002-A 76-25,465

Focus is on the central market of Ijesa, a city of over 100,000. Mainly deals with trade in yams, kola nuts and cloth. Central place models and charts of flows of goods are used in the analysis, indicating that the system approximates the transport system central place model. Finds that personalized trade relationships develop as responses to economic conditions of the marketing system. Other issues considered are career problems of traders, differences between urban and rural settlements, and the role of trade associations and other cooperative activities.

55. Tripp, Robert Burnet. **"Economic Strategies and Nutritional Status in a Compound Farming Settlement of Northern Ghana."** Columbia University, 1978.
(A) 39/08 p. 5020-A 7904132

Examination of the economic organization of a Nankane-speaking settlement in the Upper Region, focusing on agricultural practices but also covering trading activities and labor migration. Based on 20 months of anthropological research in the field. The most successful traders deal in export of animals, poultry and eggs to southern Ghana or import of kola nuts or manufactured items from the south. Notes strong relationship between women who are active in trade and nutritional well-being of their children.

56. Wilcock, David Carrington. **"The Political Economy of Grain Marketing and Storage in the Sahel."** Michigan State University, 1977.
(E) 39/03 p. 1730-A 7815181

Investigates the problems of weather-induced instability in domestic food grain supplies. The political economy framework stresses the structural underdevelopment of the region. Analyzes trends in regional grain production, consumption and food imports. Reviews traditional system of grain marketing in Sahel and discusses policy and institutional issues. A reform proposal based on a village stock system is outlined in a case study of Upper Volta.

57. Williams, Jerry Lee. **"A Retail Landscape in Rural Zambia."** University of Oregon, 1977.
(G) 38/06 p. 3726-A 77-27,204

Analysis of the proliferation of retail facilities in the Kapoche area of Eastern Province, an area marked by settlement instability and declining agricultural productivity. Interviewed 86 shopkeepers and 651 village adults. Defines the trading area of each shop or "shopping cluster" by retail gravitation and mapping of consumer preference lines. Concludes that the peasant shopper is rational and knowledgeable of the retail marketplace, but generally does not follow a predictable buying pattern. Identifies redundant shops and discusses alternative employment opportunities.

58. Wolgin, Jerome Morris. **"Farmer Response to Price in Smallholder Agriculture in Kenya: An Expected Utility Model."** Yale University, 1973.
(E) 34/06 p. 2867-A 73-29,506

Takes a utility maximizing approach rather than profit maximizing. Uses a Kenyan government survey of 1,500 farms that generated extensive data. Finds farmers efficient in resource allocation but using too few inputs. Notes critical role of risk in decision making and thus reduction of risk would have large payoffs in terms of increased expected return.

ASIA

59. Alunan, Julio Arroyo. **"An Economic Analysis of the Marketing System for Cattle in the Philippines."** University of Georgia, 1976.
(E) 37/12 p. 7872-A 77-12,361

Interviewed 325 cattle farmers and 128 cattle middlemen. Describes location and frequency of transactions, market channels, sources of price information, and costs incurred by middlemen. Analyzes marketing margins and profits in the system. System approaches conditions of perfect competition, but marketing margins are high due to inefficient utilization of resources.

60. Bakar, Mohd Sheffie Bin Abu. **"An Economic Analysis of Supply Response of Rice Acreage and Management of Rice Reserves in Peninsular Malaysia."** University of Wisconsin at Madison, 1977.
(E) 38/11 p. 6840-A 7800002

Develops a model based on the Nerlovian lag adjustment model to explain the response of rice acreage to changes in explanatory variables. Focuses on impact of guaranteed minimum price, which is indirectly supported through a government rice stockpile. Tests ability of model to forecast acreage planted in advance and analyzes management of the government rice stockpile.

61. Barnum, Howard Nelch, II. **"A Model of the Market for Foodgrains in India, 1948-1964."** University of California at Berkeley, 1969.
(E) 31/02 p. 524-A 70-13,013

Econometric model that estimates acreage and yield, price elasticity of acreage, price elasticity of demand, and income elasticity of demand. Specifies import function. Model is applied to consider effects of imported surplus cereals; market response to population and income change; the cost of a subsidy program to maintain a differential between farm and consumer prices.

62. Barton, Clifton Gilbert. **"Credit and Commercial Control: Strategies and Methods of Chinese Businessmen in South Vietnam."** Cornell University, 1977.
(A) 38/09 p. 5556-A 7801609

Discusses business relations in post-colonial era and processes through which commercial activities developed. Examines business environment during the war era, technical requirements for different types of business operations, and strategies and methods used by Chinese and Vietnamese businessmen. Study based on interviews with businessmen, community leaders, and government officials; individual biographies; case histories of firms; historical data; and personal observation. Explains Chinese commercial control largely by ability to obtain larger amounts of credit at lower interest rates based on informal ethnic ties.

63. Basif, Abdul. **"Projections of Demand and Supply of Wheat and Rice in Pakistan: 1970-85."** Washington State University, 1971.
(E) 32/01 p. 45-A 71-18561

Uses time series data for 1959-60 to 1969-70 about production consumption, population, prices and incomes to estimate regression coefficients of effects of per capita income and prices on demand, and effects of lagged prices and new varieties on supply. Future projections are then made.

64. Berry, James Edward. **"An Economic Analysis of Retail Fertilizer Markets in Northeast Thailand."** University of Kentucky, 1974.
(E) 35/04 p. 1834-A 74-22,987

Employs structure, conduct and performance paradigm. Observes small volumes, relatively large numbers of dealers, low concentration ratios, and easy entry conditions for most markets. Finds only limited potential for lowering farm level prices,

although regression results showed lower prices achieved in larger markets. Finds that credit is significant determinant of prices. Non-credit government fertilizer programs, buyer knowledge, and deliberative purchasing power did not have significant relationships with price performance.

65. Birla, Suresh Chandra. **"Regional Demand Analysis of Major Foodgrains in India."** University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1970.
(E) 31/09 p. 4353-A 71-5047

Derives demand equations for the 14 rice regions and 8 wheat regions of India. The quadratic programming model is used to determine equilibrium regional prices and optimum flows, based on the demand functions, projected production, and point-to-point transport costs between regions. Uses a consumer/producer surplus approach to analyze benefits of interregional trade for wheat.

66. Boonma, Chamnien. **"Modelling Rice and Corn Markets in Thailand."** University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1972.
(E) 33/10 p. 5373-A 73-9886

Constructs a recursive linear programming model to generate optimal distributions of flows of rice and corn among marketers and marketing facilities, consistent with minimum costs of transport, storage, processing and finance. Simulates 1967-69, three years of the second economic plan. Draws conclusions from model solutions but observes the need for a bigger model to accommodate relevant detail of marketing alternatives and constraints.

67. Chaudhary, Muhammad Aslam. **"An Analysis of the Performance of Fertilizer Distribution System in West Pakistan."** Michigan State University, 1971.
(E) 32/03 p. 1148-A 71-23,172

The analysis was based on these criteria: norms of effective competition, exchange mechanisms in the vertical segment of the market channel, progressiveness, channel efficiency, and channel coordination. Emphasis was given to the volatility of fertilizer imports, unavailability at the farm level at the desired time, and the complementarity between fertilizer use and other farm inputs. Author is critical of government's allocative function and role of economic planning in system with allotments, quotas, and fixed prices.

68. Crawford, Margaret Eleanor. **"Urban Food Supply and Distribution: A Study of Fresh Food Markets in Bangkok and Thonburi."** University of Michigan, 1973.
(G) 34/07 p. 3298-B 73-24,547

Operating characteristics of individual markets are studied, mainly based on interviews. Delineates the urban network of commodity supply linkages, indicating primary and secondary foci, and specifies locational focus of multi-braided supply and distribution channels. Traces linkages outside the city to extensive supply area. Discusses responsiveness and change in the fresh food supply system.

69. Crawford, William Roy. **"The Impact of Political Violence on Marketing Development in South Vietnam: 1955 Through 1972."** University of Alabama, 1976.
 (M) 38/02 p. 986-A 77-12,183

Attempts to measure political violence and marketing development through various indicators and study the relationship through multiple regression analysis. The widespread phenomenon of political violence in LDCs gives the study relevance beyond South Vietnam. There are numerous findings, mainly related to methodological issues and the alteration of normal marketing patterns by political violence by accelerating or depressing the growth of different economic sectors.

70. Crissman, Laurence William. **"Town and Country: Central Place Theory and Chinese Marketing Systems, With Particular Reference to Southwestern Changhua Hsien, Taiwan."** Cornell University, 1973.
 (A) 34/10 p. 4796-B 74-6296

An outgrowth of G. William Skinner's work on "Marketing and Social Structure in Rural China." Investigates a system of central places, based on field work in 1967-68 in the southwestern corner of the Changhua Plain, including a business census and a survey of marketing habits of villagers. Explores alternative models of marketing systems without assumption that people economize in space by patronizing the closest outlet for a given good and without positing a transport surface.

71. Cummings, John Thomas. **"Supply Response in Peasant Agriculture: Price and Non-Price Factors."** Tufts University, 1974.
 (E) 35/06 p. 3248-A 74-28,547

Attempts to identify what determines a society's price responsiveness profile by a statistical analysis of the underlying infrastructure affecting cultivators. Generates large number of supply elasticity estimates for crops in the Indo-Pakistani subcontinent through a Nerlove-type dynamic model. Cultivator price responsiveness in terms of both short- and long-run elasticity as a function of a number of quantifiable social, technological, and economic variables is tested by regression. Discusses implications of results.

72. Dadgostar, Bahram. **"Consumer Demand for Food Commodities in Thailand."** Iowa State University, 1977.
 (E) 38/11 p. 6826-A 7805928

Includes both theoretical analysis and empirical investigation in determining income and consumption relationships and demand interrelationships at retail and farm levels. Estimates own and cross price elasticities for 17 commodities. Analyzes farm and retail price spreads. Discusses implications of demand parameters and methodology.

73. Dannhaeuser, Norbert. **"Commercial Units, Marketing Channels, and Trade Networks in a Central Luzon Town Setting."** University of California at Berkeley, 1973.
 (A) 35/01 p. 10-A 74-14,800

Focuses on the role played by Filipino and Chinese merchant-entrepreneurs in channeling imported goods through Dagupan City, a provincial trade town. Mainly concerned with grocery goods. Defines the nature of local and interregional trade networks and discusses salient features.

74. David, Cristina Crisostomo. **"A Model of Fertilizer Demand in the Asian Rice Economy: A Micro-Macro Analysis."** Stanford University, 1976.
 (E) 36/12 p. 8198-A 76-12,990

Estimates demand as a function of the fertilizer-price ratio, factors representing differences in fertilizer response functions, and liquidity positions of farmers. Macro data are figures from 1950 to 1972 across 12 Asian countries. Micro data drawn from a farm survey of about 2,000 farmers in 36 villages in 6 Asian countries and the Laguna (Philippines) survey of about 150 farmers from 1966 to 1971. Finds that differences in fertilizer price ratio and in fertilizer response functions contribute significantly to variations in fertilizer demand. Observes that price policy may be only feasible intervention in short-run.

75. Dayananda, Muhandirange Don. **"Potential Cartelization in a Monopsonistic Market Structure: A Model of the World Tea Market With Special Reference to Sri Lanka."** McMaster University (Canada), 1977.
 (E) 38/11 p. 6841-A

Constructs an econometric model of the world tea market, emphasizing its noncompetitive market structure. Estimates alternative versions by two stage least squares and by constrained non-linear least squares. Then applies model to examination of potential gains if the producing countries formed cartels. Considers two alternative cartels: Sri Lanka alone and Sri Lanka and India together.

76. De, Vo Huu. **"Demand for Food in South Viet-nam and Projections for 1980."** University of Florida, 1975.
 (E) 36/12 p. 8198-A 76-12,063

Uses time-series data in estimations and cross-section data for combining or comparing analyses. Direct, cross-price, and income elasticities are derived from linear regression techniques. Constructs a demand matrix. Projections made on per capita and aggregate basis.

77. Denny, David Ladd. **"Rural Policies and the Distribution of Agricultural Products in China: 1950-1959."** University of Michigan, 1972.
 (E) 33/05 p. 1923-A 72-29029

Constructs estimates of agricultural marketings, finding very slow growth over the period and severe short-run fluctuations which in turn led to fluctuations in industry. Main reason for low growth in agricultural marketings appears to be retention of more agricultural products in rural areas. Permitting rising rural consumption reflects rural orientation of Chinese Communist Party.

78. Evans, Yiyi Chit-Maung. **"Marketing of Export Crops in Burma and Thailand, 1948-1967 (A Comparative Study, With Special Reference to Rice Marketing for the Export Trade)."** McGill University, 1972.
 (E) 33/06 p. 2584-A Order directly from
 National Library of
 Canada at Ottawa

Evaluates the role of marketing institutions in inducing increased production of export crops, comparing Burma's government-dominated and Thailand's private enterprise systems. Finds that provision of favorable markets and related services desired by farmers was most effective to induce greater production. Author argues for free enterprise marketing system with state restricted to regulatory role.

79. Farruk, Muhammad Osman. **"The Structure and Performance of the Rice Marketing System in East Pakistan."** Cornell University, 1970.
 (E) 31/06 p. 2576-A 70-24,032

Primarily based on data from 4 rice markets in urban consumption centers of Dacca District and 22 primary and intermediate markets in their supply hinterland and interviews with traders, millers, other market functionaries, and public officials. Tests hypothesis of competitive, efficient price formation by analyses of spatial interdependence among markets, spatial rice differentials between markets, and intertemporal price variations. Finds that marketing system appears to work reasonably efficiently within present technological framework.

80. Goldman, Richard Harris. **"Seasonal Production Instability and Price Formation in Indonesian Rice Markets, 1951-1970."** Stanford University, 1974.
 (E) 34/12 p. 7423-A 74-13,630

Based on time series of monthly rice prices for Djakarta, Bandung, Semarang, and Surabaya for 1948-70 and monthly records of planted rice area and harvested quantity estimates for 1953-69. Makes the first separate estimates of wet and dry season rice production in Indonesia. Discusses impact of political and economic factors. Estimates price flexibility for 1951-70. Forms model of seasonal price formation and index of market expectations.

81. Hanpongpanth, Somporn. **"The ASEAN Rice Security Reserves: A Simulation Approach."** Iowa State University, 1978.
 (E) 39/10 p. 6249-A 7907253

Develops a stochastic simulation of a hypothetical rice security scheme. Variables included effects of beginning buffer stock, sizes of the buffer stock, releasing percentages of the buffer stock, and minimum Thai-Other exports on the probabilities of meeting the ASEAN import preferences. Major policy issues identified are funding arrangements and control mechanisms on the stock.

82. Herdt, Robert William. **"An Analysis of the Aggregate Supply Function of Agriculture in the Punjab (India)."** University of Minnesota, 1969.
 (E) 31/03 p. 895-A 70-15,742

Analyzes data on irrigated area, irrigated yield, non-irrigated area, and non-irrigated yield for the 11 most important crops in 12 districts in the Punjab for 1907-

1946 and 1951-1964. Estimates aggregate supply elasticity for each district. 1907-1946 data show positive elasticities, but results for 1951-1964 are less consistent due to a much more dynamic agricultural situation. Outlines and analyzes a mathematical model of a subsistence farmer, who combines economic functions of consumption and production.

83. Holmes, Arnold Stewart. **"Market Structure and Conduct and Foodgrain Pricing Efficiency in a North Indian Tahsil."** University of Maryland, 1969.
(E) 31/03 p. 896-A 70-14940

Investigates pricing efficiency, defined as degree to which wholesale foodgrain prices are accurately transmitted to farmers by the market. Based on case study of Pura Khagan Village in Uttar Pradesh. Major finding is that pricing efficiency is generally good, with a substantially competitive environment in the marketing system.

84. Hwang, Eui-Gak. **"The Demand for Food and Non-Food by Farm and Non-Farm Households in Korea."** University of Oregon, 1976.
(E) 37/09 p. 5942-A 77-4725

Examines the hypothesis of differential consumption patterns in and between farm and nonfarm households, with attention to the influence of disposable income, relative prices, and family size on major consumer expenditure items. Uses both time series and cross-sectional data. Estimates sex aggregate demand functions for non-food and food by non-farmers, farmers, and total population. Derives parameters of Engel curves for major consumer categories. Discusses theoretical issues of the methodology and tests empirical validity of the functional forms used.

85. Konjing, Chaiwat. **"Thailand's Maize-Export Agreement Policy: An Economic Analysis."** University of Minnesota, 1977.
(E) 38/03 p. 1546-A 77-18,976

Evaluates policy of export quotas and fixed export prices. Using monthly contract data for 1970-74, statistically analyzes wholesale-export price linkages of maize in Bangkok. Estimates relations between wholesale prices and stocks. Analyzes structural changes in maize exporting firms and the export markets for Thai maize. Argues for abandonment of the maize export agreement policy with adjustment toward free trade.

86. Koomsup, Praiphal. **"Export Instability and Export Diversification: A Case Study of Thailand."** Yale University, 1978.
(E) 39/05 p. 3051-A 7820156

Export diversification as a means of reducing fluctuations in export earnings is examined. Effects and causes of export instability are studied empirically. Notes that export commodity diversification after 1962-63 actually destabilized earnings due to relatively unstable new exports. Studies actual diversion of export crops and effects of the rice premium by construction of models with quadratic utility functions. Takes into account producers' risk aversion.

87. Lengel, Francis Kenneth. **"Markets in Thailand: An Analysis of the Interrelationship Between Socio-Cultural and Economic Factors."** Columbia University, 1976.
(S) 38/01 p. 490-A 77-15,287

Describes the Thai marketplace with respect to market cycles, physical environment, collection and distribution network, capital requirements, and selling expenses. Profiles major participants and analyzes interaction among customers, merchants, and wholesalers. Examines capital formation and related issues such as profits, sales, credit, methods of borrowing, and interest rates. Influence of ethnicity and kinship on success in the market, notably for ethnic Chinese, is discussed. The role of the marketplace in society, government policies, and policy recommendations is also discussed. Data gathered by observation and several hundred interviews and conversations in urban and rural markets.

88. Lessinger, Johanna Mayhew. **"Produce Marketing in Madras City."** Brandeis University, 1977.
(A) 37/12 p. 7832-A 77-13,381

Describes the economic and social organization of a local produce marketing system. Standard anthropological field techniques were employed in the central wholesale market and in 11 city retail markets. Conducted 334 interviews with merchants and did case studies related to the penetration of urban party politics into market organization. Shows that there are two distinct sectors--wholesale and market--differing in organization and social content. Finds that the marketing system serves as an avenue of rural to urban migration. Does not find, however, that the marketing system is an avenue of upward social mobility nor that caste is important in the organization of trade.

89. Lui, Kui-On. **"Transportation Development and Agricultural Marketing in Changwat Loei, Northeastern Thailand."** University of Michigan, 1973.
(G) 34/08 p. 3850-B 74-3679

Impacts of road development and marketing on farm practice are discussed for an area changing from subsistence to commercial production. Data mainly from interviews. Delineates operational network of the marketing sector. Benefits of roads and changing marketing arrangements and role of marketing as source of credit and farm information are investigated.

90. Luqmani, Mushtaq. **"Improving the Effectiveness of Food Distribution in Developing Countries: An Analysis of Karachi, Pakistan."** Michigan State University, 1978.
(M) 39/07 p. 4460-A 7900716

Examines urban food distribution system marked by high spoilage rates and price fluctuations and other inefficiencies. Based on interviews with about 90 middlemen in four retail markets, three wholesale markets, and in various neighborhood markets, supplemented by general market observations and secondary data. Identifies major impediments to development of better channel system and assesses attitudes of middlemen, which generally would impede acceptance and development of the efficiency alternatives discussed.

91. Madhavan, Murugappa Chettiar. **"Supply Response of Indian Farmers: A Case Study of Madras State."** University of Wisconsin, 1969.
(E) 31/03 p. 898-A 70-3615

Formulates an acreage response model from a non-homogeneous production function, assuming elasticities of acreage are a good approximation of elasticities of output. Expresses actual planted area as a log-linear function. Results show farmers' response to variations in product price and yield per acre, but no one variable is important for all the crops. Suggests that policy to increase production should not just rely on price movements but also on input subsidies and marketing policies.

92. Martin, Larry Joe. **"The Impact of Improved Technology on Regional Production and Prices of Major Food Commodities in Uttar Pradesh, India."** University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1972.
(E) 33/01 p. 44-A 72-19,879

The impact of improved seed varieties, fertilizer and irrigation is considered for eight major food commodities in nine regions of Uttar Pradesh state. Multiple regression is used to estimate equations for a model of alternative changes in production, trade and pricing patterns. Supply and demand are projected for 1973-74. Quadratic programming models are constructed to determine 1973-74 optimum production, trade and prices for each crop. Foresees changes in location of production, interregional trade and price relationships. Discusses implications for planning marketing facilities and for current government price policies.

93. Mehta, Vasantkumar Mansukhlal. **"India's Position in the World Peanut and Peanut Oil Markets."** North Carolina State University at Raleigh, 1970.
(E) 32/10 p. 5438-A 72-11,979

Quantitative analysis of recent changes in trade patterns for peanuts and peanut oil among the main producing and consuming countries. Flows are studied for 1955, when Indian exports were at record level, and 1965 when they were small. Long-run projections are made for 1975. Data from UN, Government of India, various US government agencies, and Commonwealth Economic Committee. Conclusions about India's export potential incomplete due to author's death.

94. Moon, Pal Yong. **"An Analysis of Foodgrain Market in Korea."** Oregon State University, 1973.
(E) 33/09 p. 4637-A 73-7841

Investigates effects of foodgrain prices upon various economic variables, including production, consumption at farm and urban levels, and farm sales. Empirical study reveals significant producer response in production to price changes. A simultaneous equation model is used for consumption behavior and farmers' sales decisions, with attention to farmers' dual role as consumers and sellers of products. Analyses of partial and total responses are followed by discussion of policy implications.

95. Murthy, A. N. Krishna. **"Developing and Restructuring Regulated Markets in Mysore State, India: An Alternative for Improving the Efficiency of Marketing Food Grains."** University of Tennessee, 1971.
(E) 32/05 p. 2272-A 71-29,480

Identifies major defects in existing regulated market system. Suggests model design of physical facilities and operations, optimum location of markets, uniform staffing patterns, formation of a State Agricultural Marketing Board, and formation of a Market Development Research and Survey Unit. Study based on secondary data only.

96. Narendran, Vasantha Malliha. **"The Market as an Articulator of the Integrated Economy: The Anthropological Case of Pasir Mas, Malaysia."** Cornell University, 1979.
(A) 39/11 p. 7014-A 7910761

Examination of patterns and processes of the distribution of consumption goods in the marketing system of a multi-ethnic, rural community. Combines quantitative data with analysis of the socioeconomic organization of the area. Stresses the integrated economy concept with attention to interaction between the production and exchange sphere, commodities exchanged and their origins, and people and processes involved. Considers how the market articulates between social groups varying in productive roles, differential accesses to wealth and capital, social status, and ethnicity.

97. Pandey, Vijay Kumar. **"Intertemporal Pricing and Output Allocation of Major Foodgrains in India."** University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1971.
(E) 32/10 p. 5438-A 72-12,323

Considers rice and wheat allocation for period of Fourth Five-Year Plan (1969-70 to 1973-74) with modified Takayama and Judge intertemporal price equilibrium model. Programming sub-models are used for the policy variables of: free market; an integrated system of price controls (imposing both maximum and minimum limits on prices); price controls with inter-commodity transfers (using wheat surpluses to cover rice deficits). Land constraint is imposed along with others, and each case is tested without government storage and then with fixed government storage.

98. Pant, Thakur Nath. **"The Demand and Supply of Nitrogeous Fertilizer in Nepal."** University of Maryland, 1970.
(E) 31/11 p. 5629-A 71-13,598

This study analyzes production, distribution, and use of fertilizer in Nepal, constructing a fertilizer requirement model in a limited information context. Government reports and "personal contact" with people in agricultural development programs were the main sources of information. Favors small-scale plants, imports, and efforts to increase fertilizer use by farmers.

99. Park, Siyoung. **"The Changing Role of Periodic Markets in the Development of Rural Korea."** University of Minnesota, 1977.
(G) 38/10 p. 6318-A 7802702

Discusses the development process with respect to urban and rural areas of Korea. Identifies three major effects of periodic markets: initially commercializing the rural economy; acting as "schools of entrepreneurship;" development from isolated

market areas to an integrated whole, in which small markets have given way to larger adjacent markets. Discusses government policies which influence market location, periodicities, and the behavior of traders.

100. Pinthong, Chirmsak. **"A Price Analysis of the Thai Rice Marketing System."** Stanford University, 1978.
(E) 38/12 p. 7462-A 7808822

Investigates competitiveness of the internal market to determine impact of rice premiums and reserve requirements. Conducted survey of rice marketing during 1976. Discusses market structure, the transportation structure and its significance in the rice market, and the formation of prices including institutional influences. Develops a simple linkage model to study the marketing change relative to cost. Also considers market connection, marginal price effect, and market technical efficiency.

101. Pitt, Mark Martin. **"Economic Policy and Agricultural Development in Indonesia."** University of California at Berkeley, 1977.
(E) 38/08 p. 4950-A 7731500

Measures distorting effects of government intervention in agricultural markets on agricultural supply. Mainly deals with control of foreign trade and controls on domestic prices of commodities, notably rice. Develops supply models for major crops to evaluate resource allocation effects of intervention.

102. Pollak, Peter Karl. **"Economic Analysis of Oilseed Markets in Thailand."** University of Minnesota, 1974.
(E) 35/12 p. 7499-A 75-12,142

Considers the four major oilseed crops: soybeans, peanuts, sesame, and castor beans. Statistically analyzes supply response. Discusses marketing patterns: at farm level, heavily influenced by farmers' relationship to landlords, merchants and money lenders; at local markets; at the Bangkok wholesale market which receives most of the harvest. Uses market surveys in analysis of prices. Finds markets to be competitive in general.

103. Rahman, Md. Lutfur. **"Rice Demand and Supply Situations in Bangladesh and Pakistan and Policy Implications."** Texas A&M University, 1973.
(E) 34/03 p. 971-A 73-21,694

Analysis of rice production, acreage and yield on supply side and analysis of demand based on alternative sets of assumptions concerning population and income. Long-term projections (to 1985-86) indicate that Bangladesh will continue to import while Pakistan's exportable surplus will increase greatly. Extensive discussion of policy issues such as population control, yield expansion, flood control, and concessionary sales and price supports of developed countries.

104. Raval, Dinker Shankerlal. **"A Comparative Study of Cooperative Marketing of Agricultural Produce in India and the United States."** George Washington University, 1972.
(B) 33/01 p. 21-A 72-19,745

Studies the philosophy, history, structure functions, financing and business methods of cooperative marketing in both countries. Identifies major problems in India and explores the feasibility of applying US experience to their solution. Makes specific recommendations to improve the effectiveness of the Indian cooperative marketing system.

105. Raychaudhuri, Gaurisankar. **"The Scope and Functioning of Commodity Futures Markets in India (1954-1970)."** Stanford University, 1975.
(E) 36/06 p. 3886-A 75-25,596

Evaluation of the performance of commodity futures markets in India, using methods applied to American markets and other tests dictated by data availability. Finds that the markets appear to depend upon commercial use by hedgers and that they have evoked unbiased price estimates for the most part. In some cases, inadequate speculation restricts hedging. Argues that government regulation of the markets is ambivalent and tends to harm development of the markets.

106. Recto, Aida Eguia. **"An Analysis of the International Demand for Philippine Coconut Products."** University of Minnesota, 1971.
(E) 32/05 p. 2273-A 71-28,278

Aggregate and regional demand functions for copra, coconut oil, copra meal, and dessicated coconut from 1950 to 1967 are estimated. Interrelationships in the market for Philippine coconut products are described by a simultaneous equation model. Price and income elasticities are derived. The impact of changes in some exogenous variables on the coconut market is analyzed.

107. Rogers, Beatrice Lorge. **"Consumer Food Price Subsidies and Subsidized Food Distribution Systems in Pakistan."** Brandeis University, 1978.
(E) 39/05 p. 3053-A 7821714

Deals with food subsidies as a nutrition intervention. Contends that subsidy can have cost-effective, beneficial nutritional impact, avoid leakages to wealthy, and result in less black marketeering by selection of appropriate food. This is demonstrated by analyses of Pakistan's subsidized system for wheat, an economically inferior staple used disproportionately by the poor, for which a free market exists, and for sugar, a luxury product monopolized by the government.

108. Rosegrant, Mark Williams. **"Choice of Technology, Production, and Income for Philippine Rice Farmers: Agricultural Policy and Farmer Decision Making."** University of Michigan, 1978.
(E) 39/06 p. 3716-A 7822995

Estimates yield potential of modern rice varieties under Philippine conditions. Uses a multi-season model of farmer decision making to estimate the impact of farmer attitudes toward risk. Evaluates the impact of alternative programs of fertilizer subsidies, credit, and rice support programs on farmer choice of inputs, production and income, with attention to the costs of these programs.

109. Ruppert, David Edward. **"Marketing at the Crossroads: Ethnic Diversity in a Periodic Market in the Highland Philippines."** University of Arizona, 1979.
 (A) 39/12 p. 7412-A 7912541

Examines ethnic diversity in northern Lucon on two levels. On the regional level, different ethnic groups are considered in terms of territorial habitation, subsistence activities, and roles in early inter-ethnic trading patterns. On the personal or inter-actional level, a multi-ethnic periodic market is studied to determine the role of ethnicity in the structure and social organization of market activities.

110. Smith, Ian Roger. **"An Economic Analysis of the Structure and Performance of the Milkfish (Chanos Chanos Forskal) Fry Industry in the Philippines and Related Aquaculture Development Policies."** University of Hawaii, 1978.
 (E) 39/08 p. 5057-A

Discusses alleged industry problems including annual shortage of catch, high fry mortality rates in transport, failure of pricing system to perform its spatial and farm allocative functions, and exploitation of fry gatherers and fish pond operators by middlemen. Analyzes hierarchical fry distribution system and strategies to minimize risk to intermediaries. Finds industry performance better than supposed but still identifies several limitations.

111. Sung, Bai Yung. **"The Demand for Fertilizer in Korea."** University of Minnesota, 1974.
 (E) 35/02 p. 691-A 74-17,284

Estimates aggregate demand, totally and by nutrient, through time series analysis for 1960-72. Effects of economic, physical, and behavioral variables were evaluated. Estimated fertilizer response functions were used to derive optimum levels of fertilizer use. Conducted interview survey of 300 farms for information on variables affecting farmer purchasing patterns. Forecasts national and regional consumption, both totally and by nutrient, for 1985.

112. Swartzberg, Leon. **"The North Indian Peasant Goes to Market."** Columbia University, 1970.
 (A) 31/09 p. 5137-B 71-6266

Examination of relationship of a town in Bihar and its market economy with a nearby village and 15 percent economy. Large contrasts in economic and social patterns of the village and town allow for separate conceptualization as householding and marketing.

113. Tamin, Mokhtar. **"Rice Self-Sufficiency in West Malaysia: Micro-economic Implications."** Stanford University, 1978.
 (E) 39/02 p. 1003-A 7814214

The attempt for self-sufficiency involves transforming rice sector from single to double-cropping using irrigation. Policies such as subsidized fertilizer and irrigation water rates and an import mixing and licensing scheme are evaluated for effects on input demand and output supply. Uses cross-sectional survey of farms in Muda

Irrigation Region in northwest of West Malaysia in model based on profit maximizing assumption. Empirically estimates: farm output supply function, farm input demand function, cross-price elasticities of output supply and input demand, indirect production function, and relative economic efficiency among categories of farms.

114. Teken, Igusti Bagus. **"Supply of and Demand for Indonesian Rubber."** Purdue University, 1971.
(E) 32/02 p. 637-A 71-20555

Quantitative study, using a simultaneous equations model, with data mainly from Statistical Pocketbook of Indonesia and United Nations publications. Analyzes trends in production in Indonesia and worldwide, identifies shifters in demand, and finds demand for Indonesian rubber in world market to be price inelastic. Recommends shifting some resources now devoted to rubber to other uses.

115. Thiam, Tan Bock. **"Prices and Trade Prospects for Malaysian Palm Oil."** North Carolina State University at Raleigh, 1973.
(E) 34/09 p. 5439-A 74-5482

Exploration of production and marketing policies for the Malaysian government to dampen expected fall in palm oil prices. Trade quantities and prices are analyzed in a market simulation model with reactive programming. Estimates production and export supplies for the major producing countries for 1975 and 1980 and demand functions for these years. A program of concessionary sales appears to be one of the most useful policy alternatives.

116. Tseng, Chieh-Hsin. **"The Consumption and Demand for Soybeans in Taiwan, China."** Ohio State University, 1971.
(E) 32/11 p. 5975-A 72-15312

Uses data from 1961 to 1970 market statistics, from family consumption patterns from 1969 family bookkeeping records, and from supplemental interviews with participants in soybean marketing system. A multiple regression model is derived. Identifies marketing problem for local soybeans resulting in lower prices than imports. Income elasticities are estimated which apparently differ for income groups. Future demand for soybeans was projected for 1975 and 1980.

117. Von Oppen, Matthias Konrad. **"Optimal Size and Location of Marketing Facilities for Soybeans in India."** University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1972.
(E) 33/10 p. 5379-A 73-10,076

Discusses potential production and consumption of soybeans and importance of adequate marketing channels. Develops a spatial equilibrium simulation model consisting of a quadratic programming model of interregional mode and a single equation location model. Determines optimal flows of soybeans and soy products among regions, price levels and processing capacities required per region, number and size of plants and processing costs per region on basis of quantities of soybeans assembled and processed and of soy meal distributed.

118. Wang, George Shen-yuan. **"An Empirical Study of the Marketing System of the Canning Industry in Taiwan."** Saint Louis University, 1975.
 (B) 36/06 p. 3861-A 75-26,337

Presents background on Taiwan's economic development. Analyzes the structure and development of the canning industry for 1952-1972, mainly using data from government and industry records and documents. Focus is on structure and operations of the export marketing system, in which government and industry work collectively. Findings and implications are discussed.

119. Wattanutchariya, Sarun. **"Demand and Supply Analysis of Rice Production in Thailand (with Reference to Government Policies on Prices)."** Texas A&M University, 1978.
 (E) 39/07 p. 4397-A 7901024

Investigation of rice export premium and rice reserve requirement. Constructs an econometric model of supply, demand, and price relationships. Elimination of rice premium would benefit farmers, exporters, and foreign consumers by higher internal prices and lower export prices while hurting Thai consumers and the government would lose a source of revenue. Explores use of rice premium as a tool to stabilize internal prices in case of crop failure or increased external demand.

120. Whang, Il-Chung. **"An Ecological Study of the Food Marketing System of an Underdeveloped Country With Special Reference to Korea Since 1945 to 1967."** Washington University, 1970.
 (B) 31/09 p. 4340-A 70-22,280

Notes the evolution of the system from chaos to more orderly conditions and increasing competition and rationalization. The food marketing system has been slower than non-food marketing to respond to the changing environment. Identifies problems and generalizations about the nature of the Korean food marketing system.

121. Yoo, Jongtack. **"A Short and Long-Run Analysis of the Korean Rural Demand for Food and Its Implications to Agricultural Policies."** Michigan State University, 1975.
 (E) 36/06 p. 3890-A 75-27,360

Complexity of rural demand analysis, because rural consumers are also producers of most foods consumed, is discussed. Using a state adjustment model, investigates if consumers adjust their consumption according to habit or according to physical inventory level. Finds no uniformity about magnitudes of short and long-run effects. Relevance of food characteristics to policy is noted. Considers methodological issues and limitations.

CARIBBEAN

122. Epple, George Martin. **"Group Dynamics and the Development of a Fish-Marketing Cooperative: The La Boye Fisherman-Townsmen of Grenada, West Indies."** Brandeis University, 1973.

(A) 34/07 p. 3059-B 73-32,377

Analyzes the social and economic factors affecting the development and acceptance of a successful marketing cooperative. Study based on data collected in 1969-70 among fishermen in Grenville area, with a substantive, or institutional, approach within economic anthropology. Tests various assumptions about acceptance or rejection of cooperatives in other Caribbean fishing communities and formulates a model of the relationship between problem responses and features of the local social structure.

123. Gussler, Judith Danford. **"Nutritional Implications of Food Distribution Networks in St. Kitts."** Ohio State University, 1975.

(A) 36/11 p. 7500-A 76-9976

Analysis of the differential distribution of food within a delimited segment of Kittitian society and consideration of effects upon individual diet. Data gathered in a Kittitian village in 1972 and 1973 by a combination of participant observation, informal discussion, formal interviewing, and food recall. Explores hypothesis that diet is in part a function of the individual's locus and involvement in a network of social relationships.

124. Werge, Robert Wendall. **"Agricultural Development in Clear Creek: Adaptive Strategies and Economic Roles in the Dominican Settlement."** University of Florida, 1975.

(A) 36/12 p. 8159-A 76-12,149

Study of two contrasting agricultural systems in a small central mountain settlement in the Dominican Republic: one producing commercial vegetable crops for urban markets using modern methods and the other a traditional swidden farming system. Observes wide adoption of new non-agricultural economic roles linking the flow of cash and goods between the settlement and the outside. Inability of small farmers to remain in commercial production and limitations on swidden farming by more environmental and political constraints are relegating many people to marginal cash employment.

125. Williams, Randolph Lambert. **"The Growth, Structure, and Performance of the Coffee Industry of Jamaica."** Columbia University, 1973.

(E) 35/02 p. 693-A 74-17,917

Considers all coffee growers registered with the Coffee Industry Board and all processing plants administered by the Board. The main social objectives pursued by public management since World War II are identified and the industry's performance in achieving these is evaluated. Among findings is evidence that processing sector is organized consistently with rational resource use and economies of large-scale production and that investment policy has been consistent with minimizing long-run average cost of processing.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

126. Alderman, Ralph Heath. **"A Geographic Analysis of the Beef Cattle Industry of Honduras."** Michigan State University, 1973.
(G) 34/10 p. 5016-B 74-5995

Historical and physical patterns of the industry are first examined. The spatial analysis of beef cattle production, transportation, processing, and marketing follows, based on ranch interviews, field observations, and use of unpublished agricultural census data. Major regions and sub-regions are defined. Problems are identified and recommendations made for improving the industry.

127. Alvarez, José. **"Traditional and Commercial Farm Supply Response in Agricultural Development: The Case of Basic Grains in Guatemala."** University of Florida, 1977.
(E) 38/07 p. 4274-A 77-29,221

Market supply functions for each basic grain in different regions are estimated. Computes income, farm size, and price elasticities of market supply. Formulates a model conceptualizing the small farmer's basic economic system. Uses data from 1974 Small Farmer Credit Survey conducted by the Guatemalan government and USAID. Results indicate that the goal of massive increases in supply is not likely to be attained.

128. Ambrose, David Meredith. **"A Study of Marketing Fish Protein Concentrate Enriched Products for Preschool Children in Latin America."** George Washington University, 1971.
(B) 32/10 p. 5408-A 72-12640

Considers the relative importance of 17 dominant environmental factors influencing marketing strategy of a protein-enriched product. Conclusions based on surveys of experts in marketing, nutrition, food, technology, and Latin American affairs. Author stresses the need to use new, dynamic strategies in place of traditional concepts.

129. Andrew, Christopher Otis. **"Improving Performance of the Production-Distribution System for Potatoes in Colombia."** Michigan State University, 1969.
(E) 31/03 p. 892-A 70-14,981

Identification and analysis of marketing problems for potato subsector. Primary data sources were producers in Boyacá, Cundinamarca, and Nariño; truckers entering and leaving Cali and Bogotá; processors in Cali and Bogota; and wholesalers, retailers, and consumers in Bogotá. Price instability is the major problem due to limited storage and other causes. Makes numerous suggestions to improve performance.

130. Appleby, Gordon. **"Exportation and Its Aftermath: The Spatio-Economic Evolution of the Regional Marketing System in Highland Puno, Peru."** Stanford University, 1978.
(A) 39/09 p. 5590-A 7905814

Studies from a spatial perspective economic and demographic changes in the rural and urban sectors of the southern department of Puno during the period of wool-

export, 1830-1955. These changes are related to the rise of domestic marketing system. Central-place theory is used to analyze the structure and operation of the new regional system. Data for analysis of contemporary marketing based on censuses and interviews conducted in all markets of Puno in 1973-74.

131. Baby, Vladimir Jaime. **"An Analysis of the Economic Feasibility and Recommendations for Increased Sorghum Production and Utilization in Colombia."** University of Nebraska, 1973.
 (E) 34/05 p. 2126-A 73-25,421

Examines the sorghum situation worldwide and in Colombia with respect to area planted, production, yield, and potential for expansion. The main demand for sorghum is as an input in poultry rations. Increasing production and utilization appears feasible since demand by feed mixers is strong, but relatively high poultry prices and low per capital income may limit improvements in dietary levels in Colombia.

132. Biechler, Michael Joseph. **"The Coffee Industry of Guatemala: A Geographic Analysis."** Michigan State University, 1970.
 (G) 31/07 p. 4125-B 71-2033

Discusses historical and current role of coffee in national economy. Analyzes and maps the distribution of production, commerce, and movement. Information mainly from field investigations and interviews, topographic maps and air photos, and statistics from growers' associations. Among conclusions, notes that exporters are doing more processing and producers less than before, while coffee exporting seems to be getting more concentrated.

133. Brown, Loyd Cecil. **"An Economic Analysis of the Bolivian Poultry Industry."** University of Maryland, 1974.
 (E) 35/07 p. 4008-A 74-29,755

Considers factors affecting supply and demand for poultry meat and eggs and conditions of related sectors of the economy in order to identify measures to reduce costs of production, allowing farmers to expand output. Information drawn from a sample of 31 egg producers, 39 broiler producers, 4 hatcheries, and 6 feed dealers, as well as data from other sources. Suggests numerous cost-reducing measures related to production, marketing, research, and extension. Finds demand highly inelastic but argues that lower costs could result in consumer price falling into a more elastic range of the demand curve.

134. Buechler, Judith-Maria. **"Peasant Marketing and Social Revolution in the State of La Paz, Bolivia."** McGill University, 1972.
 (A) 34/02 p. 499-B Order directly from
 National Library of
 Canada at Ottawa

Studies historical background, spatial patterning, and interpersonal dimensions of marketing in rural communities, towns, and the city of La Paz in La Paz State. Includes analysis of processual network. Since the social revolution and agrarian reform of 1952-53, incipient market economy, in which Aymara and Quechua Indian

participation was mainly on village level with mestizo intermediaries, has changed to a market system in which these peasants participate on village, regional, and urban levels.

135. Church, Phillip Ely. **"Traditional Agricultural Markets in Guatemala."** University of Oregon, 1970.
(E) 32/01 p. 47-A 71-16803

This study looks at marketing services and operations which add to the value of farm products and at the price mechanism guiding resource allocation. These are compared to a perfectly competitive model. Data used were: official government price data for 70 rural markets and Guatemala City, with some personally collected figures for spot-checks; official census figures and field surveys of producers, transporters, and food processors for structural information; and interviews with government agencies, credit institutions, and food manufacturing firms. Concludes that system results in losses, retarded growth of output, and incomplete communication of price information. Makes policy recommendations.

136. Clay, Jason W. **"The Articulation of Non-Capitalist Agricultural Production Systems With Capitalist Exchange Systems: The Case of Garanhuns, Brazil, 1845-1977."** Cornell University, 1979.
(A) 39/11 p. 6844-A 7910735

Concerns a transitional ecological zone in the interior of the Northeast of Brazil. Historical discussion of three main types of influences on agricultural production systems in the region: ecological, local, and extra-local. Traces those influences which have most conditioned individual strategies of production. Relates changes in strategies to changes in local, social, and political organization.

137. Del Fa, Mario Jorge. **"Economic and Legal Factors in the Marketing of Selected Agricultural Products in Argentina: The Generation of Transactions Costs."** University of Wisconsin at Madison, 1975.
(E) 36/12 p. 8199-A 76-6078

Concerns farm level marketing transactions for beef cattle, wheat, corn and sorghum, emphasizing the delayed payment practices. Statistically estimates actual and potential extent of transactions costs based on primary data from surveys of: farmers' sales transactions for 1967-70 in the northwestern central area of the Pampean region; retail beef shop transactions from differentiated urban and rural locales; and records of 4 law offices located in areas of farmer surveys and city of Buenos Aires. Also conducted informal surveys of marketing and processing sectors, government agencies (including banks) and private institutions, offices, and organizations. Discussion of findings stresses the legal variables impact on costs.

138. Feldens, Aray Miguel. **"A Transportation-Storage Network Analysis of Wheat and Soybeans in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil."** Ohio State University, 1978.
(E) 39/10 p. 6248-A 7908144

Determines optimum flows of soybeans, soy meal, and wheat through a capacitated transportation model, minimizing transportation and storage costs

between production points, processing plants, and export ports. Evaluates the effects on costs and flows for 11 alternative modes of transportation and storage. Identifies bottlenecks and constraints in the existing transfer system.

139. Fletschner, Carlos Alberto. **"Structural Patterns in the Marketing of Selected Agricultural Products in Chile: The Position of Small and Large Growers."** University of Wisconsin, 1969.
(E) 31/02 p. 537-A 70-3530

Market structure analysis in the context of agricultural development. The study includes some institutions external to the market and allowance for dynamic evolution of the system. Considers three different producing areas for each of three products: rice, potatoes, and tomatoes. Identifies many problems such as inadequate infrastructure, poor institutional performance, the disadvantaged position of small growers, government regulations to protect consumers that hurt producers, and concentration in agricultural product industries.

140. Frigerio, Norberto. **"A Preliminary Cost Comparison of Alternative Wholesale Facility Arrangements in the Buenos Aires Metropolitan Region."** Michigan State University, 1973.
(E) 34/06 p. 2872-A 73-29,699

Examination of the present urban distribution system for fresh fruits and vegetables, largely based on secondary data. Assesses and compares product marketing costs of proposed single wholesale markets, a decentralized alternative with four or five markets, and current system. Warns that overall improvement in marketing system requires more substantial changes than facilities alone.

141. Garcia, Philip. **"Marketing Linkages of Small Farms: A Study of the Maize Market in Northern Vera Cruz, Mexico."** Cornell University, 1978.
(E) 39/01 p. 380-A 7809826

Examines interactions of small farmer and marketing system. Describes the rural maize marketing system, evaluating pricing efficiency, and government marketing programs, assessing farmer participation in them. Assesses price responsiveness of marketed surplus. Collected primary data from farmers, local buyers, and government marketing officials. Despite some monopsony, finds system operating reasonably well. Little participation in government programs is observed. Suggests more effective policies.

142. Gordon, Donald Raymond. **"The Market System of the Mesquital Valley of Mexico and the Periodic Marketing Model."** University of Oregon, 1974.
(A) 35/08 p. 4768-A 75-3877

Discusses the limits of the periodicity paradigm which mainly focuses on temporal-spatial phenomena but does not evaluate the movement from market to market of personnel. Study based on data quantitatively tracing the occurrence of marketeers, concessions, and vehicles through the market area in the Mesquital Valley.

Results suggest that a re-evaluation of the temporal-spatial concepts of market circuit, ring, or cycle is necessary.

143. Guthrie, Colin Bain. **"Food Distribution in a Latin American City (Cali, Colombia)."** Michigan State University, 1972.
(B) 33/05 p. 1902-A 72-29,970

Evaluates performance of the food distribution system, based on direct observation and primary data from interviews and surveys. Examines food consumption habits through a market basket survey and purchasing habits and preferences through comparison of purchasing patterns with attitudes towards types of food retailers. Analyzes performance of the principal food distribution institutions, wholesalers and retailers and makes recommendations for improvements.

144. Hanneson, Bill. **"Periodic Markets and Central Places in the Chiquinquirá-Ubate Area of the Eastern Cordillera of the Colombian Andes."** University of Oregon, 1969.
(G) 31/03 p. 1346-B 70-15,341

Traces the development of the periodic market system from pre-Colombian times to present. Focuses on central places, the transportation system, and areal units of administration. Data drawn from historical documents, field observation, and extensive interviews. Classifies markets and establishes a hierarchy. Main conclusion is that the periodic market is an efficient exchange mechanism in this region with limited effective demand.

145. Hilger, Marye Charlese Tharp. **"Consumer Perceptions of a Public Marketer: The Case of CONASUPO in Monterrey, Mexico."** University of Texas at Austin, 1976.
(M) 37/08 p. 5317-A 77-3914

Describes CONASUPO, a public agency acting as a vertically integrated channel of distribution, which aims at developing internal markets, subsidizing low income consumers and producers, and increasing efficiency in marketing of foodstuffs. Verifies hypothesis that public marketer is perceived as unique by consumers but that patronage can significantly affect those impressions. Uses a sample of consumers in Monterrey to profile shoppers and attitudes for both CONASUPO patrons and non-patrons.

146. Kelsey, Thomas Fisk. **"The Beef Cattle Industry in the Roraima Savannas: A Potential Supply for Brazil's North."** University of Florida, 1972.
(G) 34/01 p. 270-B 73-15,582

Examines likely impact of new all-weather, 400-mile road from urban center of Manaus to the Roraima ranching area, now isolated from major markets for most of the year. Road will give ranchers greater access to material inputs at less cost and year-round ability to reach Manaus, where a critical shortage of beef currently exists.

147. La Lone, Darrell Eugene. **"Historical Contexts of Trade and Markets in the Peruvian Andes."** University of Michigan, 1978.
(A) 39/10 p. 6204-A 7907114

Considers contexts through which Andeans are linked to regional, national, and world economies. Discusses the economic organization of trade in the Inca Empire, the Spanish colonial period, and the Republic of Peru and its entanglements to the world economy and impacts on the southern highlands. Based on fieldwork in 1973 and 1974, studies in detail relations between Sicuani, the principal market town, and periodic marketplaces in its rural hinterland in Canas and Canchis provinces.

148. Matetic, Jorge Riestra. **"An Economic Analysis of the Chilean Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Export Sector."** University of Minnesota, 1971.
(E) 32/03 p. 1152-A 71-22,226

Examines the structure, firm conduct, and inter-firm relationships of the export marketing industry. Exporting tends to be highly concentrated while the producer side is largely atomistic. The lack of producer integration and producer ignorance concerning the export market price situation are also important. The solution requires both industry and government actions, possibly through well-organized cooperatives and a fruit and vegetable export board.

149. Paiz, Rodolfo E. **"Experimenting with New Concepts of Retail Food Distribution in a Developing Environment."** Harvard University, 1974.
(B) 35/10 p. 6310-A 75-9474

Studies socioeconomic impact of a modern self-service store in an urban, low-income community in Guatemala. Conducted consumer interviews and closely monitored management of a pilot store. Finds traditional retailers efficient but coordination in the food distribution system lacking.

150. Penna, Julio Alberto. **"Optimal Storage and Export Levels of a Tradeable Product and Their Relationship with Annual Price Variability: The Case of Corn in Brazil."** Purdue University, 1974.
(E) 36/02 p. 1000-A 75-10,939

Discusses three policies for regulating price variability: free trade policy in which exports and imports respond freely to supply and demand conditions; a storage policy in which some portion of domestic supply can be stored for use in the next year; and a foreign exchange accumulation policy in which foreign exchange earned by exports in one year can be used as a buffer to import grain in future years. Also considers a mixed policy case combining storage and foreign exchange accumulation. Estimates price variabilities and social gains of the alternative cases.

151. Posada, Alvaro. **"A Simulation Analysis of Policies for the Northern Colombia Beef Cattle Industry."** Michigan State University, 1974.
(E) 35/06 p. 3255-A 74-27,471

Analysis concerns the Costa, Colombia's most important beef producing region, and a cattle development plan, which includes credit, technical assistance, export

subsidies, and improved marketing and slaughtering facilities. Develops a simulation model to analyze effects of production incentives on farmers' decisions to adopt new production methods, and to estimate the effect of expanded regional production on farmers' incomes, government revenues, domestic consumption, and sustained export levels.

152. Pringle, George Edward. **"A Temporal-Spatial Analysis of Sugar Production and Marketing in Puerto Rico."** University of Wisconsin, 1969.
(E) 31/02 p. 541-A 70-3666

Forecasts supply and demand for sugar and approximates an optimal adjustment by the industry which is on the decline in Puerto Rico. Uses a survey of raw and refined sugar factories for cost information, a household sample survey for consumption data, and secondary data. Transportation models are employed to analyze prospective locations of raw and refined sugar processing.

153. Ricardo, José Manuel. **"An Analysis of the Effects of Alternative Agriculture Processing Strategies with Multiple Objectives on Colombian Economic Development."** University of Maryland, 1976.
(E) 37/06 p. 3790-A 76-28,717

Linear programming analysis of the agricultural processing sector. Defines and describes the structure and considers the extent to which alternative economic strategies with multiple goals might have affected the sector and the economic development of the country. Five different objective functions are used under three different sets of alternative strategies. Aim of model is to provide a tool to assist planners and decision makers in evaluations of overall agro-industrial development strategies with multiple goals.

154. Salles de Souza, Francisco Araujo. **"An Economic Analysis of the Greater Sao Paulo Fluid Milk Market."** Vanderbilt University, 1977.
(E) 38/03 p. 1549-A 77-19,399

Reviews theoretical concepts relevant to the analysis of milk prices. Describes the market situation in Greater Sao Paulo area and the "grade price plan" adopted. Production responses and disposal of individual producers are analyzed theoretically and empirically. Gives descriptive analyses of processing, distribution, and public control measures. Refers to aspects of U.S. experience and proposes a "workable" form of control, "insulating" Grade B milk from both the manufacturing section of the dairy industry and the beef industry, helping to eliminate seasonal shortages and improve quality.

155. Sampaio, Yony de Sa Barretto. **"An Analysis of the Market for Dry Edible Beans in Northeast Brazil."** University of California at Davis, 1974.
(E) 35/04 p. 1836-A 74-21,628

Beans, a subsistence crop grown mainly in the most backward areas, is used as a case study to analyze the interactions between regions and crop mixes under the pressure of modernization. Attempts to uncover distributional relations obscured by aggregate views. Observes the potential increase in poverty as modernization proceeds.

156. Sanford, Gordon Stuart. **"Estimation of Supply and Demand Relationships for Selected Pulses on the Coast of Peru."** North Carolina State University at Raleigh, 1976.
(E) 37/06 p. 3791-A 76-28,513

Estimates are made for use in evaluating the possible outcome of a farm support program for yellow beans, lima beans, and chickpeas. The demand equation is based on a regression analysis of monthly observations of estimated per capita consumption in the Lima wholesale market paired with corresponding unit price. Linear programming is applied to representative resource situations to estimate a supply curve. Estimates a benchmark equilibrium price and quantity, price elasticities at farm and wholesale levels, and the income elasticity of demand.

157. Sepulveda Silva, Sergio. **"The Impact of Modern Technologies Upon Factor Shares and Employment in Integrated Rural Development Districts in Colombia."** Cornell University, 1978.
(E) 39/04 p. 2429-A 7817842

Assessment of the Colombian Integrated Rural Development program's attempt to increase yields and also increase employment in regions of minifundios. Based on a random sample of farmers in Caqueza and Rionegro districts stratified according to traditional or modern methods used in maize-beans and potato-peas production. Found that relative proximity to infrastructural services improved access to local markets, thereby expediting adoption of induced technological change. Analyzes productivity, factor shares, marketable surplus, time schedules and labor demand, and discusses policy implications of the study.

158. Shwedel, S. Kenneth. **"Marketing Problems of Small Farm Agriculture: A Case Study of the Costa Rican Potato Market."** Michigan State University, 1977.
(E) 38/03 p. 1549-A 77-18,547

Formulates a conceptual framework to explain dualistic marketing system development. Small farmers make limited use of contract-like agreements for the exchange of potatoes, in contrast to large farm trade. Poor vertical coordination and higher risks mark small farm trade. Suggests strategies for improved marketing performance involving technical assistance, information programs, capital improvements, and group action programs.

159. Silva, Alvaro. **"Evaluation of Food Market Reform: Corabastos-Bogotá."** Michigan State University, 1976.
(E) 37/12 p. 7877-A 77-11,709

Poor performance of the food marketing system, especially channels serving low and middle-income consumers, led to formation of Corabastos, a semi-public agency initially following the market reform approach of LAMP of Michigan State University. A modified structure, conduct, performance framework combined with an institution-building approach was used in the analysis. Data included case studies with Corabastos' leaders and government officials; surveys of farmers, wholesalers, and retailers; in-depth case studies with farmers, merchants, truckers, wholesalers, institutional buyers and consumers in key roles, and other sources. Evaluation indicates benefits from the reforms but also substantial need for more improvements.

160. Simpson, James Rodney. **"International Trade in Beef and Economic Development of Selected South American Countries."** Texas A&M University, 1974.
(E) 35/04 p. 1836-A 74-21,223

Formulates guidelines for decisions relating to investments, marketing, development, and policy in the Latin American beef industry. Considers five types of beef exports--live cows, bone-in beef quarters, manufacturing beef, cooked/frozen beef, and canned beef--for Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Describes world trade in canned beef and all beef with projections to 1985 and estimates output and income multiplier effects. Makes estimates of market demand, supply, and effect on economic development from various export forms. Supports the provision of incentives for processed beef products.

161. Smith, Carol Ann Gullely. **"The Domestic Marketing System in Western Guatemala: An Economic, Locational and Cultural Analysis."** Stanford University, 1972.
(A) 33/06 p. 2453-B 72-30,705

Uses central-place theory to analyze the distribution and articulation of market centers in the maximal hinterland of Quezaltenango. The basic economic and social characteristics of western Guatemala are discussed and then distribution patterns are described. Analyzes marketplace centrality through locational analysis. Develops a model for marketplace location and presents a developmental sequence for central places. Study includes non-economic aspects and attention to the dualized agrarian society.

162. Smith, Vernon Arthur. **"Beef Cattle Production and Marketing in Guanacaste, Costa Rica."** University of Florida, 1970.
(G) 31/11 p. 6690-B 71-13,460

Examines effects on, and variability of, individual components and correlation of more important components to each other in the production and marketing system, with emphasis on regional variation of components. Includes cost-benefit analysis of investments within system. Concludes that in general the industry is economically healthy and that marketing services and channels are adequate, although there are regional disparities.

163. Stülp, Valter José. **"Effects of Fertilizer Prices Under Risk on the Production of Wheat and Soybeans in Brazil."** University of Kentucky, 1977.
(E) 39/06 p. 3717-A 7824425

Estimates the effects of fertilizer price changes on wheat-soybean production and fertilizer use at both farm and regional levels. Based on a sample of farms from Carazinho and Nao Me Toque countries in Rio Grande do Sul region. Uses a lexicographic utility maximization approach in programming five representative farms, with consideration of risk due to stochasticity of production.

164. Swanberg, Kenneth Gustaf. **"The Potential Impact on Nutritional Status of Reducing Marketing Costs Through Marketing System Manipulating in Low Income Developing Countries."** Cornell University, 1973.
(E) 34/11 p. 6837-A 74-10,215

Food consumption and marketing systems are observed for the Bogotá market area of Colombia. Conducted survey of low income families for consumption data.

Economic efficiency for the wholesale and retail distribution systems is analyzed by examination of market channels, structure, capacity utilization, and estimates of returns to labor for marketing services. Inefficiencies in the form of atomistic competition and oligopoly at various levels are described. Discusses improvements to reduce food prices, generating an income shift toward the poor.

165. Swetnam, John Jesse. **"The Open Gateway: Social and Economic Interaction in a Guatemalan Marketplace."** University of Pennsylvania, 1975.
(A) 36/12 p. 8157-A 76-12,349

Ethnographic study in Antigua based on 16 months of fieldwork. Marketplace is seen as an institution relating urban and rural dwellers in social and economic relationships. Considers the system of favored customers (clientes), strategies used to minimize risk, suppression of interethnic conflicts, and other issues.

166. Symanski, Richard Raymond. **"Periodic Markets of Andean Colombia."** Syracuse University, 1971.
(G) 32/08 p. 4665-B 72-6632

Description and explanation of spatial patterns of periodic markets at micro, intermediate, and macro scales of analysis, using central place theory. Two areas are considered: the northern portion of Nariño Department in southern Colombia and parts of Cundinamarca, Boyacá and Santander Departments in north-central Colombia. More widely applicable Andean spatial market patterns are also discussed.

167. Torrealba, J. Pablo. **"Improving the Organization of Fruit and Vegetable Production--Assembly Systems in the Coffee Zone of Colombia: A Case Study in the La Mesa Region."** Michigan State University, 1973.
(E) 34/03 p. 978-A 73-20,416

Analysis of present systems and evaluation of a proposed improvement strategy to allow output expansion and greater marketing efficiency. Used special farmer and assembler surveys and available secondary information, collected prices in the region's rural markets, and observed pilot marketing projects in other regions within the Coffee Zone. Emphasizes risk and uncertainty faced by rural assemblers. Proposed strategy, based on establishment of product assembly centers, appears beneficial but will require public support.

168. Trigo, Eduardo José. **"Structural Changes in the Food Retailing Market in the Buenos Aires Metropolitan Region of Argentina During the 1960-1970 Decade."** University of Wisconsin, 1972.
(E) 33/04 p. 1291-A 72-22,120

Description of the market system and evaluation of the impact on retail food prices of a system of special government subsidies for self-service retailers. Observes two different types of retail outlets: the traditional system of highly specialized small shops and the new, rapidly growing, horizontally integrated stores. Finds the new self-service stores a better priced alternative, whose price performance is still improving relative to the independent traditional stores.

169. Vilas, Andres Troncoso. **"A Spatial Equilibrium Analysis of the Rice Economy in Brazil."** Purdue University, 1975.
(E) 37/03 p. 1694-A 76-20,413

Develops a spatial equilibrium model of the interregional rice economy, involving a quadratic objective function and linear constraints. Analyzes 1966 and 1970 and change in between. Specifies 19 geographic trading regions, with a representative shipping point selected in each region. Derives regional demand and supply functions. Estimates regional consumption and transportation costs. Variations of model are considered for changes in the transportation cost matrix, supply and demand conditions, population and income, output, and storage capacity.

170. Weber, Michael T. **"An Analysis of Rural Food Distribution in Costa Rica."** Michigan State University, 1976.
(E) 37/09 p. 5965-A 77-5913

Concentrates on micro-marketing behavior relationships in rural areas, using a market structure-conduct-performance framework. Collected primary data from urban and rural consumers, retailers, and wholesalers in two counties where IFAM, a county government development institute, was operating. Describes and analyzes the local distribution subsystems, evaluates proposed public market projects, and discusses alternative reforms.

171. Weiss, Joseph S. **"The Benefits of Broader Markets Due to Feeder Roads and Market News: Northeast Brazil."** Cornell University, 1971.
(E) 32/02 p. 637-A 71-20918

Develops a model of food marketing for developing countries relating structure to performance. Evaluates investments to improve rural marketing, mainly by fostering broader markets by better transportation and communications. Examines road program in Pernambuco and Alagoas by sampling individual transactions for price and margin information for beans. Benefits estimated are reduced margins, increased production, and increased consumer surplus on imports to area. A similar approach is used to estimate benefits of a market news service.

172. Wood, Richard H., Jr. **"The Agricultural Supply Industries in the Economic Development of the Peruvian Sierra."** University of Wisconsin, 1972.
(E) 33/07 p. 3119-A 72-23,342

Analysis of marketing of agricultural supplies (i.e., fertilizers, pesticides, and improved seeds) and contribution it makes to development of the region and country as a whole. Traces flows of the supplies by interviews based on questionnaires. Interviewed all or nearly all major firms and government agencies involved in production, importing, and wholesaling supplies and then interviewed 53 retailers and 184 farmers in Junín, Cajamarca, and Puno departments. Finds that high prices and lack of information for farmers limit the market for agricultural supplies.

173. Wright, Charles Leslie. **"The Economics of Grain Transportation and Storage: A Brazilian Case Study."** Ohio State University, 1977.
(E) 38/08 p. 4952-A 7732009

Considers transportation and storage problems of the Paraná "export corridor" which limit expansion of output. Identifies bottlenecks and associated costs in: the

1976 transfer system; the 1976 system with simulated short-term improvements; and possible future systems under projected increases in production. Evaluates alternative strategies for improving the infrastructure for impacts on patterns and costs of grain transfers.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

174. Abdulelah, Abdulla Ali. **"A Description and Analysis of the Channels of Distribution for Food Products in the State of Kuwait."** North Texas State, 1977.
(M) 38/07 p. 4337-A 77-29,536

Study mainly based on secondary sources and some informal interviews with government officials, major food distributors, and consumers. Gives background on Kuwait. Describes and analyzes importers-wholesalers, local producers, retailers, consumers, consumer cooperatives, and the government's role in the food-distribution system. Virtually all food is imported, wholesaling and retailing establishments are small and inefficient, shortages and rising prices are widespread, consumers uninformed, and government plays a major role. Makes several recommendations to relieve problems.

175. Ben Hassine, Ahmed. **"An Evaluation of Export Programs of Agricultural Monopoly Export Marketing Boards of Nearly Independent Countries in Africa (with Particular Reference to Morocco's and Tunisia's Export of Agricultural Products)."** American University, 1972.
(B) 34/01 p. 5-A 73-16,612

Investigation of marketing inefficiencies preventing expansion of agricultural exports. Supports hypothesis that export performance does not only depend on economic factors, such as price fluctuations and elasticity of demand, but also on efficient international marketing management. Makes reference to general environment of African countries and their international trade problems and specifically examines performance in Morocco and Tunisia.

176. Hanafy, Abdalla Abdel Kader Ali. **"Implications of Social Change and Economic Development for a Consumer Market and Marketing System: A Case Study of the United Arab Republic."** University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1970.
(B) 31/12 p. 6217-A 71-14,778

Discusses the relationship between marketing development and economic development. Measures and analyzes social changes and economic development in the UAR

from 1952-1965. Hypothesizes that the size of the consumer market has increased and the structure changed, affecting the philosophy, structure, and performance of the marketing system. Stresses need to improve performance by switching to a market-oriented approach on the level of policymakers.

177. Khattab, Mohey El-Din Kamel. **"Marketing in Relation to Economic Development--The Egyptian Experience."** University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1974.
(B) 36/01 p. 398-A 75-15,656

Studies the evolutionary pattern of the Egyptian agricultural marketing system in response to changes in society over a 20-year period. Supports hypothesis that unorganized, uncoordinated market institutions are generally accompanied by inefficient production methods, low quality products, high costs, and low export levels. Findings based on intensive study of oranges and rice for 1952-1971 period.

178. Moghaddam, Reza. **"An Economic Analysis of Wheat Production and Marketing in Iran."** Oregon State University, 1972.
(E) 33/08 p. 3910-A 73-3977

In context of growing deficit of domestic wheat, reviews conditions affecting domestic supply and demand. Formulates econometric model by regression and then makes recommendations for improving the production and marketing system, related to higher buying prices, use of new high yielding varieties, credit arrangements, some mechanization, and rural education.

179. Muasher, Rajai Saleh. **"Marketing in a Developing Economy: A Study of the Distribution of Jordan's Imports and Exports."** University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1970.
(E) 31/12 p. 6234-A 71-14,883

First presents theoretical discussion of marketing and development and analysis of Jordan's socioeconomic characteristics. Then makes analysis of marketing institutions, functions, and alignments. Agricultural products are major imports and exports in Jordan's economy. Uses data from direct market observation and from personal interviews with producers, wholesalers, retailers, and government officials.

180. Ponasik, Diane Skelly. **"The Role of the Marketing System in a Moroccan Peasant Economy."** State University of New York at Binghamton, 1978.
(A) 38/12 p. 7421-A 7809456

Discusses marketing system models and describes the Moroccan system in terms of socioeconomic features, historical development, and present-day articulation to the national economy. Studies particular markets, examining periodicity and social, economic, and political functions. Considers constraints placed on peasant economic activity by resource distribution and by the marketplace. Discusses the extent to which the various roles of the marketplace influence peasant participation in the national economy.

181. Ronaghy, Hassan Ali. **"Iran, Long-Term Projection of Demand for and Supply of Major Agricultural Commodities for 1970, 1975, 1980, and 1985."** University of Wisconsin, 1969.
(E) 31/01 p. 28-A 69-22,466

Economic factors, including population, GNP, and income elasticities of demand, are studied for the basis of the projections. High and low assumptions bracket population growth estimates. Policy implications of alternative decisions on population, migration, employment, institutional change, and price and income distribution are discussed.

182. Salem, Fuad Sheikh. **"Critical Analysis and Evaluation of Marketing in Jordan."** Texas Tech. University, 1972.
(B) 33/06 p. 2572-A 72-32061

A broad view of the marketing system, including agricultural marketing. Lack of cooperation and coordination between government and private sectors have led to several marketing problems. In agriculture there is no standardization and grading, and cooperatives are hindered by many organizational problems. Discusses alternative retailing outlets.

183. Tahoun, Azza El-Gibaly. **"An Analysis of Household Consumption Expenditure in Egypt Using the 1964/1965 Sample Family Budget Survey."** University of Colorado, 1971.
(E) 33/05 p. 1933-A 71-17304

Examines effects of variations in total expenditure, household size, and geographical location on expenditure for various commodities for both rural and urban Egypt. Derives estimates of total expenditure and family size elasticities, using least squares regression. Also compares results with other countries and with the 1959/60 sample family budget.

GENERAL

184. Andah, Emmanuel Nenyi Kweku Issiw. **"Cocoa Price Formation and the Prospects of Its Stabilization."** University of Manitoba (Canada), 1974.
(E) 35/05 p. 2503-A Order directly from
National Library of
Canada at Ottawa

Discusses the problems of price fluctuations for cocoa. Considers effects of a proposed administered pricing scheme on export earnings of producing countries.

Alternative levels of a "remunerative" price administered by an International Cocoa Council were tested for impacts on supply and demand. Includes provision of buffer stock. Compares social costs and supply and demand under controlled and free market conditions. Develops an optimal stabilization policy model.

185. Chaudhry, Ghulam Rasul. **"Marketing Institutions and Economic Development."** Kansas State University, 1970.
 (E) 31/06 p. 2575-A 70-25,537

Discusses the role of marketing in stimulating output and consumption in LDCs, stressing the importance of the institutional framework. Considers hypotheses about the functions and usefulness of marketing boards, government-regulated markets, cooperatives, middlemen, and structure of market organization.

186. Ford, Derek James. **"Coffee Supply, Trade, and Demand: An Econometric Analysis of the World Market, 1930-1969."** University of Pennsylvania, 1977.
 (E) 38/03 p. 1544-A 77-19,847

Evaluates previous models of coffee and similar crops. Develops theoretical models for the production, demand, and determination of prices. Estimates and discusses relationships on a single-equation basis, then lays out the complete system, re-estimating relationships by simultaneous equation methods. Uses data for period 1930-1969. Conducts simulation experiments on impact of International Coffee Organization and export quota system, effects of alternative Brazilian administrative policies, and impact of variations in export quotas.

187. Jellema, Bouwo Marcus. **"Analysis of the World Market for Groundnuts and Groundnut Products."** North Carolina State University at Raleigh, 1972.
 (E) 33/12 p. 6551-A 73-13,100

Treats groundnuts, groundnut oil, and groundnut meal independently in a market simulation model. Uses average export and import data for years 1966 to 1968 combined with transportation and storage costs to identify the seasonal pattern of commodity flows and most profitable markets for each exporter. Considers effects of various tariff policies and analysis of income transfers involved.

188. Mujeri, Mustafa Kamal. **"The World Market for Jute: An Econometric Analysis."** McMaster University (Canada), 1978.
 (E) 39/10 p. 5637-A

Builds an annual simultaneous equation model of the world jute market for post-World War II years to determine the most important dynamic aspects and the cause of high variability of world jute prices. Constructs equations for major producing countries and for "rest of the world." Tests qualitative aspects of model by simulation over future periods. Considers hypothetical forms of international agreements to benefit producers.

189. Sentell, Gerald Dewey. **"Dualism and Development: Implications for Marketing and Product Market Measurement in a Dual Economy."** Indiana University, 1973.
(B) 34/10 p. 6192-A 74-8479

Synthesizes and modifies a number of policy-oriented theories related to economic dualism to develop a general theory of dualism directly relevant to marketing. Briefly analyzes empirical data from countries at various levels of development to consider implications of the theory and market conditions found in dual economy countries. Develops a theoretical model linking market potential for given products to structural conditions in the economy. Includes case studies based on secondary data for Thailand, Brazil, and Ceylon (Sri Lanka).

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